# PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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## THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

**Vol. LXIV (Nos. 1 to 5)**

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## PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

*Governor of Madras.*

His Excellency Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. Took his seat on the 12th November 1929.

*Members of the Executive Council.*

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

*I.—Provincial Subjects.*

1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D.
2. Regulation of betting and gambling.
3. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
4. Control of poisons.
5. Control of vehicles.
6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
8. Laccadives.
9. European vagrancy.
10. European and Anglo-Indian education.
11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
12. Government Houses, Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor.
13. Government Presses.
14. Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures.
15. Industrial matters included under the following heads :—
    - (a) Factories.
    - (b) Settlement of labour disputes.
    - (c) Boilers.
    - (d) Gas.
    - (e) Smoke nuisances.
    - (f) Welfare of labour including depressed classes.
16. Criminal tribes.
17. Stores and Stationery (required for Reserved Departments).

*II.—Central Subjects.*

1. Control of petroleum and explosives.
2. Central police organization.
3. Arms and ammunition.
4. Emigration and immigration.
5. Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

2. The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, Law Member. Took his seat on the 25th April 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

*I.—Provincial Subjects.*

1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province.
2. Provincial law reports.
3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees.
4. Escheats.
5. Coroners.
6. Treasure-trove.
7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps.
8. Prisons and prisoners.

*I.—Provincial Subjects*—cont.

9. *Industrial matters included under the following head: Electricity, including hydro-electric scheme.*
10. Forests *(including Cinchona) except panchayat forests.*
11. Minor Ports.

*II.—Central Subjects.*

1. *Civil law.*
2. Inventions and designs.
3. Copyright.
4. Criminal law.
5. Major Ports.
6. *Shipping and navigation.*
7. Lighthouses.
8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

3. The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on the 29th June 1929 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

*I.—Provincial Subjects.*

1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely :—
   (*a*) Assessment and collection of land revenue.
   (*b*) Maintenance of land records ; survey for revenue purposes ; records of rights.
   (*c*) Laws regarding land tenures ; relations of landlords and tenants ; collection of rents.
   (*d*) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.
   (*e*) Land improvement and agricultural loans.
   (*f*) Colonization and disposal of Crown lands.
   (*g*) Management of Government estates.
   (*h*) Panchayat forests.
2. Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions.
3. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments ; water storage and water power.
4. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon.
5. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.
6. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under sub-section (1) of section 4 and declarations under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said sub-sections appertains to a transferred subject.
7. Development of mineral resources.
8. Protection of wild birds and animals.
9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
10. Provincial gazetteers.
11. Agency tracts.
12. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India.
13. General service questions.
14. Office procedure.
15. Secretariat.
16. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.

*II.—Central Subjects.*

1. Geological survey.
2. Mineral development.
3. Botanical survey.
4. Survey of India.
5. Zoological survey.
6. Meteorology.
7. Census and Statistics.
8. Territorial changes.
9. Immovable property in possession of the Governor-General in Council.
10. All-India services.
11. Public Services Commission.
12. Reforms.

4. The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on the 19th March 1930 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

*I.—Provincial Subjects.*

1. Provincial finance.
2. Pensions.
3. Local Fund audit.
4. Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.
5. Central Record office.

*II.—Central Subjects.*

1. (*a*) Defence of India.
   (*b*) Naval and Military works and cantonments.
2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz.
3. Relations with States in India.
4. Political charges.
5. Communications.
6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.
7. Sources of all-India revenues.
8. Currency and coinage.
9. Public debt of India.
10. Savings banks.
11. Indian Audit Department.
12. Commerce, including Banks and Insurance.
13. Trading Companies and other Associations.
14. Opium (Central questions regarding —).
15. Central Research.
16. Ecclesiastical.
17. Archæology.
18. Regulation of ceremonial titles, orders, precedence and civil uniform.
19. Subjects not allocated elsewhere.

## *Ministers.*

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI, Minister for Local Self-Government. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1. *Local Self-Government including village panchayats.*
2. *Medical administration.*
3. *Public Health and Sanitation and Vital Statistics.*
4. *Religious and Charitable Endowments.*
5. *Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles.*
6. *Light and Feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.*
7. *Stores and Stationery (required for Transferred Departments).*

2. The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN, Minister for Public Works. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1. Agriculture.
2. Civil Veterinary Department.
3. Public Works (Buildings, Roads, Ferries, Ropeways, etc.).
4. Co-operative Societies.
5. Registration.
6. Weights and Measures.

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR, Minister for Education and Excise. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1. Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education).
2. Excise.
3. Development of Industries.
4. Fisheries.
5. Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.
6. Pilgrimage within British India.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*President.*

The hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI.

*Deputy President.*

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. JAGANNADHA RAJU Garu.

*Panel of Chairmen.*

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM Avargal.
,, Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR Avargal.
,, M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR Avargal.
ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB Bahadur.

*Secretary to the Council.*

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., M

*Assistant Secretary to the Council.*

M.R.Ry. D. K. V. RAGHAVA VARMA Garu, B.A., B.L.

## *LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.*

| *Name of member.* | *Name and class of constituency.* |
|---|---|
| 1 *Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.* | *Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.* |
| 2 *Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafeez Anumanthakudi* Mustapha. | Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, *Muhammadan Rural.* |
| 3 Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S. | Madura, N.-M. Rural. |
| 4 Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K. | NOMINATED. |
| 5 Annamalai Chettiyar, S. A. A. | Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association. |
| 6 Arasu, V. T. .. .. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 7 Ari Gowder, H. B. .. | The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural. |
| 8 Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N. | Central Districts, Indian Christian |
| 9 Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur. | Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 10 Basu Dev, C. .. .. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 11 Bayappa Reddi, P. .. .. | Anantapur, N.-M. Rural. |
| 12 Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K. | Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 13 Bhanoji Rao, A. V. .. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 14 Birley, Frank .. .. .. | Madras Chamber of Commerce. |
| *15 Campbell,* K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald. | *EX OFFICIO.* |
| 16 Davis, O.B.E., J. A. .. .. | Anglo-Indian. |
| 17 Devadasan, M. .. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 18 Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V. | NOMINATED. |
| 19 Duraiswami Reddiyar, K. M. | South Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |
| 20 Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. | Salem, N.-M. Rural. |
| 21 Foulkes, R. .. .. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 22 Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M. | Bellary, N.-M. Rural. |
| 23 Harischandrudu Nayudu, A. .. | Godavari East, N.-M. Rural. |
| 24 Hood, I.C.S., H. M. .. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 25 Indriah, C. .. .. .. | Godavari West, N.-M. Rural. |
| 26 Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G. (*Deputy President*). | Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural. |
| 27 Jagannatham, H. M. .. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 28 Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C. | Chingleput, N.-M. Rural. |

| Name of member. | Name and class of constituency. |
|---|---|
| 29 Jones, I.C.S., C. E .. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 30 Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, K. | Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 31 Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. | Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban. |
| 32 Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C. | Kistna, N.-M. Rural. |
| 33 Koti Reddi, K. .. .. | Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural. |
| 34 Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 35 Krishnan, C. .. .. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 36 Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. | EX OFFICIO. |
| 37 Krishnaswami Ayyar, *Kt.*, Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi. | NOMINATED. |
| 38 Krishnayya Choudari, P. V. | Guntur, N.-M. Rural. |
| 39 Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendrula Bahadur Varu). | Nellore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 40 Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. (*Minister*). | Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural. |
| 41 Kuppuswami Choudari, J. .. | Guntur, N.-M. Rural. |
| 42 Lakshmana Reddi, G. .. | Anantapur, N.-M. Rural. |
| 43 Langley, W. K. M. .. .. | Madras Planters. |
| 44 Luker, F. G. .. .. .. | Madras Trades Associatio |
| 45 Madanagopal Nayudu, R. .. | Madras City, N.-M. Urba |
| 46 Madhusoodhanan Thangal, P. | NOMINATED. |
| 47 Maharaja of Venkatagiri (Sri Raja Velugoti Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendrula Bahadur Varu, K.C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel). | North Central Landholders. |
| 48 Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur. | Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 49 Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur. | South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 50 Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. | North Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |
| 51 Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M. | Malabar, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 52 Moses, P. C. .. .. .. | Northern Districts, Christian. |
| 53 Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. .. | Madura *cum* Trichinopoly Muhammadan Rural. |
| 54 Muniswami Nayudu, the hon. Diwan Bahadur B. | Chittoor, N.-M. Rural. |
| 55 Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I. | NOMINATED. |
| 56 Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. | Ramnad, N.-M. Rural. |

| Name of member. | Name and class of constituency. |
|---|---|
| 57 *Muthiah Chettiyar, M. A.* .. | *Southern India Chamber of Commerce.* |
| 58 *Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.* | *Madura, N.-M. Rural.* |
| 59 *Nachiyappa Gounder, K. A.* .. | *Salem, N.-M. Rural.* |
| 60 *Nadimuthu Pillai, A. Pl. N. V.* | *Tanjore N.-M. Rural.* |
| 61 Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. | NOMINATED. |
| 62 Narasa Reddi, T. .. .. | Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural. |
| 63 Narasimhaswami, D. V., Rao Sahib. | Godavari East, N.-M. Rural. |
| 64 Narayanan Nambiyar, V. P. | Malabar, N.-M. Rural. |
| 65 Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M. | Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural. |
| 66 Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. | Madras City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 67 Palat, R. M. .. .. .. | West Coast Landholders. |
| 68 Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T. | Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura, Christian. |
| 69 Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R. | Chittoor, N.-M. Rural. |
| 70 Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G. | Ganjam, N.-M. Rural. |
| 71 Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. | Ganjam, N.-M. Rural. |
| 72 Pattabhiramayya, K. .. .. | Kistna, N.-M. Rural. |
| 73 Pattagar of Palayakottai (Rao Bahadur Nallathambi Sarkarai Manradiyar). | Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 74 Peddi Raju, P. .. .. | Godavari West, N.-M. Rural. |
| 75 Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B. .. | Malabar, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 76 Premayya, G. R. .. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 77 Rajagopala Pillai, P. V. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 78 Raja of Bobbili, The hon. (Sri Ravu Swetachallapathi Ramakrishna Ranga Rao). (*Minister*). | Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural. |
| 79 Raja of Kallikote (Raja Sri Ramachandra Marda Raja Deo Garu). | Northern Landholders, I. |
| 80 Raja of Parlakimedi (Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo Garu). | Ganjam, N.-M. Rural. |
| 81 Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T. (*Minister*). | Madura, N.-M. Rural. |
| 82 Ramachandra Padayachi, P. K. | South Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |
| 83 Ramachandra Reddi, The hon. Mr. B. (*President*). | Nellore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 84 Ramakrishna Reddi, A. .. | Kurnool, N.-M. Rural. |
| 85 Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A. | Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural. |

| | Name of member. | Name and class of constituency. |
|---|---|---|
| 86 | Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala .. | NOMINATED. |
| 87 | Raman Menon, K. P. .. .. | Malabar, N.-M. Rural. |
| 88 | Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S. .. | Madras University. |
| 89 | Ramaswami Mudaliyar, V. M. | North Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |
| 90 | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. .. | Bellary, N.-M. Rural. |
| 91 | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, G. .. | Tanjore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 92 | Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M. D. T. | Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban. |
| 93 | Rangaswami Reddi, M. B. .. | North Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |
| 94 | Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S. | Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 95 | Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 96 | Sami Venkatachalam Chetti .. | Madras City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 97 | Sesha Reddi, B. P. .. .. | Kurnool, N.-M. Rural. |
| 98 | Shetty, A. B. .. .. .. | South Kanara, N.-M. Rural. |
| 99 | Simhachalam Pantulu, Gade .. | Guntur, N.-M. Rural. |
| 100 | Singam Ayyangar, K. .. | Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, N.-M. Urban. |
| 101 | Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 102 | Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S. | Tanjore, N.-M. Rural. |
| 103 | Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., S. H. | NOMINATED. |
| 104 | Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., E. Conran. | NOMINATED. |
| 105 | Soundara Pandian, W. P. A. | NOMINATED. |
| 106 | Sreshta, M. S. .. .. .. | West Coast, Christian. |
| 107 | Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. .. | Ramnad, N.-M. Rural. |
| 108 | Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 109 | Sriramulu, G. .. .. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 110 | Stanes, F. J. .. .. .. | Madras Chamber of Commerce. |
| 111 | Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G. | EX OFFICIO. |
| 112 | Subbarayan, Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam). | South Central Landholders. |
| 113 | Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P. | NOMINATED. |
| 114 | Subrahmanya Bhatt, U. C. .. | South Kanara, N.-M. Rural. |
| 115 | Sundara Rao Nayudu, T. .. | Madras City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 116 | Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib. | Tanjore, Muhammadan. |
| 117 | Thomas, Daniel .. .. | Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Christian. |
| 118 | Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., J. A. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 119 | Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed. | EX OFFICIO. |
| 120 | Vasudeva Pillai, V. G. .. | NOMINATED. |
| 121 | Vedachala Mudaliyar, M. .. | Chingleput, N.-M. Rural. |
| 122 | Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. .. | Madura City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 123 | Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K. | South Arcot, N.-M. Rural. |

| | Name of member. | Name and class of constituency. |
|---|---|---|
| 124 | Wright, W. O. .. .. | European. |
| 125 | Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur. | East Coast, Muhammadan Rural. |
| 126 | Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur. | North Arcot *cum* Chingleput. |
| 127 | Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur (Kamaraja Pandia Nayakar, T. V. K.). | Southern Landholders. |
| 128 | Zamindar of Chemudu (Sri Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati Raju). | Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban. |
| 129 | Zamindar of Ettayapuram (Raja Jaga Veera Rama Kumara Venkateswara Ettappa Nayakar Ayyan). | Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural. |
| 130 | Zamindar of Kirlampudi (Sri Raja Ravu Ramakrishna Ranga Rao). | NOMINATED. |
| 131 | Zamindar of Minampalli (K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar). | Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural. |
| 132 | Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao). | Northern Landholders, II. |

# THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

## OFFICIAL REPORT.

*Third Session of the Fourth Legislative Council under the Government of India Act,* 1919.

### Monday, the 23rd January 1933.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT :

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. The
Rajan, the hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indriah, Mr. C.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Krishnayya Choudary, Mr. P. V.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, *Kt.*, Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, The
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Luker, Mr. F. G.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.

PRESENT:—*cont.*

*Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.*
*Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.*
*Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.*
*Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.*
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. Gade.
Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Slater, C.M.G. C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.
*Sreshta, Mr. M. S.*
*Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.*
*Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.*
*Stanes, Mr. F. J.*
*Subbarayan, Dr. P.*
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Chemudu, The
Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS.

### Criminal Tribes

*Operation of the Criminal Tribes Act against the Dandasis of the Ganjam district.*

* 417 *Q.*—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total population of Dandasis in the Ganjam district;

(*b*) the number of persons of the Dandasi caste who are employed as village servants;

(*c*) the number of persons of the Dandasi caste who are registered under the Criminal Tribes Act;

(*d*) the number of persons of the Dandasi caste who were convicted
(i) before the date of registration, and
(ii) after such date, of non-bailable offences;

(*e*) the number of persons of the Dandasi caste who were removed from the register of criminal tribes under rule 8 of the rules framed under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act since the date of registration; and

(*f*) the number of persons of the Dandasi caste who are required to report themselves under section 109 of the Criminal Tribes Act?

*A.*—(*a*) 17,433 males and 24,335 females according to the census of 1921.
(*b*) 955.
(*c*) 1,961.
(*d*) (i) 743.
(ii) 157.
(*e*) 953.
(*f*) 168.

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*Number of persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bellary district.*

* 418 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act in the district of Bellary;

(*b*) the number of cases in which 'Abeyance system' was adopted in the case of members of criminal tribes in the Bellary district; and

(*c*) whether there have been numerous complaints that agriculturists pursuing peaceful occupation are being registered?

*A.*—(*a*) 1,341.

(*b*) 622.

(*c*) No complaints have reached the Government. Members of criminal tribes are registered by the District Magistrate. The Government are not aware whether any representations were made to him.

## Depressed Classes

*Labour schools in the City of Madras intended for the exclusive benefit of the Arundhatiyas.*

* 419 *Q.*—Mr. H. M. JAGANNATHAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of day and night schools run by the Labour Department exclusively for the benefit of Arundhatiyas and their location in the City of Madras;

(*b*) the number of schools managed and supervised by the Arundhatiya Maha Sabha or its President from the year 1921 for which Government give monetary aid;

(*c*) the names of persons whom the Labour Department have appointed as correspondents for the above schools and the amount of honoraria paid to each;

(*d*) the reasons for handing over the management of the day school run in 43, Perambur High Road, by the Labour Department to the Corporation;

(*e*) the reasons for the closing of the night school run at 43, Perambur High Road, and under whose recommendation it was that the Labour Department decided to close the institution; and

(*f*) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House, the correspondence that led to the closure of a number of day and night schools in the City of Madras?

*A.*—(*a*) There are at present two schools exclusively for the benefit of the Arundhatiyas and these are:—

(i) Labour night school, Pulianthope, Graynagar, Pulianthope Road, Perambur Barracks.

(ii) MackDoon Sheriff street night school, Periamet.

Both are night schools.

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(b) Up-to May 1929, under the management and supervision o *M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami Avargal, President of the Arundhatiya Maha Sabha, five schools were conducted and their names are given below:—*

(i) *Madiga night school, Pulianthope.*
(ii) Madiga (Arundhatiya Maha Sabha) night school, Perambur.
(iii) Arundhatiya Maha Sabha night school, Choolai.
(iv) MacDoon Sheriff street night school, Periamet.
(v) Arundhatiya Maha Sabha day school, Perambur.

The recurring charges in respect of these five schools were wholly met from the funds of the Labour Department but disbursed through Mr. Guruswami. Of the five schools, (i), (iii) and (iv) were handed over to this department in May 1929 while (ii) and (v) continued under the supervision of Mr. Guruswami without any financial aid from this department. There are thus no schools now managed and supervised by the Arundhatiya Maha Sabha or its President for which Government give monetary aid.

(c) When the above schools were in receipt of financial aid from this department, Rao Sahib Guruswami, under whose management the schools were, was recognized as the correspondent for them and the pay of teachers and other charges in respect of the schools were disbursed through him. No honorarium was paid to him.

(d) The Arundhatiya Maha Sabha day school in Perambur High Road was not handed over to the Corporation. It ceased to function as the financial assistance of this department was discontinued on the recommendation of the educational authorities. The Educational Officer of the Madras Corporation communicated a decision of the Standing Committee approving the suggestion of the Commissioner of the Corporation that, in order to avoid overlapping, the pupils of certain schools run by this department may be taken over by the Corporation and admitted in the Corporation schools in the locality concerned. The Arundhatiya Maha Sabha day-school was one of the schools concerned. The President of the Sabha was informed of this in September 1929 and told that, as the Corporation were affording facilities for the education of the children who attended the Arundhatiya Maha Sabha day school, there was no need for this department to run a school and that financial support would not be given any longer to that school. No expenditure was incurred on this day school thereafter. The Sabha did

not agree to the admission of the boys of the Arundhatiya Maha Sabha day school in the Corporation school, Perambur, and resolved to continue the school themselves. The school seems to have stopped functioning soon after.

(e) On the recommendation of the educational authorities it was decided to put an end to the system of honorary correspondents and the President of the Arundhatiya Maha Sabha was requested to hand over this school also to the Labour Department. But he did not agree and therefore the financial assistance of this department was withdrawn. No expenditure was incurred on this school after 1st April 1931. It is understood that the school is not being run now.

(f) The District Educational Officer, Madras, recommended the closure of some of the labour schools on the ground that the other schools in the locality had sufficient accommodation for the admission of the labour school pupils and a few of them (labour schools) were not working satisfactorily and had very poor attendance. The recommendations were given effect to. There has been no correspondence with the Government on the matter.

## Law and Order—General

*Arrest and conviction of Mr. T. P. Alwar of Masulipatam.*

* 420 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) when Mr. T. P. Alwar of Masulipatam was arrested and why;

(b) whether he lodged a petition against the police with the District Magistrate complaining of certain illegal actions on their part, and if so, whether it was before or after his arrest; and

(c) whether he was convicted under section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act, and, if so, what the sentence was and when he was sent to the Rajahmundry jail ?

*A.*—(a) Mr. T. P. Alwar was arrested on 21st March 1932, under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, because he was helping with money and food Congress volunteers who were picketing foreign cloth shops in Masulipatam.

(b) He did not lodge a petition with the District Magistrate but before his arrest he appeared before the District Magistrate with two volunteers who complained of being beaten by the police. These volunteers when sent for to appear before the District Magistrate for further enquiry into their allegations refused to appear.

(c) *Yes. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or six weeks' further rigorous imprisonment in default. He was sent to Rajahmundry jail on 6th April 1932.*

*Right of the Hindus to play music before the mosque at Nandyal.*

*421 *Q.*—B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is true that the predecessor of the present District Magistrate prohibited music before the mosque at Nandyal on two occasions under section 144 on 23rd April 1932 and 6th May 1932 and referred the Hindus to establish a right in a Civil Court;

(*b*) whether in consequence thereof, the Hindus filed a suit to establish a right in the District Munsif's Court, Nandyal, which is still pending; and

(*c*) what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (*a*) and (*d*) of question No. 258, given in the Legislative Council on 1st November 1932. The Government have no information regarding orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, said to have been issued by the District Magistrate on 23rd April 1932 and 6th May 1932. As regards the civil suit referred to, the Government find from a petition received from certain Muhammadans at Nandyal, dated 5th October 1932, that the Hindus have filed a suit in the District Munsif's Court at Nandyal for a declaratory decree permitting the carrying of processions with music before the mosque at Nandyal.

(*c*) The question being before a competent court of law, the Government do not propose to take any action.

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether music continues to be prohibited till the right of playing it is established in the court by the Hindus?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not know what is happening at present, and the whole matter is now before the court."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it not a fact that on the last occasion the District Magistrate, in contravention of the orders issued by his predecessor, permitted the playing of music before the mosque?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"This is a matter left entirely to the discretion of the District Magistrate."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Whether it is left to the discretion of the District Magistrate or not, may I know whether representation was not made to the hon. the Home Member and, in view of that representation, what action has the Government taken?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"There is no necessity for us to take any action in the matter, because the matter is now before a court of law."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"The question is this, Sir. Though the matter may be before a court of law, I want to know whether it is not a fact that the District Magistrate has precipitated the issue and has taken action in contravention of previous orders?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"I do not think he has acted illegally. It is a matter within his discretion and he has exercised that discretion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Is it not a fact that the previous District Magistrate's order was different from that of the present District Magistrate?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"That does not alter the situation."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I want my question to be answered, Sir, viz., whether it is not a fact that this District Magistrate's orders were different from the orders of the previous District Magistrate?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"That is clear from the reply."

## Police

*Alleged desecration of the Durga and mosque in Trichinopoly.*

* 422 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that on the 1st November 1932, the Circle Inspector of Police and the Sub-Inspector of Police with a posse of constables trespassed into the Durga and mosque and the burial ground attached thereto and situate on the Woriore road, Trichinopoly, against the protest of the trustees appointed by court and in charge of the premises;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that after the said Circle Inspector trespassed into the said burial ground and Durga, he allowed the servants of the St. Joseph's College authorities to plough the nanja lands adjacent to the Durga and the mosque belonging to and in possession of the trustees and instigated the said servants to block the old right of way by digging and throwing enough mud from the burial ground adjacent thereto;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Circle Inspector of Police instigated and connived at the Adi-Dravida and other servants of the St. Joseph's College authorities desecrating the burial ground, Durga and mosque premises and thereby caused great annoyance to the Muslim community;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that after having thus allowed the desecration and defiling of the sacred tombs and the mosque of the Muslims, the Circle Inspector posted constables as guards opposite to the mosque and

Durga premises so as to prevent Muslims going into the mosque or offering prayers in the mosque or to the souls of the dead buried in the premises;

(e) under whose authority and under whose orders and under what law the Circle Inspector of Police has acted in thus trespassing into the said buildings and premises belonging to the Muslim community and preventing worship therein; and

(f) whether any enquiry under any sections of the Criminal Procedure Code was held and evidence taken as to the possession of the lands and premises in question before the Circle Inspector took such action?

*A.*—(*a*) No. It is reported that on 31st October 1932 the Inspector visited the lands under cultivation by the St. Joseph's College authorities. He did not go near the Durga, the mosque or the burial ground nor were any of the trustees present.

(*b*) Under the orders of the District Magistrate, Trichinopoly, the Inspector allowed the College authorities to plough the nanja lands which were reported to be in their possession for many years. The Inspector did not instigate the College servants to block any right of way. What actually happened was that some mud was thrown up on the pathway in the course of cultivation of the nanja fields and owing to heavy rains the path became muddy, though not impassable. The District Superintendent of Police visited the place and had the pathway cleared by the College servants.

(*c*) No. The Adi-Dravida and other servants of the College authorities did not go near the burial ground, Durga or mosque, but entered the College fields through the road to plough them.

(*d*) The allegations are not in accordance with the facts. Muslims are not prevented from entering the mosque or Durga or from offering prayers.

(*e*) & (*f*) The Inspector acted under the orders of the District Magistrate. There was no need for any enquiry under the Criminal Procedure Code.

## Forests

*Rules regarding the grazing of cattle in the forest areas.*

* 423 *Q.*—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether payment of grazing fees in a particular range entitles a man to graze his cattle in the forests of that range only and does not entitle him to graze his cattle in the contiguous forests of the neighbouring range;

(*b*) the extent of forests open to grazing in the Ghumsur taluk in 1927–28, 1928–29, 1929–30, 1930–31 and 1931–32;

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(c) whether it is a fact that the forest area available for cattle grazing on payment of fees in Ghumsur taluk is gradually reduced; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such reduction?

A.—(a) Where different fees for different ranges are in force, it is open to a ryot to graze his cattle throughout the ranges in the division on payment of the highest fee charged in any range. If a man prefers to pay a lower fee he can graze cattle only in the range to which that fee applies.

(b)

| Year. | Area in acres. |
|---|---|
| 1927–28 | 277,538 |
| 1928–29 | 276,863 |
| 1929–30 | 276,221 |
| 1930–31 | 273,792 |
| 1931–32 | 273,111 |

(c) Yes.

(d) The reduction is due to the fact that coupes of the timber working circles are closed to grazing each year, after working. The large decrease in the year 1930–31 was chiefly due to the closure of the worked fuel coupes, one to five years' old, according to the prescription in the Revised Working Plan for the Ghumsur forests. These were open to grazing up to 1929–30 according to the old Working Plan.

## Prisons and Prisoners

*Number of Mappillas connected with the Malabar rebellion who are still absconding.*

* 424 Q.—B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place on the table of the House, at an early date, the names of the 36 persons referred to in his answer to question No. 344 answered on the 3rd November 1932 stating the offences for which each of them was wanted by the Police?

A.—The Government have further considered the question of publishing the information required and decided that such publication would serve no useful purpose, while it may be prejudicial to the interests of the persons concerned.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In answer to this question, the hon. the Law Member says that no useful purpose will be served by the publication of the information. May I know, Sir, how such publication will be prejudicial to the interests of the persons concerned?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am very sorry, Sir, that my Friend does not see the position of those 36 men. The 36 men that have been referred to in this question were charged with very serious offences such as murder, dacoity, and waging war against the King, and the Government, after

mature deliberation and after consulting the district authorities, have deliberately come to the conclusion that, having regard to the lapse of time after this rebellion and other circumstances, it is not desirable to proceed with the cases against these persons, and have resolved not to prosecute them. And I answered the other day on the floor of this House that these 36 persons were at liberty to go to their homes and that they need fear no prosecution. In these circumstances, it is not in the interests of those persons to publish to the world their names and the fact that they have been charged with serious offences like murder and waging of war against the King. And I am sure that neither my friend nor the Government will be thanked by those persons if their names are published. The sooner we forget these things the better for all concerned."

*Health of the political prisoners confined in jails.*

* 425 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of political prisoners at present in jails undergoing various terms of imprisonment; how many of them are males and how many females;

(*b*) how many of them are under medical treatment;

(*c*) how many of them are in-patients in hospitals; and

(*d*) what the causes are for the ailment of those prisoners who are under medical treatment?

*A.*—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (*a*) of question No. 341.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The Government have not complete information.

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"In answer to clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), the Government say they have no information. May I know whether the information will be called for and placed on the table of the House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am afraid that the benefit that is likely to be derived from the obtaining of that information will be out of all proportion to the labour involved in collecting it. The number of prisoners now undergoing imprisonment for civil disobedience roughly—I cannot give the exact figure—will be about 1,500 or so. The trouble involved in making these detailed enquiries which my friend wants, as I submitted, will be out of all proportion to the benefit that is likely to be derived therefrom."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member if he is not aware from various reports of Honorary Visitors and others that in most of these cases the ailments of the prisoners are due to want of buttermilk and also want of raw rice?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No. I am not aware of it, Sir."

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*Alleged beating of Veerabhu at the Bellary jail.*

* 426 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether, when the prisoner named Mr. Veerabhu cried out to the Superintendent of the jail appealing to him to stop the flogging of Srijut Mahabir Singh of Lahore at the Bellary jail on 17th October 1932, he was beaten severely by the convict warders and the warders?

*A.*—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" It is stated here that the answer to this question is in the negative. Does that answer refer to Srijut Mahabir Singh having been flogged or Mr. Veerabhu having been beaten? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Only to the latter."

*Sale price of jail-made goods.*

* 427 *Q.*—Mr. W. O. WRIGHT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in reply to a recent deputation on the subject of jail industries, the Government stated that the selling prices of jail-made goods would not ordinarily be more than the local market rate; and

(*b*) whether the Government have assured themselves that the selling prices of such goods would not be less than the local market rates?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The prices of jail-made articles are fixed under rule 988, Jail Manual, and the Government have no reason to believe that this rule is not followed.

Mr. W. O. WRIGHT:—" As the Government's selling policy in 1931 resulted in over one-third of jail products remaining unsold, will the hon. the Law Member consider the question of restricting the manufacture in jails to the actual requirements of Government? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I shall consider my friend's suggestion."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask if the Government is not willing to have restricted production, whether they will see that, in view of the cheapness of labour and the rather free labour of the jails, they reduce the rates to some extent lower than the market rates? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I am afraid that it is not possible, for, if the price is reduced to a figure lower than the market rate, it will really be competing with private enterprise."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know how the position was in the subsequent year, 1932? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice."

## Irrigation

### *The Tungabhadra Project.*

* 428 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the negotiations with His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government stand with regard to the Tungabhadra Project;

(*b*) if there has been no appreciable progress since the 1st October 1932, what the cause is; and

(*c*) whether any provision is being made in the budget for starting the project; if not, why not?

*A.*—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 414, dated 8th November 1932.

(*b*) The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has yet to meet the Chief Engineer of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

(*c*) No. Under the Budget Rules no provision can be made for a scheme which has not yet been sanctioned.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member what the reason is for the delay in our Chief Engineer meeting the Chief Engineer of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL :—" When I went to Hyderabad the Chief Engineer of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government was in Europe. He recently returned from Europe. And the Chief Engineer of this Government has written to the Chief Engineer of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government to arrange an early date for meeting."

### *The Ghiriar Project.*

* 429 *Q.*—Mr. M. DEVADASAN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(i) to lay on the table of the House all the papers relating to the investigation of the Ghiriar Irrigation Project proposed for the benefit of Sankarankoil, Sattur and Srivilliputtur taluks of the Tinnevelly and Ramnad districts; and

(ii) to state—

(*a*) when the Ghiriar project was examined last; and

(*b*) whether the project is likely to be re-examined and, if so, when?

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*A.*—(i) A summary of the correspondence relating to the project from the date of its inception in 1887 down to 1919 when it was finally abandoned is given below:—

The Ghiriar project for the diversion into the Tinnevelly district of the Ghiriar stream which rises in the Western Ghauts and flows entirely in Travancore territory, was first suggested in 1887 by the inhabitants of the Sankaranayinarkoyil, Sattur and Srivilliputtur taluks. It was believed that the stream was a tributary of the Periyar and as it was considered inadvisable to allow any diversion of water from the Periyar basin in view of the contemplated Periyar project, it was ordered that the point whether the stream was, or was not a feeder to the Periyar should, when an opportunity occurred, be examined and definitely reported on. The course of the stream was explored in 1891–92 and it was found that it was not a tributary of the Periyar. The exploration, however, showed that the direction of the flow of the Ghiriar was such that nowhere did it approach the dividing ridge except in its uppermost course where the catchment area was small and that a tunnel through the dividing ridge would be 8,000 feet long and would alone cost upwards of 2 lakhs. The Government, therefore, considered it inadvisable to incur further expenditure on investigations connected with the proposed diversion of the Ghiriar waters. The question was again raised in 1902 and a further examination of the possibility of such a project was made. No actual investigation was done till 1908, when the Superintending Engineer (Mr. Medlicott) inspected the locality and reported that the Ghiriar could be diverted into Tinnevelly by a tunnel 8,000 feet long through the hills into a series of reservoirs to be constructed at the foot of the eastern slope of of the Ghauts. The cost of the work was estimated at 6 lakhs. The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) considered it inadvisable to investigate the scheme further, and the Government directed that the scheme should be definitely abandoned. In February 1914, at the instance of the Collector, the further investigation of the scheme was ordered, but it was deferred, as the Travancore Darbar were reported to be contemplating the investigation of the upper waters of the Ghiriar for irrigation in Travancore territory. In June 1919, the Resident in Travancore and Cochin reported that the Darbar regretted that the waters of the Ghiriar could not be allowed to be diverted for the benefit of the Tinnevelly district as the Darbar

had under contemplation a hydro-electric scheme in the Kaki Aur, of which the Ghiriar is a tributary, and as the run off of every available square mile of the catchment was required for it. Accordingly, the further investigation of the Ghiriar project was abandoned finally in July 1919.

(ii) (*a*) 1919.
(*b*) No.

*Irrigation sources of Injambakkam village, Conjeeveram taluk.*

* 430 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in connexion with irrigation sources of Injambakkam village No. 143, Conjeeveram taluk, it was decided, as far back as 1902, that the level of the Calingula of Periya eri and Chitteri be raised by 1·42 feet and 1·50 feet, respectively, and that the work in Chitteri tank was executed and the work of Periya eri, though sanctioned, was not carried out; and

(*b*) why the ring-bund improvised by villagers was removed and under whose authority?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) A copy[a] of the Executive Engineer's report No. 1425-S.E., dated 15th November 1932, is laid on the table.

## Land Revenue Administration.

*Levy of penalties in the Tanjore district for petty encroachments.*

* 431 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(1) to call for and lay on the table

(*a*) a firkawar list of penalties irregularly imposed on ryots by the Revenue authorities in the Tanjore district for petty encroachments on channels and pathways under 20 links in width marked in detail in the plan, in contravention of the Board's circular of 1922;

(*b*) the total revenue thus derived during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932; and

(2) to state what action the Government propose to take to avoid a recurrence of the same?

*A.*—(1) & (2) The desired information cannot be compiled without a great deal of labour. No cases in which the instructions contained in Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 894, dated 30th May 1922, have been disregarded, have been brought to the notice of the Government.

*Alleged tyranny of the village munsif of Injambakkam, Conjeeveram taluk.*

* 432 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether a memorial has been

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 106–107 infra.

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submitted to Government by caste Hindus and cheri people of Injambakkam, Conveeveram taluk, in July 1932, against the tyrannous actions of the village munsif and what action was taken thereon?

*A.*—No such memorial has been received by the Government.

## Public Service

*Principles guiding the Government in granting exemption from appearing for the competitive examination held by the Madras Services Commission.*

* 433 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state on what principles the Government exempt or refuse to exempt persons already in the service of Government from appearing for the competitive examination held by the Madras Services Commission?

*A.*—The hon. Member is apparently referring to the competitive examination for appointment to the Madras Ministerial Service. Exemption from having to appear for this examination is accorded not by Government but by the Madras Services Commission and the persons who are eligible for such exemption are indicated in G.Os. No. 1302, Public, dated the 27th September 1930 and No. 451, Public, dated the 28th April 1931, copies * of which are laid on the table.

*Cessation of shorthand allowance in the case of Upper Division clerks.*

* 434 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur YAHYA ALI SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many clerks of the Upper Division working as stenographers or typists are affected in consequence of the cessation of their special allowances under G.O. No. 1140, dated 1st September 1932;

(*b*) what the amount of savings is that the Government expect as a result of this measure of retrenchment;

(*c*) whether there is any principle or policy involved in making a distinction between the Upper Division and Lower Division clerks in the matter of treating the difference as personal pay;

(*d*) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn in passing these orders to previous orders contained in G.O. No. 255, dated 8th May 1916, to the effect that the shorthand allowances in the Sessions Courts have been declared remunerative and pensionable; and

(*e*) whether the Government will be pleased to lay the aforesaid two Government Orders (G.O. No. 1140, dated 1st September 1932 and G.O. No. 255, dated 8th May 1916) on the table of the House?

*A.*—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Such of the clerks other than Lower division clerks and typists as were actually in receipt of the special pay for shorthand on the 31st August 1932 have since

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 107–109 infra.

been permitted, subject to certain conditions, to continue to draw that special pay after that date—vide G.O. No. 1589, Public (Services), dated the 9th December 1932, laid on the table.

(d) Yes.

(e) G.O.[a] No. 1140, Public, dated 1st September 1932, and relevant extracts [a] of G.O. No. 255, Financial, dated the 8th May 1916 are laid on the table.

## Ecclesiastical

*Cases instituted under section 68 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act.*

* 435 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the number of cases instituted in this Presidency under section 68 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, and the number of accused concerned and convicted in them respectively for the past five years?

*A.*—As the hon. Member is aware, the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in regard to this matter.

The Government are not in possession of the information required by the hon. Member.

## Local Self-Government

*Estimated income and expenditure of certain taluk boards proposed to be constituted in the Ganjam district.*

* 436 *Q.*—Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the estimated income and expenditure of each of the undermentioned seven revenue taluk boards which have been ordered or proposed to be constituted:—

(1) The Chicacole Taluk Board,
(2) The Parlakimedi Taluk Board,
(3) The Tekkali Taluk Board,
(4) The Chatrapur Taluk Board,
(5) The Kodala Taluk Board,
(6) The Ghumsur Taluk Board,
(7) The Aska Taluk Board;

(b) the financial considerations which weighed with the Government not to bifurcate the Berhampur Taluk Board;

(c) whether the question of financial position of a taluk board for the Berhampur revenue taluk and of a taluk board for the Sompeta revenue taluk was considered after or in view of the redistribution of taluks which came into effect on 1st July 1932 in consequence of the abolition of the Ichchapur taluk;

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 109-114 infra.

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(*d*) if so, what the estimated income and expenditure of the said taluk boards, if constituted, would be; and

(*e*) the income and expenditure of:—

(1) Berhampur Taluk Board,
(2) Chicacole Taluk Board,
(3) Chatrapur Taluk Board,
(4) Ghumsur Taluk Board,

in 1929–30, 1930–31 and 1931–32?

*A*.—(*a*)

| | | Receipts. | Charges. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | RS. | RS. |
| Chicacole Taluk Board | .. | 44,390 | 31,278 |
| Parlakimedi Taluk Board | .. | 23,585 | 28,298 |
| Tekkali Taluk Board .. | .. | 30,985 | 21,818 |
| Chatrapur Taluk Board | .. | 17,440 | 17,350 |
| Kodala Taluk Board .. | .. | 37,850 | 34,740 |
| Ghumsur Taluk Board | .. | 16,600 | 15,090 |
| Aska Taluk Board .. | .. | 39,090 | 34,650 |

(*b*) & (*c*) The jurisdiction of the Berhampur Taluk Board originally extended over to revenue taluks of Berhampur, Sompeta and Ichchapur. The last two were small areas and were each under the jurisdiction of an independent Deputy Tahsildar only so far as zamin villages were concerned but were under dependent Deputy Tahsildars so far as Government villages were concerned. It was not therefore possible to constitute a taluk board for each of these taluks. Subsequeutly as a measure of retrenchment, the Ichchapur revenue taluk was abolished, the Mandasa estate was taken away from it and added to the Tekkali taluk and the rest of the area was added to the Sompeta taluk. But the Deputy Tahsildar of Sompeta is still independent only so far as the zamin villages are concerned. A taluk board cannot be formed for such an area.

(*d*) Without making any provision for works and excluding the elementary education account, the receipts and charges under the general account will be as shown below:—

| | | Berhampur. | Sompeta. | Ichchapur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Receipts | .. | 34,500 | 21,560 | 25,520 |
| Charges | .. | 36,090 | 20,010 | 18,390 |

(*e*) A statement [a] furnishing the information is attached.

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 115–117 infra.

*Proposal to build a new bridge across the river Palar between Katpadi and Vellore.*

* 437 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is proposed to build a new bridge over the river Palar between Vellore and Katpadi in the place of the present bridge;

(*b*) what the width is of the proposed bridge;

(*c*) what the estimated cost is of the proposed bridge;

(*d*) whether the width of the present bridge is quite inadequate for the traffic between Vellore and Katpadi;

(*e*) whether the Government took any steps to have an idea of the traffic on Katpadi-Vellore road at present; and

(*f*) whether the opinion of Engineers about the durability of the present bridge is conflicting or not?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes; the North Arcot District Board has made the proposal.

(*b*) Twenty-four feet.

(*c*) The cost is roughly estimated at Rs. 8,39,200.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) The Government are not aware of any difference of opinion in the matter.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know at what stage the proposal to construct a bridge over the Palar between Vellore and Katpadi stands?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The estimate has, I think, been sanctioned, and the work will be taken on hand."

*Proposal to build an overbridge on the Poney river at Rice causeway.*

* 438 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the proposal to build an overbridge on Poney river at Rice causeway, North Arcot, has taken a definite shape;

(*b*) whether there was any proposal at all to build the overbridge across the Palar river at Wenlock causeway; if so, whether that proposal was dropped and preference was given to the proposal of building the overbridge at Rice causeway;

(*c*) what the estimated cost is of the bridges at Rice causeway and Wenlock causeway, respectively;

(*d*) whether the whole cost of building the bridge is to be borne by the Local Government or partly by the Local Government and partly by the Central Government; and

(*e*) if it is the latter, what the proportion is of the contribution by the respective Governments?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The proposal was to build a bridge across the Palar close to Melvisharam and not at the Wenlock causeway.

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The cost of this bridge was estimated at Rs. 10 lakhs but the proposal was given up in favour of the proposed bridge near the Rice causeway estimated to cost Rs. 6·25 lakhs only

(*d*) & (*e*) The question is under consideration.

*Right of user of the roads round the Guruvayur temple.*

* 439 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have taken steps to enforce the order of the High Court in regard to the use of the roads round the temple in Guruvayur in Malabar; and if so, what measures have been taken?

*A.*—The question of the enforcement of the order of the High Court will arise if and when any person takes any action contrary to the order of the High Court in such a manner as to be likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether, since the receipt of the answer to this question in this office, any occasion has arisen to take steps to enforce the order? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The Government will only interfere if there is a breach of the peace and a breach of the peace is apprehended."

*Payment of life insurance premia from out of the provident fund of the employees of local boards and municipalities.*

* 440 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the reasons for issuing G.O. No. 4650, L. & M., dated 2nd December 1931, which modifies an earlier G.O. No. 3290, L. & M., dated 12th July 1929, regarding concessions granted to local board and municipal employees in paying life insurance premia out of their provident fund, in the hands of their employers?

*A.*—The restrictions imposed by the rules issued with G.O. No. 4650, L. & M., dated the 2nd December 1931, that the investments by employees of local bodies, of their provident fund accumulations in policies of life assurance should be confined only to subscriptions recovered from the subscribers and interest thereon and should not extend to the bonus payable by the local body also, are for the following reasons:—

(1) It is not wise in the interest of the employees to divert all the amount standing to their credit in the provident fund, and

(2) some reserve has to be provided to meet the payment of any amount due under a liability incurred by the subscriber to the local body.

*Policy regarding the constitution of the panchayat boards.*

* 441 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the policy of the Government in regard to the constitution of the panchayat boards;

(*b*) whether there has been any change of policy in the last two years; and

(*c*) the number of panchayat boards in the Province at the beginning of the years 1931–32, 1932–33, and now, respectively?

*A.*—(*a*) The policy of the Government is to constitute panchayats for villages whose residents or a majority of them desire to have panchayats and where it is expected that the institutions will work successfully and to the benefit of the residents, and to make special efforts in this regard in districts where the response to the movement has not been adequate.

(*b*) No, except that the panchayats which were originally constituted under the Village Panchayat Act have also been brought within the purview of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and that, for purposes of administrative convenience, the jurisdiction of panchayats is generally so fixed as to be coterminous with one or more revenue villages and not parts thereof.

(*c*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Number at the beginning of the year 1931–32 ... | 3,898 |
| Number at the beginning of the year 1932–33 ... | 4,474 |
| Number on 31st October 1932 ... ... ... | 4,499 |

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"How is it, Sir, that the increase in the number of panchayats is by no means at the same rate as was the case in the previous year? Is it due to any change of policy?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"No, Sir. It is not due to any change of policy."

## Medical Administration

*Proposal to transfer the dispensary at Ganjam to Humma.*

* 442 *Q.*—Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Health contemplates the transfer of the dispensary in the town of Ganjam to Humma in Ganjam district for the benefit mainly of the establishment of the Salt factory at Humma;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any memorial protesting against the proposed transfer of the dispensary at Ganjam; and

(*c*) whether in May 1931 the Government ordered the retention of the dispensary at Ganjam?

*A.*—(*a*) After visiting Ganjam and Humma recently, the Director of Public Health considered that from a malarial point of view it would be desirable to transfer to Humma the local fund dispensary at Ganjam. The Government have, however, issued orders accepting the Surgeon-General's recommendation to retain the dispensary at Ganjam.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

## Agriculture

*Slump in the sale of paddy in the Tanjore district.*

* 443 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to remove the heavy slump in the Tanjore district paddy sales?

*A.*—The Government have no information regarding the alleged heavy slump in paddy sales in the Tanjore district. They will consider the question of addressing the railway authorities for a reduction of freight rates.

Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"Have the Government since considered the question of addressing the Railway authorities with regard to reduction of freight?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"The matter is under consideration."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I know whether any steps are under contemplation for giving facilities to the marketing of paddy, groundnut and other agricultural produce of this Presidency?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"Not for rice in particular."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I know if marketing facilities are under contemplation for any other agricultural produce?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"The proposal to give marketing facilities is for cotton, Sir."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I ask why the same or similar steps could not be taken with reference to paddy, groundnut and other agricultural produce?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"I do not think any special facilities were given so far as rice is concerned. But the matter so far as groundnut is concerned will be considered after the question of cotton is disposed of."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"The answer to this question was furnished by Government on the 11th November last. May I ask if the Government have since taken any steps in this direction, namely, addressing the Railway authorities to reduce the freight?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"I believe the Railway authorities, i.e., the South Indian Railway Company, have been addressed."

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## Co-operative Societies

*Investment of the funds of insurance companies in Land Mortgage or Industrial banks.*

* 444 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether representations have been made to him suggesting that insurance companies might be induced to invest their surpluses in Land Mortgage or Industrial banks so as to confer the maximum economic advantage on the country; and, if so, whether the Government propose to take any action thereon?

*A.*—The President of the Central Land Mortgage Bank, Madras, has represented to Government that insurance companies should be induced to invest their funds in the debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank and that some of these companies have expressed their desire to invest their funds in the debentures of the bank if they are declared trustee securities. The Government have taken up the question of amending the Indian Trusts Act to secure this object and the subject is under correspondence with the Government of India.

Mr. G. Simhachalam Pantulu:—" It is said in the answer that the matter is under correspondence with the Government of India. May I know if that Government's orders have been received now? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" No. It is for the Government of India to take action in the Legislative Assembly, not here."

## Public Works

*Closure of the side entrance to the fort at Vellore.*

* 445 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a side entrance to the fort at Vellore, overlooking the power house of the Vellore Electric Corporation has been closed for some time past;

(*b*) why was it closed and on whose orders; and

(*c*) whether representations were made to the authorities concerned about the hardship caused thereby to a large number of clerks and others working in the various offices within the fort?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Principal, Police Training School, closed the side entrance in consultation with the Collector, North Arcot. The reasons are:—

(i) prevention of loafers and other undesirables from entering that part of the Police Parade grounds used for bayonet fighting and lathi drill and committing nuisance.

(ii) prevention of loafers getting up on the walls of the sub-jail which adjoin the side entrance and damaging them.

(*c*) No.

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Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I ask whether the Government is aware that very respectable people and several officials and clerks working inside the fort of Vellore are using this entrance?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"I do not know."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I ask whether the Government will be pleased to consider the question of having this gate reopened?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"Obviously for the reasons mentioned in the answer the question cannot be considered."

## Education

*Advisory Committee for prescribing text-books for the S.S.L.C. Examination and the Technical Examinations.*

* 446 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any Advisory Committees for recommending text-books in English and the other languages for the S.S.L.C. and the technical examinations;

(*b*) how are these committees constituted, what are their functions and powers and who is the authority appointing and recommending the members;

(*c*) whether there is any procedure followed by these committees in the approval and prescribing of text-books for the various examinations; if so, whether a copy of the procedure followed will be placed on the Council table;

(*d*) who is the authority that finally approves of the recommendations of these committees and what is the Government order governing his functions and powers and whether a copy of the same will be placed on the Council table; and

(*e*) what were the recommendations made by the committees for Indian languages for the examinations of 1933–34 and whether the same have been approved of by the said authority; if so, when were the same approved and whether all the books so approved have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*; whether a copy of the orders of the Commissioner approving the books recommended will be placed on the table?

*A.*—(*a*) S.S.L.C. Examination—Yes;
Technical examination—No; but the Board of Examiners is consulted when necessary.

(*b*) Committees with advisory functions are appointed to advise the S.S.L.C. Board and the Director of Public Instruction on books to be prescribed in English and other languages. The Committee in English is constituted by the S.S.L.C. Board from among its members. Committees in other languages are appointed by the Director of Public Instruction.

(c) A copy* of the instructions issued to the members of the advisory committees for text books for the S.S.L.C. Examination is placed on the table.

(d) The Director of Public Instruction—Copies* of G.Os. No. 1484, Education, dated the 11th December 1920 and No. 546, Education, dated the 11th April 1923, are placed on the table.

(e) The recommendations of the committees are confidential until they are published. The names of books approved are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, while books containing selections are published annually by the Madras and Andhra Universities. Some of the selections were approved on the 24th October and the 8th November 1932; others are yet to be approved. Apart from the Gazette notification no special order is issued by the Director.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I ask whether the selections referred to in answer to clause (c) have since been published and whether copies have been ordered to be printed and published by those publishers whose books have been approved?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"Notice."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I know, Sir, whether it is the case that, although recommendations with regard to these text-books were made as early as October and November, still intimation has not been communicated to the publishers to make ready the books so that they may be available to the students who have to appear for the examinations?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"I have no information. I want notice."

5 Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I ask whether he will call for information with regard to cases in which recommendations have been made months ago and yet the printers or publishers have not been communicated with with a view to make their books ready?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"May I know if the hon. Minister is aware how many meetings are held in the course of a year?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"I have no information."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"Will the hon. Minister find out if it is not a fact whether at these meetings which are held once or twice a year, the actual selection is not made and is not finished and the matter is left over for the decision of the President of the Board as the only authority for selection?"

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 118–128 infra.

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I have no information."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Will he kindly make enquiries?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I shall enquire."

*Publication of the Tamil Text-Books approved by the Advisory Committee.*

* 447 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for recommending text-books in Tamil for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination, 1933, and the T.S.L.C. Examination, 1934, were received in the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations;

(*b*) whether the recommendations of the committee were approved by the Commissioner for Government Examinations before they were notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and, if so, whether a copy of his order will be placed on the table of the House;

(*c*) whether all the books recommended by the Committee have been notified and, if so, on what date or dates were they notified;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that some of the books recommended by the Committee have not yet been notified and, if so, why;

(*e*) whether any book or books recommended by the Committee have been replaced by other books and, if so, on whose recommendation and under what authority; and

(*f*) whether the Commissioner approved of the substitution of other books and, if so, whether a copy of his order will be laid on the table of the House?

*A.*—(*a*) S.S.L.C. Public Examination—On 2nd October 1931.

T.S.L.C. Examination—Some on 2nd October 1931 and others on 10th May 1932.

(*b*) Yes; no special order apart from the Gazette Notification was issued.

(*c*) Yes.

Books for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination—On 3rd May 1932, 17th May 1932 and 14th June 1932.

Books for the T.S.L.C. Examination—On 28th June 1932 and 27th September 1932.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) & (*f*) Two of the books originally recommended by the Committee for the T.S.L.C. Examination of the higher elementary grade were not approved. Books subsequently recommended by the Committee were approved by the Commissioner. No special order apart from the Gazette Notification, was issued by the Commissioner.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether it is a fact that although the Committee have recommended two English text-books *six months ago in August still one of the books has not been approved* of and no orders have been issued to the publisher to make the books available for the examinations, to be held in 1933?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Notice."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether the hon. Minister will call for an explanation from those concerned as to why the intimation has not been given to the publishers to make the books available?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I shall call for information."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The answer to clause (*e*) is that two books were approved by the Committee. May I know why the rest were not approved and the reason given by the Board or the Committee?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"They are approved or disapproved by the Commissioner, that is, the Director of Public Instruction. Government has nothing to do with it."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask why the Commissioner has disapproved of these recommendations of the Committee?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The reasons, I believe, are confidential."

*Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"The answer to (e) is that two books* were not approved. May I know by whom and why they were not approved?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"By the Commissioner."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question has already been answered."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Has the Commissioner reported the reasons for the disapproval?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"As far as I recollect, he has not."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the selection for the T.S.L.C. examination has not yet been made?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not aware."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether those teachers have already been paid even before the two books were published?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No information."

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask whether the hon. Minister will call for the information and take the necessary action?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Yes."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Will the hon. the Minister make enquiries and see if it is not a fact that the actual approval and selection is done more by the Secretary than by the Director?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" When the Commissioner says that he makes the selection, I do not see how the question arises."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" In view of the various complaints and agitation going on all these years, will the hon. the Minister go deeper and find out who is responsible for this state of things?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I have no reason to distrust what the Commissioner has said."

*Chairmen of the Advisory Committees for recommending text-books in Indian languages for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination.*

* 448 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of the Chairmen of the Advisory Committees for recommending text-books in Indian languages for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination during each of the years 1922 to 1932; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Telugu Committee has been continued without any change for a long number of years and, if so, what the special reasons are for doing so?

*A.*—(*a*) A statement[a] showing the names of the chairmen is placed on the table.

(*b*) The present Chairman of the Telugu Committee was appointed in 1930. He has continued to hold the appointment as he is the most competent person available.

*Shortage of copies of the detailed text-book in Tamil prescribed for the Higher Elementary grade of the T.S.L.C. Examination,* 1933.

* 449 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the stock of detailed text-book in Tamil for the Higher Elementary grade of the T.S.L.C. Examination, 1933, published by the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations at the Government Press ran out early this year;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that instead of making arrangements speedily for publishing the additional number of copies of the book required, the Secretary delayed the matter and has finally prescribed another book published by a private company; and

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[a] Printed as Appendix VI on page 129 infra.

(c) whether a copy of the order of the Commissioner for Government Examinations authorizing the Secretary to prescribe this book for those candidates who did not possess the book published by the department will be placed on the table of the House?

*A.*—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The book referred to was not prescribed by the Secretary, but by the Commissioner.

*Qualifications and service of the Members of the Staff employed in the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Madras.*

* 450 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the total strength of the teaching and other staff employed in the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Madras, and to what community each one of them belongs;

(b) the qualifications of each one of these teachers and other staff and the service each one of them has put in and the class she is in charge of respectively;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Hindu and Christian teachers do not know how to read, write or talk Urdu;

(d) if so, why these teachers were appointed to a Muslim School;

(e) whether it is a fact that ever since the new Superintendent was appointed non-Muslim teachers of less experience and less qualifications have been placed in charge of higher classes whereas Muslim teachers of longer experience and better qualifications have been put in charge of lower classes; and

(f) if so, what the reasons are for such transfers and changes and at whose instance is the same done?

*A.*—(a) & (b) A statement [a] is placed on the table.

(c) No; some of the teachers can read, write and speak Urdu.

(d) Hindu and Christian teachers not knowing Urdu are posted to this school because qualified Muslim teachers are not available and because Hindu and Christian teachers knowing Urdu are not sufficient to staff all Muslim institutions.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I ask, Sir, whether it is the policy of the Government to have only Muslim teachers whenever they are available in the Hobart Training School for Muslim schools? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—" There is no such policy definitely laid down anywhere, but I think it is desirable to have Muslim teachers whenever they are available."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" Is it the policy of the Government to restrict appointment to these various posts in the Hobart Training School to the people belonging to this Province alone? "

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[a] Printed as Appendix VII on page 130 infra.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" There is no such policy as far as I am aware."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of calling for applications from competent lady teachers from outside this Province so that they can replace the teachers who do not know Urdu?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I shall examine that suggestion."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" In view of the answer to clause (d) that Hindu and Christian teachers not knowing Urdu are posted to this school, because qualified Muslim teachers are not available, may I ask, Sir, whether the Government is not aware that there is a Muslim lady L.T. who is already employed in the said institution and whether the Government has considered the advisability of appointing her superintendent of the institution?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" She is, I think, a very junior officer and I do not think it will be possible to appoint her for the post."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether the hon. Minister will consider the desirability of appointing a competent lady from outside this Province as the superintendent of this school?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I shall examine that suggestion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Department of Education has already received an application from a Muslim lady from Aligarh, a lady who is highly qualified and who has a record from America?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" The application has not yet been sent to me."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to make enquiries?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Yes."

*Collection of an extra fee from boarders of the Ice House Hostel who are not holders of widow-scholarships.*

* 451 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether boarders of the Ice House Hostel attached to the Lady Willingdon Training College, Triplicane, who were not widow-scholarship-holders, were, prior to August 1931, required to pay an extra boarding fee of Rs. 2 per mensem; and if so, when the rule was made and for what purpose the extra fee was intended; whether a copy of the rule will be laid on the Council table;

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(b) whether it is a fact that the former Superintendent of the hostel, Sister Subbulakshmi Ammal, collected this extra fee for a number of years but did not utilize it for the object for which it was intended; if so, what was the total amount collected and during what period;

(c) whether about August 1931 the new Superintendent of the hostel and the acting Principal of the college discovered that while the extra fee had been regularly collected it was not spent for the object for which it was intended or for any of the purposes of the hostel;

(d) whether the acting Principal immediately stopped the levy of this extra fee and called upon Sister Subbulakshmi Ammal to make good the amount or furnish particulars for the amounts collected; if so, under whose orders was this done;

(e) whether Sister Subbulakshmi Ammal has since made good the amount or furnished particulars for the same, and if so, when she did so;

(f) whether the matter was reported to the Director of Public Instruction immediately it was detected or afterwards, and if so, when; and

(g) whether any inquiry was instituted, and if so, with what result?

A.—(a) Yes. The fee was for the purpose of paying for additional cooks. No rule was framed.

(b) Yes; the total amount collected during the period between 1922–23 and 1930–31 was Rs. 1,250.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes; of her own accord.

(e) Yes; on 11th January 1932.

(f) The matter was not reported to the Director of Public Instruction.

(g) An enquiry was instituted by the Principal. The matter is being investigated further by the Director.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"What action has been taken by the Government in regard to these irregularities by the person concerned?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"We have asked for a full investigation and report."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Is it not a case where instead of Rs. 1,250, as further investigation has revealed, about Rs. 2,500 has been collected and only Rs. 1,250 has been accounted for?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No such report has been received."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to clause (e), was the amount recovered or particulars given?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The amount has been recovered."

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether any audit has been done, and, if so, what the kind of audit is?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The Director of Public Instruction reported to the Government that he was arranging for an audit and whether it was completed or not is not known."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government will not see the desirability of sending an independent auditor instead of appointing a clerk from the Director's office?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"If the result is not satisfactory, I shall consider the suggestion."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Is it the case that there were two audits and the result has not been satisfactory?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not aware."

*Leave-vacancy of lecturership in Natural Science, Queen Mary's College, Madras.*

* 452 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Miss Kousalya, lecturer in Natural Science in Queen Mary's College has gone on leave; if so, from what date and for what period and for what purpose;

(*b*) when was the leave sanctioned, when did she apply for leave and when did she notify to the Director of her intention to proceed on leave;

(*c*) whether the vacancy so caused has been filled up, and if so, when;

(*d*) what the reasons are for the delay, who is responsible for the same and why were no arrangements made for the teaching of Natural Science in the said college;

(*e*) whether there are no teachers qualified in Natural Science already employed in other Government institutions for women or available outside Government service;

(*f*) if the answer to clause (*e*) is in the affirmative, why were steps not taken to enlist their services for the post;

(*g*) whether any candidate was deputed for higher studies in England in Natural Science by the Government at Government expense and whether she has since returned after completion of her studies successfully and is available to be appointed to the vacancy; and

(*h*) if so, why were the students allowed to go without instruction for all these three months in Natural Science?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes; from 30th June 1932 for a period of 18 months for reasons of health.

(*b*) Leave was sanctioned on 21st March 1932; the application for leave was dated 3rd February 1932. That application was the first intimation of her intention to go on leave.

(*c*) Yes; with effect from 8th November 1932.

(*d*) The vacancy had to be advertised and pending other arrangements, it was filled up temporarily from 13th October 1932.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) Steps were taken.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) The delay in making arrangements for filling up the vacancy was due to the fact that the vacancy had to be advertised and the Commission consulted.

## Fisheries

*Entrustment of the duties of the Fisheries Department in the Nellore district to the Revenue or Public Works Departments.*

* 453 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the annual expenditure is on the Fisheries department in Nellore district;

(*b*) whether any retrenchment has been effected in the district under this head; and

(*c*) whether the Government have considered the desirability of abolishing the said establishment in the district entrusting the work to the Revenue or the Public Works Departments?

*A.*—(*a*) The average expenditure for the quinquennium ending with 1931–1932 incurred by the Fisheries Department in the Nellore district is Rs. 12,331-8-8. This amount includes expenditure on two fish farms which serve other districts besides Nellore.

(*b*) Yes. Expenditure in 1931–1932 was only Rs. 10,822.

(*c*) No.

*Closure of fish-curing yards for default of reimbursement of losses incurred in running them.*

* 454 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that curers in some fish-curing yards have been informed that unless losses incurred in running the yards are made good and the amounts are deposited, the yards would be closed;

(*b*) which of the yards are proposed to be closed;

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(c) whether in arriving at decisions to close down some fish-curing yards, the Government have taken into account the fact that for the past some years the fishing season has been invariably bad;

(d) whether it is a fact that cess has been collected from curers towards the cost of construction of yards and in some cases the cost of construction of quarters for the staff, and if so, what these amounts are;

(e) how the Government propose to compensate the curers of the yards closed for the amounts already paid by them;

(f) whether the Collectors of the districts are consulted before the yards are closed; and

(g) whether the Government have been informed that the closure of these yards would affect seriously the fishing industry in the locality and that distress would be the result?

*A.*—(a) The arrangement referred to was imposed as a condition of reopening some yards which have already been closed.

(b) There is no proposal at present to close any yard.

(c) Yes. The Government were aware that the fishing season was bad.

(d) Yes. Cess is collected towards the total expenditure incurred in connexion with the construction of yards and quarters for the staff. The total amount collected from 1st April 1924 to 1st September 1932 is Rs. 5,687-8-5.

(e) The closure of the yards is only temporary and the question of paying compensation does not arise now.

(f) No.

(g) The question whether the closure of any yard would affect the fish-curing industry and result in distress was considered before closing the yards. Only those yards whose operations were very low owing to poor catches or other reasons and the closure of which was least likely to affect the curers and fishermen were closed temporarily.

*Personnel of the teaching staff of the Fisheries schools in Malabar and South Kanara.*

* 455 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of teachers employed in the Fisheries schools in Malabar and South Kanara and the names of the communities to which they belong;

(b) the number of persons trained at the Fisheries Training Institute of Calicut among these teachers; and

(c) the number of teachers trained at the Fisheries Training Institute who are now seeking employment in the Fisheries schools and the number of the fisher community men among these teachers?

*A.*—(*a*) 139. The communities to which the teachers belong are as follow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hindu Brahman ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| ,, Vaisya ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| ,, Nayar, ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| ,, Ezhuthassan ... ... ... | 1 |
| ,, Chaliyan ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| ,, Vannan ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| ,, Goldsmith ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| ,, Thiyya ... ... ... ... | 16 |
| ,, Fishermen ... ... ... ... | 77 |
| Muhammadans ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Christians ... ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| | 139 |

(*b*) 98. Ten more have now been deputed for training.

(*c*) 14. All of them belong to fisher community. Of these, three are now acting in short leave vacancies.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether any ordinary trained teachers were confirmed in service when teachers belonging to the fisher community who were trained in the Fisheries Institute were available for such service and were actually seeking employment in these schools?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Notice."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to give preference to the teachers of the fisher community trained in the Fisheries Training Institute in the appointments to be made in the fisheries schools?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"No such policy has been definitely laid down, but I think it is only reasonable that these people should be given preference."

*Memorial from the unemployed teachers trained at the Fisheries Training Institute.*

* 456 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the memorial presented to the Government by the unemployed teachers trained at the Fisheries Training Institute will be placed on the table of the House; and

(*b*) whether any action has been taken in regard to this memorial?

*A.*—(*a*) Copies [a] of the memorials are placed on the table of the House.

(*b*) The memorialists were informed by the Director of Fisheries that there are no vacancies of teacher's posts to which they could be appointed at present.

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 131–133 infra.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know, Sir, whether the teachers trained in the Fisheries Institute are eligible for service in other schools? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I think so, Sir, but I would examine the question if my Friend would give the notice."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know how many teachers are now under training in the Fisheries Institute? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I cannot say off-hand."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know how Government propose employing these people who are now without employment? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" As vacancies arise, these people will be employed."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" What is the use of continuing the Institute if they cannot employ men trained in the Institute? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" The question has been examined and the Government have come to the *conclusion that it would be useful to continue the school.*"

## Industries

*Statistics showing the export from, and import into, the presidency of rice.*

* 457 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to lay on the table of the House, monthly statistics of the imports of foreign rice into this Presidency and of the export of rice to other countries from this Presidency, with their then prevailing market prices, for the year 1931–32?

*A.*—Two statements [a] furnishing the required information as accurately as possible are appended. The figures of value represent total values, from which the price per ton may be deduced.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Is any suitable action proposed to be taken to restrict the import of foreign rice? "

The *hon.* Diwan *Bahadur* S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Notice."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask, Sir, whether any investigations are made why there is import of foreign rice? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Notice."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether investigation will be started at least to find out why there should be importation of foreign rice? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I do not know if any investigation is necessary. I can answer the question if he will give notice."

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 133–134 infra.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I know whether the Government was addressed by the ryots of Tanjore to get Railway concession for exporting rice?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am not aware."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know if the hon. Minister will be pleased to call for proposals from the Director of Industries as to how best to stop the import of foreign rice in this Presidency and place them on the table of the House?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I shall consider the proposal."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"From what country is rice imported into India?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I believe, mostly from Burma."

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Administration of Justice

*Construction of permanent buildings for the civil courts at Devakottai.*

458 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. MURUGAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the civil courts at Devakottai are located in a rented building ever since their location at Devakottai;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the rented buildings have been found unsuitable for the location of the courts and inconvenient for the litigant public;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Government have acquired sites for the construction of permanent buildings for the civil courts;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the plans and estimates for the civil court buildings were prepared and sanctioned and the construction kept in suspense on account of the financial depression;

(*e*) whether the Government have any proposal before them to start the construction of the buildings at an early date; and

(*f*) whether it is a fact that the Government are having a net saving of more than a lakh of rupees per year from the income of the Devakottai civil courts?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Until recently the law courts at Devakottai (Sub-Court and District Munsifs' Courts) were located in two buildings situated on the northern extremity of the town. These buildings were found to be unsuitable for the location of the courts which have since been ordered to be moved into a suitable building.

(*c*) In 1912 a site was acquired in Devakottai for the construction of District Munsifs' and Sub-Judges' Courts among

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others but it was subsequently abandoned. A new site measuring 52·25 acres for building public offices was selected in 1924 but only 31·01 acres were acquired for the construction of office and residence for the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) None at present.

(*f*) The Government have no information.

## Local Self-Government

*Distribution of the allotment under "Village communications and village water-supply" for the years* 1931–32 *and* 1932–33.

459 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state how the allotment for village communications and for village water-supply was distributed in the years 1931–32, 1932–33 up to date by the Inspector of Local Boards with reference to—

(i) the number of applications received districtwar;

(ii) the number and value of estimates called for districtwar; and

(iii) the amount sanctioned districtwar?

*A.*—Two statements [a] giving the information as far as available are attached. Information regarding the total number of applications received districtwar and the number of estimates called for is not available.

## Medical Administration

*Proposal to transfer the Siddha section of the Indian School of Medicine to the Annamalai University.*

460 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to transfer the Siddha section of the Indian School of Medicine to the Annamalai University?

*A.*—No.

## Education

*Compilation of the Tamil lexicon.*

461 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state what the progress in the compilation of the Tamil lexicon is; when it will be finished; and what the expenditure incurred up to date is?

*A.*—The hon. Member is referred to the progress reports printed in G.O. No. 991, Education, dated the 18th July 1932, which has been placed at the disposal of the press; the Government have no information as to when the work will be finished, the University being in charge of it. The expenditure incurred up to the end of 1931–32 was about Rs. 3·14 lakhs.

[a] Printed as Appendix X on pages 134–135 infra.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION.

*Mr. Kesavan Nayar's hunger-strike in jail.*

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to make a statement as to the circumstances in which Mr. Kesavan Nayar went on hunger-strike and the present state of his health and state—

" (*a*) whether changes for the worse in diet, lathi charges on least provocation, imposition of bar fetters, wanton affront to individual susceptibilities in the matter of growing beards, etc., have brought about an atmosphere pre-eminently provocative of ill-feeling and disharmony between those in authority and the prisoners;

" (*b*) whether all this has happened after the advent of a new Superintendent and a new Jailer;

" (*c*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Kesavan Nayar's state of health is critical at present;

" (*d*) whether the hon. the Law Member is aware that distinguished non-official Visitors appointed by the Government are being treated with contempt by the local Superintendent and the Jailer; and

" (*e*) whether it is not a fact that Mr. Kelappan who sought an opportunity for an interview with Mr. Kesavan Nayar with the express object of making a final attempt to dissuade Mr. Kesavan Nayar from fast was refused the opportunity by the District Magistrate and the Jail Superintendent? "

11-30 a.m. * The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I shall gladly answer, Sir, the several questions put by my hon. Friend. In fact, I am glad that I have had an opportunity of making a statement on the subject. For, there is a great deal of misapprehension with regard to these matters, caused by press correspondents who are ill-informed as to what actually takes place in the jail. Now, I shall answer the different questions put by my hon. Friend in one general statement.

" C class prisoners, of whom Kesavan Nayar referred to in the question is one, are entitled to certain privileges and only to those privileges. All those privileges are being allowed to them even now. But, they want what they consider are their additional privileges. But these additional privileges which they claim as a matter of right they are not entitled to. For instance, they want oil, soaps of different kinds, Hindi books, and they want extra and special articles of food to which they are not entitled under the jail rules; they want writing materials; they want to be allowed to write as many letters as they desire, and also according to them, they should be allowed to have as many interviews with persons outside as and when they require. Then, again, according to the jail rules, after the evening meal they have to be locked up in cells. These C class civil disobedience prisoners want to roam about the different blocks in the jail, and they want to take constitutional walks from about 6 to 7-30 in the evening. This of course is not permissible under the rules. Again, without any restriction, they want to be permitted to see their friends at any time in other blocks, and when they are not allowed to do these things, they climb the palisade. When the warders try to prevent them

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*from doing so, these civil disobedience* prisoners assault them, tear their clothes, and, what is worse, even bite them. When these things take place, naturally the warders want to enforce discipline, and they do so, not as suggested in one of the questions put by my hon. Friend, by using batons but by using light canes. With the special consent and under the special instructions of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the warders are using light canes. On the top of all these, when the Superintendent admonishes them, and when he tells them that he will enforce discipline, they insult him and they shout and give utterance to all kinds of revolutionary slogans, such as 'Baghat Singh zindabad,' 'long live revolution,' 'down with the British flag,' 'down with the British Government,' 'down with the Superintendent.' When these things are uttered by them, naturally the Superintendent deprives them of some of their privileges, and gives them punishment. When he gives them punishment, these prisoners say 'we do not care for the punishment which you inflict, we shall continue to behave in the way we like.' This Kesavan Nayar, who is himself a C class prisoner, has gone on hunger-strike for this reason, namely, that the C class prisoners are not allowed to have their own way.

"*One other question that has been put by my hon. Friend is whether* all this trouble, all this turmoil in the jail has not taken place after the advent of the present Superintendent. No doubt, it is only recently that all this trouble is taking place when attempts are being made to enforce discipline. The Inspector-General of Prisons is making an enquiry as to who is to blame for the laxity of discipline till now. I may at once say, in fairness to the jail officials, that till this enquiry is completed, it is not possible to attribute the blame to any particular individual, and that the Government will not be in a position to state who is responsible for the laxity of discipline that prevailed in the jail till recently.

"Another question put by my hon. Friend is, 'what is the state of Kesavan Nayar's health.' From the latest report that the Government have on this point, I can give this assurance to my hon. Friend, namely, that the state of Kesavan Nayar's health is fairly satisfactory. He is being fed forcibly with very nourishing food, and he does not resist this forcible feeding.

"Then, another question put by my hon. Friend is this: 'whether Mr. Kelappan, when he wanted to visit this jail with a view to inducing Kesavan Nayar to give up his hunger-strike, was prevented from interviewing him by the Jail Superintendent and the District Magistrate.' I had a telegram from Mr. Kelappan some two days ago, stating that he wanted to visit Kesavan Nayar. In fact he had seen me personally, and I advised him to go and see the District Magistrate as well as the Jail Superintendent. In his telegram which I received the day before yesterday, he says that both the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of the jail refuse to permit him to interview Kesavan Nayar, and he asks me to intervene and send an order allowing him to interview Kesavan Nayar. Sitting here so far away from Cannanore, obviously I am not in a position to know the circumstances *in which the District Magistrate and the*

Jail Superintendent refuse him permission. I have, however, sent telegrams to both the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of the jail, telling them that, if the District Magistrate, in consultation with the Prison Superintendent, finds that it is likely that Mr. Kelappan's interview with Kesavan Nayar will bring about a stoppage of the hunger-strike, the permission may be granted. I have also telegraphed to Mr. Kelappan to interview the District Magistrate again. There the matter stands. I believe that I have answered all the questions put by my hon. Friend, except one, namely, ' whether the hon. the Law Member is aware that the distinguished non-official visitors appointed by the Government are being treated with contempt by the Jail Superintendent and the Jailer.' I have no accurate information on this point. But it is very unlikely that non-official visitors to the jail will be treated with contempt by the Jail Superintendent. In any case, I shall call for a report on that point."

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN :—" May I know the particular demands on the refusal of which Kesavan Nayar has gone on hunger-strike? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" For the refusal of all those things that I have already mentioned, the so-called privileges that they want."

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR :—" Sir, the hon. the Law Member said that he was not in a position to give any information as to non-official visitors being treated with contempt by the Jail Superintendent. I do not want to divulge the name of the distinguished non-official visitor, but I have with me now the letter from a non-official visitor. For the information of the hon. the Law Member, I may be permitted to read portions of it:

' I am unable under the present jail conventions to make any detailed statement. Wherever I had difference of opinion regarding the recent incidents, I had written to the authorities concerned through the channels open to me as a non-official visitor.

' Yet, as a public man, I can say this much, that there is unfortunately of late, lack of appreciation of non-official and independent opinion at the official hands. The local Superintendent and Jailer have openly expressed a contempt for non-official interference, particularly in my case, since when I have stopped visiting the jail. I fear that as things stand at present the prisoners' side and their case do not reach the higher authorities, while the chief jail officials' convenient versions always prevail. The relationship between the authorities and the prisoners is such that something must be done immediately. In the interest of the Government, too, I am of opinion that an enquiry should be held. It strikes me as a case of the authorities supporting the man on the spot too far, although to some extent it is naturally expected.'

" I am prepared to hand over this letter to the hon. the Law Member to make further enquiries in the matter.

" The statement that the hon. the Law Member has just now made indicates that there is a possibility of Mr. Kelappan going to the jail and seeing Mr. Kesavan Nayar. I have had a letter from Mr. Kelappan to say that he would write to me the exact state of affairs in jail. Therefore I do not propose to move the adjournment motion to-day."

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* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know who the present Superintendent is? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I believe it is Captain Hitchin."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" When did he go there? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" As far as I can remember, some two months ago."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" How long has this trouble been there? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" More or less, during the last two or three months."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, what privileges these C class prisoners are given in the jail? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" In fact, all those privileges which they are entitled to under the Jail Manual."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know what those privileges are? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I cannot carry all of them in my head."

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN :—" May I know whether the present Jailer is responsible for similar treatment meted out to Mr. Narayana Menon? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not admit the accuracy of my hon. Friend's premises."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know why the Government has not supplied them with books and newspapers? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Because it is prohibited under the rules."

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN :—" My question was not answered, as to whether the same Jailer was responsible for similar treatment meted out to Mr. Narayana Menon? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am afraid that my answer was as clear as possible, namely, that I do not admit the accuracy of the premises of my hon. Friend's question. I shall expand that answer if necessary."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" The hon. the Law Member in making a statement answering the question stated that in fact indiscipline was prevalent in the jail. Will he substantiate that statement by giving us information as to how many such persons have created indiscipline and what the various acts of indiscipline that they committed were? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The whole thing is being enquired into by the Inspector-General of Prisons."

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* Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I ask whether the hon. the Law Member proposes to take action on the definite information given to him on the floor of this House just now, with regard to the ill-treatment accorded to jail visitors appointed by the Government?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"With reference to the so-called ill-treatment meted out to non-official visitors, I am not in a position to give information. As I said in answer to my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar, I shall make enquiries, and what action I will take thereafter will depend on the report I get."

## II.—SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat.

## III.—ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

* The hon. the President:—"I have to announce that the undermentioned Acts received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the dates mentioned against each:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) The Kapileswarapuram Impartible Estates Act ... ... ... | 9th December 1932. |
| (2) The Anakapalle and other Impartible Estates Act ... ... ... | 9th December 1932." |

# NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

## IV.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920 (BILL No. 26 OF 1932).

-45 * Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"I beg to present the Report*
n. of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Bill No. 26 of 1932), and move that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"I second it."

* Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"Sir, I move—

'*that the Bill as recommended by the Select Committee be circulated to all municipal councils in this Presidency and their opinion elicited before taking the Bill into consideration.*'

"My main object in moving a motion of this nature is to give an opportunity to the municipalities to see whether they can afford to entertain highly paid executive officers. If each municipality is made to have an executive officer for its administration, it will mean for each such municipality an annual expenditure of a decent sum of Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 13,000. With this sum in its hands a municipality can keep its roads in better condition and do so many other useful things. It is with a view to get the opinion of the various municipalities on this aspect of the matter especially that I move this motion for circulating the Bill to them before it is taken up for consideration in this Council."

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*Printed as Appendix XI on pages 135–149 infra.

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* Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar :—" In seconding this motion for circulating the Bill together with the report of the Select Committee to the various municipalities in this Presidency, I desire to inform the House that the reason which prompted me to second this motion is that it is necessary to ascertain with certainty the financial condition of the various municipalities as it would be affected by a Bill of this kind. I may mention the case of a municipality situated in the North Arcot district. In the Vellore Municipality there is at present revision of the house-taxes going on and there is no knowing what it would result in. Generally, all municipalities and local boards have been seriously affected in finance by the introduction of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. As a matter of fact, they do not know where they stand in reference to this important source of revenue. For these reasons, the Vellore Municipality has unanimously passed a resolution, a week or ten days ago, urging upon us not to rush through a Bill of this nature, stating that, as far as they are concerned, they are prepared to examine the implications of this Bill minutely. Copies of this resolution have been received by some of us, Members of this Council.

" I find notice of another motion for circulation of the Bill. The object of that motion seems to be to widen the scope of municipalities for which executive officers should be appointed by reducing the financial qualifications. All these are various considerations why this Bill should be again referred to the various municipalities for further consideration and for ascertaining their opinion."

* The hon. the President :—" Both the original motion and the amendment are for the consideration of the House."

* Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar :—" Mr. President, I rise to support the amendment. In doing so, I wish to draw the attention of hon. Members to the fact that it is an ordinary elementary principle that nothing should be done against anybody before he is heard. I need not dilate on this point in an assembly of distinguished lawyers. I suppose, in a measure of this kind where a large number of local bodies are involved, it is but right that they should be heard before this Bill is taken into consideration.

" Another reason why I rise to support this amendment is that the figures that are adopted in this Bill are I think inaccurate. If the Bill is referred to the various municipalities concerned, they will be in a position to give us accurate figures regarding their income, etc., and state whether their finances would justify their inclusion in the schedule appended to this Bill.

" The argument against this motion will possibly be that it is futile to expect the municipalities to agree to the appointment of executive officers. My answer to that will be that it is wrong to presume like that. After all, this is a matter which concerns the various municipalities and it must be remembered that we are not asking that this Bill should be referred to the personal opinion of the chairmen. If hon. Members will note the fact that what we are asking for is the collective opinion of the members of the numerous municipalities and not of their chairmen,

they would vote for this motion. The chairmen will be bound to place the matter before the councillors and the latter would be in a position to give their unprejudiced opinion thereon. I do not think considerations of prestige or power being taken away from them will weigh with them. They will certainly bring to bear upon this question all aspects of the case. In the circumstances it will be unfair to presume that, if this motion is adopted and the Bill is circulated to the municipalities for opinion, the result would be a foregone conclusion that they would not like to have executive officers. I do not think that will be the case. I may assure hon. Members that there are certain councillors who will give their best attention to the Bill, explain matters to their colleagues in the councils and guide even the chairmen to come to right conclusions. With this opinion before them, the Select Committee may be in a position to come to a satisfactory decision, fair to all concerned. With these few words I support the amendment that has been moved."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, I feel constrained to support the amendment moved by my hon. Friend from North Arcot. My support to this amendment does not mean that I am not in favour of the appointment of executive officers in municipalities. As a matter of fact, I feel that the experience of the administration of local bodies has driven some of us, who are really in favour of further advancing the scope of these self-governing bodies, to entertain the idea of having executive officers appoined to them: and my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, when he proposed this Bill, I refuse to believe, had the idea of reducing the municipal councils and their chairmen to non-entities which they would be to-day under the altered Bill which we have now in our hands. The Bill, coming up from the Select Committee, appears in a form which cannot be recognized even by its author. Under the seemingly innocent provisions for enabling the appointment of executive officers, steps have been taken to divest these municipal bodies completely of all the powers now enjoyed by them. That means you are cutting at the very root of the self-governing idea. These self-governing institutions were considered to be training grounds for people to assume greater responsibilities in the affairs of the administration of this country. It must be remembered that these municipalities are the fruits of the life-long work of patriots who are no more with us. These self-governing institutions got the powers that they now enjoy as a result of the strenuous efforts of patriots of the previous generation. Those who shared with the previous generation the labours can bear testimony to the great work that they have done in this matter. If we wipe off all that noble work by agreeing to the appointment of executive officers in our municipalities, it would be a very, very radical step. The analogy of the Madras Corporation does not hold good: in that, in the Madras Corporation, there are, what are called, standing committees which do enjoy wide powers and considerable responsibilities and there is not much dissatisfaction with regard to their administration. Even granting there is some dissatisfaction either in the municipalities or in the City Corporation, it is not by instituting an espionage system that we ought to remove that dissatisfaction. It is

by tendering advice where it is necessary and by persuasion that we should proceed to bring about a better state of affairs in the municipalities. I am afraid, the Bill as it is presented to-day will not advance the cause of municipalities enjoying self-governing powers. It will practically put the entire administration of municipalities in the hands of officials whose salary at the most will be about Rs. 800.

" There is one other point which is likely to be overlooked in comparing the City Corporation with the municipalities in the mufassal. In the City, however dignified and however respectable the gentleman who occupies the Presidentship of the Corporation may be, he has not the influence or the following which a chairman of a municipality has in that particular area. To put the thing more clearly, I may say, that a chairman of a mufassal municipality has a following in the people of that locality willing to do anything at his bidding. In the City Corporation, however, that is not the case. What will happen is that when you appoint a commissioner and vest him with the powers already vested in the municipality, the chairman of that municipality, when he is in disagreement with the commissioner, for the mere reason that the commissioner is not able to officially exercise his authority over the municipality, will be compelled to use the other influences which he has in abundance, against the commissioner and bring the administration to a deadlock. I have no doubt such a state of affairs will result in the mufassal municipalities. If we are really anxious to see that it is only the administration of the municipalities that should be improved, if it is not our idea that the chairmen should be divested of their powers in the municipal councils, it is desirable that we must think over these matters more carefully and incorporate such provisions as will, while retaining the existing powers in the municipal bodies themselves, prevent the commissioner from riding rough-shod over the feelings of either the councils or their chairmen. As a matter of fact it was not my intention to shelve the discussion of this Bill to-day. That is why I gave notice of certain amendments which would take away the impression that the Bill aims at a complete surrender of powers by the chairmen to the commissioners. I do not think, having regard to the conflicting suggestions made in the lobbies, that it will be possible for me to incorporate those amendments in the Bill. Therefore I think it is better to have this measure postponed in order that we might come to some understanding with regard to tendering advice to and helping the chairmen, etc. It is with that view, I support the amendment of my hon. Friend.

" If in the course of the discussion it is possible to arrive at a settlement by which the chairmen and the municipal councils may not feel that they are reduced to mere non-entities and that they would be guided and assisted by an appointee of the Government, I should certainly be glad to accept the suggestion. Until then I have no other alternative but to support the motion for the postponement of the discussion of this Bill."

* Mr. M. S. Sheshta :—" Sir, this Bill involves an infringement of the principle of local self-government. The system of appointing

commissioners which is now working well in the Madras City may also work very well in the mufassal; and as an ideal it is very good and desirable. But what I say is we should proceed slowly. It is also desirable that we should not include in the schedule attached to the Bill such a large number of councils as at present. We should like to see whether this experiment works successfully in some of the municipalities in the mufassal and if it is found successful, we could extend it to more municipalities. I know that the feeling is very strong in our district that this Bill should not affect the Mangalore Municipality. Many other councils have received similar mandates. My position is not that the commissioner should not be armed with very large powers. But what I would point out is that we should not launch upon a big experiment. Does it follow that if we appoint commissioners, we shall be able to get rid of all the troubles that we have at present unless we have got a provision in the Bill for the proper exercise of discretion by the commissioner in the discharge of his duties? Until and unless such a provision is introduced there will always be trouble between the commissioner and the chairman. One of the great sources of trouble in municipalities is the appointment of subordinates. There are many complaints that appointments are made to suit the wishes of the appointing authority or the wishes of the party which is in a majority in the municipal councils in the mufassal. I think the only way by which we can get rid of these troubles is by making appointments through the Public Services Commission. Until that is done there will always be trouble. Wherever it is possible, there may be competitive examinations and appointments should be given only to such of the candidates who come out successful in such examinations. If such an examination is not possible, only the application of communal principles or some other general principles, is desirable. Of course it is desirable that a competitive examination is held as in the case of Government service. Until that is done it is all the same whether you have got the chairman or the commissioner as the head of the executive. In any case I think it is desirable that we should proceed slowly and that we should not put a heavy burden on municipalities as we propose to do under this Bill. We should try the experiment in a few municipalities and then extend it to other municipalities, if we find the experiment successful. No doubt many complaints have been made about various municipalities to the effect that their chairmen are not acting judicially. There are chairmen who do their work excellently and there is no reason why such municipalities should be included in the schedule to the present Bill. Therefore I strongly support the amendment, viz., that this Bill be referred to the municipalities so that they may carefully consider the various provisions of the Bill and make their representations. It is only after we have heard what they have to say that we can interfere with them. It is a very bad thing to interfere very rashly with the acts of the local bodies. May I also point out another defect in the Bill? There is a provision in the Bill by which the commissioner may be discontinued on the vote of the municipal council. If that is so, the commissioner will not be independent of the municipal council as it is proposed that he should be. I hope the object of the Bill is that the

commissioner should be above the municipal council so far as executive work is concerned. I may also point out that the result of the present system is that the Chairman does not attend to all the work of the municipality. Generally most of the executive work is entrusted in the hands of the head clerk. Therefore it is desirable to introduce the system of appointing commissioners. My only suggestion is that we should not be hasty but that we should hear fully the opinions of the various municipal councils concerned and then come to a decision."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" I desire to move an amendment to the amendment proposed and that is this—

> ' Add *the words* " *within one month* " *between the words* " *elicited* " *and the word* " *before*." '

" I move it for the reason that while I agree with the movers of the amendment that hasty legislation will not be in the interests of the municipalities themselves, I desire the House to see that some move forward is made. If we are merely going to circulate this Bill among various municipalities and await their report, I am not sure whether we will be able to make any headway and have this measure brought before the Legislative Council in the near future. When the Bill is circulated among the various municipalities the chairmen of the various municipal councils will take their own time to convene meetings and send up their representations and probably it may take some months. And it is not often that the Legislative Council will be able to get a non-official day. After the opinion is elicited the Bill will have to go before the Select Committee and then it will have to come again before the Council before it is finally passed. I am therefore anxious that this motion for the postponement of the consideration of the Bill should not be considered as a dilatory motion. The opinions of the chairmen of the various municipalities should be got at an early date and the Select Committee must sit again and the Bill brought before the House as early as possible."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" I second the amendment. I just want to say a word or two. The motion for circulation may be supported both by the supporters as well as by the opponents of the Bill. I want to make it clear that the object of those who support this motion for circulation is not to prolong and postpone the passing of this legislation, but it is only to be fair to the municipalities affected by this legislation. As has been pointed out, it is not at all fair to pass a legislation of this kind without eliciting the opinion of those bodies who are directly affected by this measure. At the same time we ought to remember that by doing so we ought not to postpone this measure for ever. It is with that idea that this amendment has been brought forward and I have great pleasure in supporting it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" I second the amendment and support the motion for circulation. In doing so, I wish to make it clear that those who have got at heart the growth of self-governing institutions in this Presidency regard this measure as a highly retrograde measure. There is no doubt that for some time past there has been a feeling

in our Province that all is not well in the State of Denmark, and that chairmen of municipal councils and presidents of local boards have not been carrying on their work satisfactorily in more aspects than one. I know that there has been a clamour from people of the districts of this Presidency that a sudden change has been brought about in the working of these local bodies, and it is that that induced my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar to bring forward this measure. There is a very strong feeling in the country that matters should be set right before they go too far and become impossible of rectification. There is no doubt that at present public opinion is growing stronger and stronger and I am sure with the advent of Provincial Autonomy it will be possible for us to make public opinion felt still stronger and stronger. It is public opinion alone that should be a check upon the growing misdemeanour or the wrong activities of presidents or chairmen of these institutions. I regard this measure as a highly retrograde measure. I think it is highly desirable that this measure should be referred to the various municipalities so that it may be possible for us to elicit their opinions and afterwards consider the various pros and cons of this measure. I believe that this measure has been framed on the analogy of the City Municipal Act of 1920. But there is one difference between the City Municipal Act and that which the hon. Member seeks to get passed through this Council, viz., that whereas the City Municipal Act does not confer absolute power in the hands of the Chief Executive Officer, the Commissioner of the Corporation, but distributes it among the groups of members of the Corporation in the shape of standing committees, the commissioner that is going to be appointed in the municipalities by the Government is entrusted with absolute powers and he is to become practically the chief of the Council. I am always opposed to the concentration of powers in the hands of one gentleman, viz., the chairman or the commissioner. Instead of that it would be better if we have it distributed among a larger number of members of the municipalities in the shape of standing committees. That would be one of the checks by which the conduct of the commissioner could be controlled. We know that even in the case of the City Municipal Act, the reform of that Act is long overdue.

" I remember in the year 1924 or 1925 a need was felt for a change in the authority who should appoint the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation, because the then Commissioner made it necessary for a large number of members of the Corporation to ask the Government to amend the Act so that the power of appointing the Commissioner might be vested in the Corporation itself and not in the Government. It is true we have had good Commissioners sometimes, but we have had bad ones also at other times and the best thing under the circumstances is to leave the power of appointment of these executive officers with the municipal councils themselves.

" With regard to the appointment of heads of departments in municipalities such as the chief engineer, the health officer and other officers, I agree with Mr. Sreshta that there should be a regular Municipal Service and officers should be appointed from among the members of that

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Service. I should like to prevent the contingency of the Party in Power controlling the appointments of these executive officers and heads of departments. That is a danger which we will have to guard against. We should see that the head of a department in a municipality such as the revenue department or the engineering department is not in any way controlled by the Party in Power in this House. That is a danger, which, as I have already said, we should guard against.

"All these questions have to be considered and provided for in the Bill before it is finally passed by the House. For that reason, I urge that the Bill should be circulated to the various municipalities for eliciting their opinion before we take it into consideration. We should not pass a hasty piece of legislation in this House with the certain contingency that it would come back to us from another place for our reconsideration. Unfortunately, in recent times we have been responsible for more than one piece of hasty legislation some of which are going to be returned to us for our reconsideration. It is better that we do better this time and avoid passing a Bill which would very likely come back to us for reconsideration."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, with great respect to the several hon. Members who have supported this motion for circulation, I am sorry I have to oppose it. That executive officers are necessary to take over the duties now discharged by non-official chairmen, was the feeling voiced on the floor of this House on several occasions. The Government were asked on various occasions to introduce a Bill to that effect and Government did introduce a Bill in 1920 to amend the Local Boards and Municipalities Acts. In the present case, the Mover of this motion did not say that executive officers were unnecessary. And the supporters of the motion, although they said that executive officers were necessary, complained that the provisions of the Bill were too wide and drastic and that too much power was vested in the executive officer. That is the line they have taken. They have now moved that the Bill be circulated to the various municipal councils so as to obtain their opinion on it.

"But so far as this House is concerned, if it thinks that the Bill is bad because it concentrates too much power in the hands of executive officers, it is open to it by suitable amendments—I see already a number of amendments given notice of with a view to delete clauses where it is proposed to substitute the words 'executive officer' for the word 'chairman'—to improve the Bill. If it is suggested, as Mr. Sreshta said, that we should proceed slowly and appoint executive officers for a few municipalities to begin with before we make it a universal rule, I say that that is exactly what the Select Committee has done. It has taken only 26 out of 81 municipalities, that is to say, one-third of the total number. Only those municipalities have been taken which have a total population of 50,000 and more or whose incomes excluding receipts under Elementary Education, Capital Accounts and one or two other things, exceed Rs. 2,00,000 a year. Originally it was proposed that the executive officer should be recruited from the cadre of Deputy Collectors. But the Select Committee have deleted that provision and given the

Government discretion to appoint any person whom they consider fit. The Government before they make any appointment, will surely consider the financial position of the municipality, the necessity or otherwise for an executive officer and the pay that should be offered to the officer who may be appointed. At any rate, it cannot be said to start with, that municipalities having an income of more than Rs. 2,00,000 from ordinary sources alone, leaving aside certain items such as Elementary Education and Capital Accounts, cannot afford to have an executive officer. The actual resources and the spending power of many municipalities are much greater when you take into account the fact that large sums of money are spent on Elementary Education and Capital Works. So much so, if the ordinary income of a municipality is only Rs. 2,00,000 the total spending power reaches up to Rs. 4,00,000 or Rs. 5,00,000. In such cases, it cannot be contended that a municipality spending as much as 4 to 5 lakhs of rupees a year cannot afford to have an executive officer whose pay does not exceed Rs. 850 a month. At present most of the municipalities are run by incompetent managers who are on low pay. I submit it is bad economy so far as the local bodies are concerned. It is high time that we appointed efficient and well-paid officers to undo the effect of such bad administration all these years. I know there is a feeling in the minds of the municipal employees that many of them although very competent and good men, may not be appointed by the Government. I do not think they need entertain this fear, because if the Government find that a manager has been performing his duties satisfactorily and efficiently all these years, they will surely appoint him as manager at least for the reason that his salary is very likely to be within very reasonable limits.

"The present Act provides for paid chairmen also. We had paid chairmen in two or three municipalities. We had one in Madura. Our experience of paid chairmen has been that people clamoured for the chairmanship because it carried a salary with it. There has been maladministration by persons who cared more for the salary than for the work. The Madura Municipal Council has been superseded. Before the supersession, all the acts of maladministration of the previous chairmen were published. I was also gratified to find that the supersession was welcomed by a very large section of the right-thinking people and tax-payers of Madura. The municipality is now administered by a special officer and it will have to be reconstituted on the 13th February. So far as that municipality is concerned, once a municipal chairman comes in because the Government have not the power to appoint a commissioner, the result will be that a municipal council with Rs. 14 lakhs to spend will be left to the tender mercies of a chairman, who is not necessarily the most capable man but one who will have the largest number of votes to support him. That will be the effect of delaying this Bill. Then there is the case of the Coonoor Municipal Council whose chairman draws a salary approved by the Government. The Select Committee has taken care to exempt that municipal council from having an executive officer so long as the chairman continues in office. The Select Committee, in the first instance, has taken only those

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municipalities which have clearly an income of more than Rs. 2 lakhs, so that there may not be any hardship on the ground of expenditure. The hon. Member from Bellary said that the figures of incomes were not correct. But I must say that the figures were taken from the budgets of 1930–31 after carefully deducting items which are not recurring incomes and, items ear-marked for capital expenditure, elementary education and for particular services. There can therefore be no difficulty on the ground of the figures not being accurate. At least there were two chairmen of municipal councils on the Select Committee. There was my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratuasabhapati Mudaliyar, chairman of one of the most prominent municipalities, who has been acknowledged to be one of the best chairmen in the Presidency and whose municipality has been one of the best managed. I presume I am not revealing any secret when I say that he was one of those who was heartily in favour of the appointment of executive officers. Then, there was my hon. Friend Mr. Bhanoji Rao, the benefit of whose experience, unfortunately the Select Committee did not have often as they would like to have had it. So far as he is concerned, he has given a minute of dissent. He has now voiced the feelings, I am sure, of a very large number of chairmen who are now enjoying executive power and who object to have that power taken away from them. I do not wish to be understood as attributing anything personal to my Friend, Mr. Bhanoji Rao. I am sure, as a chairman, he knows his duty and knows the difficulties of being chairman and incidentally would welcome a provision by which the executive part of the work—the most taxing and at the same time the most unpopular part of the work—is relegated to a person who is paid to do the work and who has to do it whether it is popular or unpopular so long as it is in the interests of the municipality. Therefore, merely to say that this Bill is not welcome to a number of chairmen of municipal councils is not a sufficient reason for postponing its consideration, especially as the several members who have supported the motion for the circulation did not go to the extent of saying we should have no executive officers.

"An attempt was made to differentiate between the City Corporation and district municipalities: it was said that there were standing committees functioning in the Madras Corporation and until we provided for similar committees in the district municipalities, we should not attempt to apply wholesale the provisions of the City Municipal Act to the district municipalities.

"So far as that is concerned, there is obviously some confusion of thought. The City Municipal Act provides for a large Council of 50 members and naturally it provides also for certain intermediary authorities in the shape of standing committees for certain purposes. Each standing committee consists of seven or eight members and has certain powers devolved on it. The powers are either in the nature of a full delegation to them so that they can dispose of certain matters finally on behalf of the Council or in the nature of advisory powers so that they can, together with the Commissioner advise the Corporation Council. So far as the mufassal municipalities are concerned, the

number of members ranges from 16 to 36 for each municipality. A very large number of ordinary municipal councils will have only about sixteen members. In such cases, to copy the example of the Madras Corporation and have four standing committees would mean that there would be four committees of four members each committee. (An hon. Member: Not necessarily. What about the municipal councils mentioned in the schedule?) With regard to other local bodies also the difficulty is the same. What really matters is this: the standing committees of the Corporation are not independent of the Corporation; they are only a device to have certain matters more thoroughly discussed and reported upon. They are statutorily appointed under the Madras City Municipal Act. Under the District Municipalities Act there is a provision for the appointment of standing committees. There is a provision for the Council entrusting certain matters to be considered by a committee and a report made thereon to it. There is a provision that every such standing committee shall be presided over by the chairman. In the case of small municipal councils the need for the appointment of standing committees is not so keenly felt as in the case of the Madras Corporation where the number of members is 50.

30 n. "I may also state for the information of my hon. Friends, particularly Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, that municipalities have always appointed committees to go into the question of the various matters, such as those relating to finance or the framing of the budget. Ad hoc committees are sometimes appointed to frame the budget. In fact the Standing Finance Committee of the City Corporation can do nothing more; it can only frame the budget and submit its proposals; the whole thing will have to be confirmed by the Corporation itself. That is the kind of committees which every municipal council has been appointing. I think that no objections could be taken to the appointment of executive officers. I do not know if there is any objection to calling these executive officers commissioners, because the executive officer of the Corporation of Madras is called commissioner. I do not think that, on the ground that they are called commissioners, we should turn down the proposals.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, said 'let us have the opinion of the various local bodies; where is the harm?' I should certainly say that there is no harm in doing so. But I should point out that this is a non-official Bill; it is not a Bill introduced by the Government. If this Bill is not taken up now, I do not know whether we will have any non-official business transacted either in February or March. We cannot prophesy what will happen in July next. It looks to me, therefore, that, if the motion is carried, it would really mean that the Bill would practically be dropped and there would be nothing heard of it so far as the present council is concerned.

"With regard to getting the opinion of the municipal councils as distinguished from the chairmen of these councils, I would point out that the Bill was published long ago; it has been before the public for a long time. Various municipal councils have sent their opinions without being asked by the Government, and those opinions were

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circulated to the members. I may assure hon. Members of this House that, the powers that are proposed to be transferred to the executive officer are those of the chairmen and not of the municipal councils. The original Bill of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, contained those powers. The Bill of my hon. Friend proposed that all the powers of the chairman should be transferred to the commissioner. We scrutinized the various sections and rules relating to the District Municipalities Act; we did not want to take away wholesale the powers of the chairman. The Bill as drafted by the Select Committee restricts the cases in which powers are vested in the commissioner.

"Then with regard to making appointments and approving contracts, now the chairman has absolute authority to make all appointments; the chairman has absolute authority with regard to giving contracts. I say this subject to correction. What is proposed to be done with regard to appointments, is that the power is not vested entirely in the executive officers; it is vested partly in the executive officer and partly in the council. The Bill of the Select Committee provides that all appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 80 and below should be made by the executive officer; the other appointments carrying salaries above Rs. 80 will be discussed by the Council as a whole and not made by one individual. The change proposed is by way of taking away one man's rule and vesting it in the Council partly and partly in the commissioner.

"With regard to giving contracts. the Bill now provides that the Council should discuss and settle contracts of the value of more than Rs. 1,000. Up to Rs. 1,000 the commissioner shall have authority to sanction. You will therefore see that the powers that are now being transferred to the executive officers are the powers which are now vested in the chairman and not in the municipal council. The scheme is to divide the powers which are to be exercised by the municipal council from those to be exercised by the executive officer as in the case of the Madras Corporation. The City Corporation have some standing committees to go into such matters. But with regard to the district municipalities whose members range from 36 to 16—there will be no difficulty for the council functioning as a whole instead of referring matters to Standing Committees. The powers are now vested in one man, that is, the chairman. We are now trying to divide them among the chairman, the council and the commissioner.

"So far as getting the views of municipal councils is concerned, I have already stated that the powers of the councils are not taken away in any respect. Only the powers of the chairmen are affected by this Bill. Some chairmen have stated that they are very much handicapped for want of executive officers. We in this House have to consider the question from the standpoint not so much of the wishes of some people but of the good administration of local bodies, of the purity and efficiency of these bodies. But if the executive officer does not discharge his duties to the satisfaction of the municipal council, it is open to the council to show their displeasure and to have him removed.

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"For these reasons, I think, Sir, that it is time enough that we proceed with the Bill. If the present motion is carried, it would mean that the Bill would not be taken up and it would have no chance of being passed in the present council. If any hon. Member feels that some of the provisions of the Bill should be amended, it is open to any hon. Member to move the necessary amendments. I see that a large number of amendments have already been tabled. There are also amendments intended for the purpose of securing the power of making all appointments to the municipal council. Schedule 9 says that there are some municipalities which are major ones in respect of which the Government should appoint executive officers as early as possible. But with regard to other municipalities, we give power to the Government to consider each case separately and decide whether the municipality should have an executive officer or not. If small municipalities cannot afford the appointment of executive officers, their cases might be considered by the Government and they may decide either to have an executive officer or not. But the larger municipalities should not be asked to say whether they would have executive officers or not. On the ground of the efficient administration of these municipalities and in view of the fact that they have large incomes and they have large resources at their command, executive officers should be appointed for them by the Government.

"In supporting this Bill, I do not want to cast any reflection on any non-official chairman. They have been doing their duties very well and they will do so in the future also. But the non-officials would welcome any provision by which they would be relieved of certain responsibilities. They are not able to discharge those duties satisfactorily having regard to the factions prevailing in some municipal councils.

"I may give one or two instances. The Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipal Council accepted the office as an honorary chairman; after one year's experience he definitely wrote that an executive officer should be appointed straightaway. He deplores the difficulty in his own council of carrying through measures which are consistent with the efficiency of the administration. He thinks that an executive officer should be appointed to that municipality. For these reasons I would implore hon. Members not to agree to the circulation of the Bill. It is very necessary that we should have a Bill of this kind passed. Let us see that proper amendments are moved and that the Bill is improved as far as possible. If you want to retain some powers to the chairman, by all means move for the amendment of particular sections. Let this Bill go forward; it will, otherwise, never come up again. I would appeal to hon. Members of this House not to lose this opportunity of appointing executive officers at least for the major municipalities.

"The report of the Simon Commission traces the history of administration of local bodies. At page 308 of their report, they say:

'In considering the legislative and administrative measures taken by the various provincial Governments to carry out the principles of the reforms in

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the sphere of local self-government, we were struck by a common failure to realize the magnitude of the change involved, which was little less than the introduction of a new system. The operation was comparable to the demolition of part of an old established and homogeneous building and the erection in its place of a structure designed in an entirely different style of architecture. To carry such a work through successfully demands not only the most careful adjustment of old and new, but a thorough understanding of both styles of building. It appears to us that the principles and practice of British local government were not fully apprehended in India. The keystone of the old system was the position of the district officer as official chairman of the district or local board and often of one or more municipalities as well. The principal administrative change made, in every province except the Punjab, was the substitution of an elected chairman in almost every district and municipality. This measure, designed to carry out the policy of enlarging the sphere of self-government by removing official control, in fact did far more than this; it radically altered the constitution of the local bodies and their relationship with the provincial Government. The official chairman had not merely been the presiding member, but actually the chief executive officer of the Local Board. In administering its affairs, he had never been entirely dependent on the Board's own staff. He combined in his person the authority of the highest revenue and the highest magisterial office in the district and had in consequence at his command an army of other officials whose services he could and often did utilize in the discharge of his local board duties. His functions as chairman of the district board merely formed part of a varied complex, the constituent parts of which fitted in with, and simplified the discharge of, each other. His revenue and magisterial work took him to every corner of his charge, and these tours served at the same time to keep him in intimate touch—without any extra expenditure of time, money or effort—with the requirements of local board administration.

'Not a few of the failures and defects of local self-government in India may be traced to the inability to realize the importance of having a competent and well-paid official analogous to the English Town Clerk or Clerk to the County Council. It was not realized how much the efficiency of local self-government in England depends on the existence of a class of skilled professional administrators who, while they follow the policy laid down by the elected representatives, are at once their advisers and the instruments whereby their decisions are put into operation. In this sphere, as in others, we have noticed a tendency to misapprehend what are the duties and functions of elected members.'

"I would also add elected chairmen.

'There is on the part of elected persons a general tendency to meddle and interfere in details of administration which should be left entirely to the paid official.'

"I would inform my hon. Friend, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, and Members of his way of thinking, that this Bill is not a retrograde measure, but it is intended to raise the level of administration of local self-goverument and to see that the work which a non-official chairman could not carry out, is entrusted to an official who is paid to attend to this work.

"For these reasons, I oppose the motions for circulation."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I had no mind at all of taking part in this debate; but after listening to the very eloquent speech of the Chairman of the Select Committee on this Bill, I am obliged to say a few words.

"I am surprised that the hon. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, a very able advocate and an experienced administrator of local bodies, even he, has failed to support his report. It struck me, when he read the passage from the report of the Simon Commission, that he gave away all his powers of reasoning and all his powers of pursuasion when he began to rely upon a reactionary Report for his case, which in effect

says: 'Go back to the officials, officialize everything.' Sir, the local bodies in this Presidency have struggled hard to get what power they possess now, and these local bodies have been from time to time asking for the transfer of power and responsibility to the representatives of the people. From the year 1874 the struggle was so keen, so acute that the Decentralization Commission was appointed. That Commission made definite recommendations after making thorough enquiries. Their report is a very able document and it shows that in this province local bodies have discharged their responsibilities with ability, good sense and in the interests of the people. Is that all to be wiped out now? Mr. Muniswami Nayudu has given a very good certificate to non-official agencies that are working day and night for the welfare of the rate-payers in the municipalities and the rural areas. Possibly his position as a Minister in the Local Self-Government Department disclosed to him certain facts and figures which probably justify his taking that stand, viz., a condemnation of municipal administration, a condemnation of the local bodies, and the statement that they are inefficient, that they are not able to manage their affairs properly and that they are all so rotten that you cannot place any trust or confidence in the municipalities or their chairmen. Have they come to this pass?—have the non-official agencies in charge of the municipalities and local bodies suddenly proved themselves to be incompetent and unworthy of any trust or confidence being placed in them? When did you begin to lose this confidence in the non-official agencies? (Hear, hear.) I ask the hon. Member for Chittoor, when did he discover that the state of affairs in these municipalities was such that he would transfer the power of management in domestic matters from the representatives of the people to the hands of a paid officer of Government, an officer not responsible to the rate-payers but responsible only to the bureaucratic Government? Are you not aware of cases where in the Secretariat decisions which were come to by the municipalities and local bodies were questioned? Is there not already a cry that because there is discontent in such matters, the Secretariat itself should be abolished? Are there not cases in certain departments even now where abuse of power has led us to say that we should even go to the extent of abolishing those departments? Even granting that there are irregularities in the administration of municipalities, is that the remedy that you will propose? You have got power under the present Act which has only recently come into operation—a few months back, not even a longer period—to meet cases of abuse of power. Of course in exercising the powers, the people's representatives will make mistakes, but they will learn by mistakes. So, let them make mistakes and learn. Have the originators of this Bill come to their present position of intelligence and knowledge of affairs without struggle, without training themselves in the art of local administration? So, if there are bad municipalities in this province—and there are bad municipalities—they are found everywhere; they are found all over the world. The hon. Member from Chittoor has referred to the efficiency of local bodies in England. In the newspapers almost every day you will find something about them—cases of misappropriation, cases of

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abuse of powers, cases of dismissals and prosecutions; reports of such things can be found in the newspapers in England. So, such mistakes are incidental; human nature is there. You cannot escape such mistakes by putting in this drastic provision. You cannot say that because there is a disease in a limb, you must cut out that limb altogether. I do not say that there are no municipalities which are not wholly working in the public interests; no doubt there are some where such mistakes are eating into the very vitals of local self-government. But the remedy is: you must create a spirit of public trust and public responsibility in them, and it is not by legislation alone that you can do it. If you find that there are those influences and forces or tendencies that go to make up these irregularities, you must remove the root cause and see that the mistakes are not made. The remedy surely does not lie in giving power to the Government. To-day the Government have already got power; if a municipality mismanages its own affairs or if a municipal chairman does not carry out his duties in the interests of the public, the Government can interfere and supersede the municipality; and in the latter case, the power to remove the chairman is vested in the hands of the people's representatives. You may say there are factions in local bodies and it is all a question of hands and heads. I am only sorry that my friend from Chittoor has discounted the forces of democracy. If it is all ' hands and heads ' they are surely thoughtful hands and thoughtful heads. You cannot discount the expression of the opinion of the people by their representatives. I think such a statement is a sad reflection made on the progress of democratic Government. If it is all a question of hands and heads, how else are we to express our opinions at meetings? As I said, there is already a weapon placed in the hands of the people's representatives to remove a chairman by a vote of no-confidence in case of mischief, or even to prosecute him in case of misappropriation. Government have also got the power of superseding a municipality for a time in case of mismanagement. These are the two weapons already provided in the Act and no further power is needed; and even if you do require it, why should you vest it in the hands of the Government? Are you sure that the Government will exercise such power rightly? I think it will be dangerous to vest such a power in the Government. I will warn you to consider the whole question fairly. You have the party system in the municipalities too—we are developing it there already—and suppose a chairman who is elected by a particular party combines with others and tries to make the work of the commissioner difficult. What is to happen then? I would invite your attention to the case of municipalities which have already got paid secretaries. Such municipalities have suffered or are suffering. I would appeal to the third Minister to give us the benefit of his experience and say how much he suffered under the system of having paid secretaries, when he was himself chairman. His experience must be a warning to us in risking an enormous amount on executive officers for municipalities. After all, it is the Government which will have to decide whether there is mismanagement or not and what will be the decision of the Secretariat that you will be called upon to obey? I do not think you are enamoured of the decisions of the Secretariat.

Therefore, it is necessary that you should not take away that power which is now in the hands of the people and vest it in the Government or the Secretariat. All I will say is: if a municipality is not managed well, exercise your power and remove the causes of mismanagement.

"As regards finance, we have the audit system. In certain municipalities we have also got a revenue officer under the new Act. The pre-audit system and the audit system are sufficient safeguards against trouble in this respect. If my friend, as ex-Minister of Local Self-Government is convinced that there are municipalities which require to be controlled in regard to financial matters, by all means let the power be put into the hands of the Government; but even there I think it is not a practical remedy. The practical remedy is to trust the people themselves. If there is mismanagement, I am not one of those who are afraid of it. It is said that there are a number of cases pending, of dismissals, appeals, etc. It is also said that one chairman as soon as he comes into office removes certain people and again after three years when another chairman takes office, he removes the new people and puts in the old persons. Such an abuse of the chairman's powers can be remedied by the provisions contained in the present Act. Why should that power be now vested in the hands of an executive officer? My friend said that the salary of these executive officers will be from Rs. 350 to Rs. 800; but the actual salary will be about Rs. 800 and it will come to about Rs. 10,000 a year. Rupees 10,000 to be spent on an executive officer by a municipality which has an income of Rs. 3 or Rs. 2 lakhs! It is not a small amount. Surely there are many ways in which that sum can be better spent; for instance on improvement of roads, village reconstruction, etc. Rupees 10,000 is not a small thing and the already poor municipality will become poorer still. Do you not trust the people to manage their own affairs? The new Act contains provisions for the appointment of various committees for various departments of administration. These administrative committees will be able to check any abuse of power. What is to be done if a chairman elected by a party combines with others and makes the work of the executive officer difficult? Naturally he will apply to the Government for help; and if the proposal of the hon. Member from Chittoor is to be acted upon, what will be the result? The result will be that you won't have any local self-government; on the other hand you will have a Government department in the municipality; you will have no more municipalities or local bodies to manage their own affairs and the Government through the executive officer will be managing the whole thing. In other words, you will return to the old system of *Ma bap* rule, and the people, like so many children will be under the protection of the officials." I think we are long past that stage. It is quite unnecessary that any further restriction should be placed on the people's management of their own affairs. Just because a few municipalities are not working well, you want, on that pretext, to apply this system to all municipalities. I therefore say that the arguments advanced by the hon. Member for Chittoor have only convinced me that this change is unnecessary. One remedy is open to us. That is, take away Schedule IX completely and say that the Government have got the

power—in fact the Government have already got it—to decide all questions of mismanagement for us. We can then ask the Government to tell us whether we are good boys or bad boys in regard to the management of our own affairs. For these reasons, Sir, I am not in favour of taking away the powers of the municipality which it now possesses and vesting them in the person to be appointed by the Government."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I thought 11
that, when this Bill came on, on an earlier occasion and was sent up to the Select Committee, the various sections of this House were agreed that the principle of this Bill was acceptable and commendable to them, that there was a great necessity for the executive administration of at least the major municipalities to be committed to the charge of paid whole-time officers, who would be able to steer clear of factions and party spirit raging within the Council. ('Hear, hear'.) Many speeches to-day have been delivered as if the very principle of the Bill is yet open to decision, as if we have for the first time to make up our minds, whether for the major municipalities we wanted commissioners or executive officers. I think the stage has long passed when we should go into that matter, as if it were a controversial point. I think we ought to deal with this Bill at this stage on the accepted footing that for the major municipalities, in the interests of good and efficient administration, paid whole-time officers are a *sine qua non*. Again, I think there is a certain amount of confusion in the minds of many a speaker as to what really would be the resulting situation if this Bill were passed. It is not as if the chairmen of the major municipalities for which commissioners would be obligatory—it is not as if those chairmen are reduced to mere figure heads. They are presiding over meetings of the municipal council. The budget, all important projects and all resolutions which are intended to lay down policy—all these come directly at the meetings of the council for consideration by the council as a whole. And the honorary chairman, who presides at those meetings as well as over meetings of the committees of the council—if there are to be committees by reason of his position as such and his general influence in the locality and his capacity to take with him the general consent of the people of the place, can influence his colleagues in the shaping of policy to the best advantage of the rate-payers of the areas concerned. That being so, neither the council is deprived of any part of its essential powers, nor the chairman of his legitimate powers, as for example, the shaping of policy. The question is whether in the case of bigger municipalities, it is at all prudent, it is sound and safe to look to an honorary chairman, with his pre-occupations and multitudinous other public and vocational duties, for the details of day to day administration and the efficient supervision of the services in the town. That is essentially in the nature not of laying down the policy but of carrying out the policy laid down by the municipal council. That is arduous in its nature and requires the whole-time attention of a trained public servant or a class of servants, who would compare favourably with the esteemed class of Government servants in this country. In the Report of the Simon Commission, about which a

strong condemnation has been made by Sir Patro, *the distinction* between the position of an honorary chairman and that of a paid executive officer is well brought out under the heading of 'Local-Self-Government.'

"This is what that report says at page 309 of Volume I:

'It seems to have been expected that an elected chairman should not only take the place of the District Officer as presiding member, but should also, without pay and in such time as he could spare from his own affairs, be the chief executive officer of the Board, with such assistance as he might obtain from an ill-paid secretary, little better than a minute clerk, and from the technical officers such as the engineer and medical officer. This was an entire misconception of the British system wherein a very clear distinction is drawn between the spheres of action of the elected representative and of the officer of a local authority. It was, indeed, a reversion to a very early stage of British *Local Government, but the extent to which it was carried in some instances may* be judged by the fact that, in one district at least, the actual supervision or the repairs of a road was parcelled out among the individual members of the Board as if they were old English Waywardens.'

"I submit, Sir, that the discussion which has proceeded this morning on the floor of this House betrays an entire obliviousness as to the true distinction between the scope of the functions of the president of a local board or municipal council and the scope of the functions of an executive officer, who does not lay down policy but merely carries out the various daily duties of administration in accordance with the policy which is binding upon him.

"Now, Sir, Sir Patro, who unfortunately cannot be seen here now, decried the Simon Commission Report. Sir, political memories, when it suits self-interest, seem to be peculiarly short. I wonder if, in this House, there is any other Member who, not long ago, waxed most eloquent in praise of the Simon Commission, or who did his level best to bring into the region of praise the labours of that Commission. I wonder if he has had time to forget the fact that he presided over the Auxiliary Committee, which was part and parcel of the Simon Commission during its labours in this province. I suppose he was the inspirer of that stock of ideas which have been so well and forcibly put in the pages we have had to read to the House to-day. Yet Sir Patro elected this morning to boss over this House as if everybody else here is a reactionary and he and those for whom he is speaking alone are democrats. I think we would come to grief if we were, for our lessons on democracy, to be committed to the kind and tender mercies of such a democrat as Sir Patro professes himself to be this morning. I think, Sir, when lessons on democracy come from such a source we should look at them with suspicion and turn away from them for the very reason that they come from such a source.

"Sir Patro was telling us that the present Act has excellent provisions to secure good government and to get rid of misgovernment in municipalities. He was not tired of repeating that there was the provision for supersession of municipalities in cases where they misgovern themselves. He said that every time there was misgovernment it was up to the Provincial Government to step in with an order of supersession, and in that way set aright or vindicate the claims of democracy

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in the sphere of Local Self-Government. That is a very strange argument, in face of the fact that of late there has been a large number of cases of municipal misgovernment. Under the well-considered scheme, which has been approved by representatives of all sections of this House who sat on the Select Committee over this Bill, this misgovernment could be avoided. It is only in name that this Bill is a non-official Bill; it is brought in as a non-official Bill simply because the late Chief Minister, for one reason or another, did not command the time and opportunity, even though he repeatedly said he would be able to command time earlier for introducing a similar measure. I say that on the Select Committee this Bill commanded the full consideration and the consent and the approval of Government as well as of various sections of this House. That being so, it is no use trying to speak as if this is a party measure which has to be dealt with in a hostile fashion by such protoganists on the ministerial side as Sir Patro. The fact really is that instances of mal-administration in the more important municipalities have accumulated of late to such a large extent that the remedy of supersession, if regarded with favour means what? Not an improvement in local self-government but a stifling or destruction of local self-government altogether or the substitution of the uncontrolled autocracy of a paid special officer without any council to lay down policy or exercise control in respect of his acts. What is it, for instance, that has been done very recently in the case of that superseded big municipality, next only to the City Corporation, namely, Madura? For every act of policy, for levying huge excess taxation, for embarking upon various other schemes and projects, for dismantling the whole scheme of electoral wards, etc., what is it that was done there? A single officer, who is vested by Government with the powers and duties of a municipal council of 36 members, wires to the Government and then comes forward with a resolution as if passed by the municipal council, gives his assent to it and carries out important and drastic changes. That is the product of such an officer. Does my Friend, Sir Patro, think that the present Act which contains the power of supersession is sufficient to secure efficiency in the various misbehaving municipalities? I think it is forgotten by various speakers, who spoke this morning that these bigger municipalities are in fact in the nature of business corporations, on whom entail, or at least on whose chairman entails, a very large volume of business activities and duties. You cannot expect the presiding honorary chairman to devote his time for more than shaping the policy. You cannot expect him to carry out the details of the business.

"Therefore I think the House did right on a former occasion to refer this Bill to the Select Committee for consideration of the detailed provisions. We stand committed to the principle of the Bill. Commissioners or salaried executive officers are a *sine qua non* for these business bodies. The question is whether in the present Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee, more powers have been attempted to be vested in the Commissioner than would be right and proper and any 1-15 p.m.

powers have at all been taken away from the chairmen which it is desirable that they should continue to possess. If upon that point there is any divergence of opinion, that is a matter to be gone into on amendments which will deal with it. But really it is only the detailed executive duties which are provided for in the various clauses. These duties have been grouped together in a schedule where transferred executive functions are detailed. As I said, in any case that is a matter for amendment in the course of the discussion and consideration of the Bill now by the House. The question, therefore, is whether by accepting this motion for circulation we have anything to gain. It is worthy of note that, barring one or two gentlemen, estimable gentlemen of this House who undoubtedly are successful chairmen of their municipalities, for instance, the mover of this motion for circulation and Mr. Bhanoji Rao, I think we had only the academic ideas of some of our City Members who are not in touch in a practical sense with the daily difficulties experienced in the course of mufassal municipal administration. I think Madura is entitled to make itself felt on this point. The experience of Madura is fresh in the minds of all of us. It is a very big municipality. As my hon. Friend, the ex-Minister, said when he referred to the case of Madura, there was more than one chairman who brought the municipal administration there into contempt, a joint achievement of at least two successive chairmen who were patted alternately on their backs by the Justice Ministry. It is their joint contribution that resulted in the supersession of such a big municipality having over 14 lakhs of revenue. This is the result of their administration. The municipal council was superseded first for one year, and again for six months. It is an ignominy which is visited upon a population of about 182,000 citizens, not for any fault of theirs but because of the misgovernment by and the competition as between two rival salaried chairmen. I think the sooner such a state of affairs came to an end the better not only for Madura but for all other big municipalities, which, if they have not already reached the climax of mal-administration that had been reached in Madura are undoubtedly well on the road towards such a culmination. I say, Sir, that this Bill is an absolute necessity, that any attempt to hang it up is likely to be disastrous in effect and any attempt to improve the provisions made by the Select Committee can easily be taken on hand immediately when we go into the various clauses of the Bill. I am inclined to think that the Members from the City of Madras who spoke from the benches behind me, do not have a realistic conception or true idea of the daily difficulties experienced in the mufassal municipalities. I have no doubt that they were all in favour of the principle of paid commissioners, but their only doubt was whether more by way of power was not put on the heads of these commissioners than it was desirable to do. On that point I have not the least objection to detailed examination in the course of the discussion of the amendements when we take up the contents of the schedule where the various sections are grouped together under which the powers are proposed to be transferred to the executive officers or commissioners. But otherwise I think we have to go forward. Even municipal chairmen

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in the mufassal, barring a few people who feel exceptionally competent to handle all the affairs of the municipalities because of the larger leisure they can command, even municipal chairmen, the bulk of them, will be glad to be relieved of these dry-as-dust details of administration. I think this Bill ought to go forward and in a spirit of public spirit and co-operation even those members behind me who sounded a different note will veer round and come to the help of large mufassal municipalities which have reached the climax of maladministration and for whose benefit the commissioners are absolutely necessary. If you put it off, you put it off practically till after the advent of the new Council. No doubt many things of a fundamental character may require to await the advent of the new Council, but not such a small matter as a provision for salaried full-time officers for being in charge of the details of daily duties in connexion with the administration of the municipalities, whose policy will continue to be in the hands of honorary chairman and responsible councillors."

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—" Mr. President, Sir, I oppose the motion for circulating the Bill to the municipalities. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by the circulation. The Bill was published and it was open to the municipalities to consider it and express their opinions on it, and I understand several municipalities have already done so. After all, we will not be guided solely by the opinions of these municipalities in deciding this matter. We must deal with this Bill on its own merits irrespective of the fact whether the majority of municipalities are for or against it. I am in agreement with the principle of the Bill. The appointment of executive officers will make municipal administration more efficient than it is at present. Of course it is not desirable to give some of the powers that are proposed to be given to the executive officers. This is a matter of amendment, and when these amendments are before us, we can go into those details. I think this Bill is a very necessary measure and its postponement is not at all desirable. This motion to refer it to the municipalities is nothing but an attempt to postpone it altogether."

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—" Mr. President, Sir, admitting the necessity for the remedying of defects now existing in the administration of our municipalities I fear that hasty legislation will result in more harm than good, and my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu, ought to be the last to oppose a patient and exhaustive consideration of this Bill, after the experience of the hastily introduced Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, the effect of which we are feeling.

" One point made for the introduction of executive officers is that the income and work in some municipalities has gone down beyond the scope of honorary chairman; could this not be remedied by the introduction of provincial services for Health Officers, Revenue Officers and the Managers. Government will control these officers and efficiency will be assured. Take the case of the recently introduced Food Adulteration Act. Unless the Health Officer has Government behind him, it will be impossible for him to carry out those duties with impartiality.

If such a duty is entrusted to the executive officer he will risk the displeasure of one or other of the parties in power. I make the reference in view of my contention that the measure ought not to be rushed *through. I cannot see that any harm can result from municipalities* being given one month in which to give their views on the measure. I therefore support the motion for circulation since the municipal councils are the best to advise in the matter."

## After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry to note the trip the discussion has taken. There is neither the question of party politics nor the condemnation of democracy. I do not believe that democracy will ever suffer by making a provision for the due administration of the details of the daily administration. I do not believe that it is in the experience of any democratic country that every office should be held or ordinary routine duties discharged only by elected members or elected officers. There must be a strong, efficient and capable permanent service attached to local bodies and then alone there is the guarantee of the proper discharge of the functions of the local bodies. The adequacy and efficient way in which the elected representatives discharge their duties lies in laying down correct policies and seeing that they are duly carried out. As it is, these office-bearers do really discharge the duties but one thing fundamentally distinguishes them from what is proposed in the Bill. The officers are now discharging these duties under powers which are tacitly exercised by the consent of the chairmen or presidents but they themselves carry no responsibility for the proper discharge of the administration. Therefore you will find the same identical function discharged popularly in one place and most unpopularly in another place, efficiently in one place and inefficiently in another place. The Bill if anything legalizes the matter by investing the executive officer, with certain administrative powers, calling him by a new name, so that he may exercise certain powers subject to certain responsibilities. There will be the control and there will be the uniformity of control. These are all necessary and there are adequate safeguards. Another advantage is this. There are municipalities where there are paid chairmen. It is the paid chairmanship that is sought after by some people and it is in the disappointment caused that factions begin to grow. I do not say wholesale there are such municipalities but there are such cases. Now by the appointment of these paid commissioners who will merely take the place of the present managers, perhaps it may be higher salaries adequate and proportionate to the resources of particular municipalities, there will be no appreciable addition to the cost. There will no longer be paid chairmen. There is no danger to democracy whatsoever. I know of certain cases where the managers are trying to pull the chairman by the nose and several chairmen having regard to the method and manner of the orders passed already feel themselves bound to follow the same for consistency. That is the way various irregularities occur.

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On the other hand if proper men with due qualifications are provided by a central body, there is every chance of proper administration going on. Then the question will be what will be the minimum revenue of the municipality or the population of the municipal area for consideration. That question may be open while the Bill is in progress and there will be no virtue whatsoever for circulating the Bill; you will have only variorem reflections of the various municipalities. Reflections of the municipalities will be the reflection of the existing incumbents. The Bill has been received after good consideration from the Select Committee and the three Ministers who have held the portfolio of Local Self-Government have signed the report of Select Committee without any minute of dissent. In these circumstances I oppose the motion for circulation or for adjournment."

* Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, no doubt it is quite opportune now for the Bill to be introduced. I have gone through the whole report of the Select Committee and they have considered the Bill from the various points of view. No doubt the speeches delivered this morning are very interesting. Some of them may be made into essays and introduced in classes for helping the study of the question. But how far these are worked out in the mufassal areas and what are the results produced let us examine for a few minutes and see whether the measure sought to be introduced is desirable in the interests of the public. As representatives of the people we have to see that the interests of the people are safeguarded. It is time for educating the masses. We know, Sir, the way in which these elections are now being conducted. There are so many complaints of corruption and the voters are only selling the votes. This is how the people have interest in their representatives. We can only dictate policy for the guidance of the people but when we get into power by this means people merely flock together and demand help for their friends and relations elected as councillors. We ought not to feel that we have power. We have power to dictate the policy and we cannot have power to see that it is carried out. It is only to see that all these irregularities do not occur that we wanted non-official chairmen. Supposing the chairman himself is to do it. He may not be able to do it. Even Mahatma Gandhi is bound to err in that place under the present system. To err is human. I do not want to waste the time of the Council. Every one knows how the elections are conducted and how Local Self-Government is going on in this Presidency. If you want to do anything to humanity this is the only way. Justify your existence here in this Council as the representatives of the people, and allow the Bill to be introduced."

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"Sir, the simple question is whether it is necessary that the opinion of the municipalities should be obtained before this measure is passed. It must be admitted that there are certain municipalities which are corrupt and therefore some special powers have to be adopted to set them right. But is this appointment of an executive officer or commissioner sufficient or adequate remedy? That is the question. No doubt people have got the executive officer or

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Commissioner of the Madras Corporation in view and probably that is the picture they have in their mind when they urge the appointment of commissioners for every municipality. But I think even the executive officer or the commissioner is a human being such as the chairman or anybody else. The grounds on which the executive officers are urged are two. The first is that the chairman has got so much work to do and cannot properly attend to the duties they have to discharge and secondly they cannot be impartial in regard to persons on whose vote they have to depend. These two seem to be the main reasons urged. When an executive officer is appointed you may rest assured you cannot have an officer of the grade of the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation. You cannot expect that they will remain as strong as the executive officer of the Corporation. I do not know even if the executive officer of the Corporation is always strong. That is a matter which has to be decided by others. (Laughter.) I have no idea of that; they are all human beings. If the chairman asks him to do a certain thing he may think of obliging him and he may have his likes and dislikes. Even judges have to be transferred once in two or three years because they may form likes and dislikes if they continue. So I do not think he can remain as impartial as the Mover of the Bill thinks that he will be. So that, that ground falls. That is one point. The second point is if he does not remain impartial he may have likes and dislikes and may favour certain persons. Therefore it is not at all a sufficient remedy. As regards work, if work is very heavy and if the chairman considers it necessary to have the assistance of a paid officer of some experience, I think it will be always open to him to apply for the appointment of an officer. Then the Government may lend him the services of an experienced officer. The thrusting of an officer implies that these people are incompetent to take care of themselves and even now when they think they are fit for Self-Government they have to be under tutelage. If we pass this measure we will be practically admitting that we are not fit for carrying on the administration of the smallest local body.

"If that is so, how can you say that you are to have more powers in the administration of a province? Therefore, it is a great reflection upon our administrative capacity and upon our impartiality. So I should think it wrong to thrust the appointment of an executive officer against the wishes of the municipal councils. Of course, when there is heavy work, it is always open to the council to apply for such assistance. In such a case it may be done. Supposing an executive officer is appointed, is there any guarantee that there would not be any corruption afterwards? Even then there may be corruption. The corruption is due to the personnel of the council or the personnel of the officers in the municipal body. It is said that a man gets into power by counting heads. That is so in all democracies. The Ministry here also depends on the counting of heads. Here also we do not find that the Ministry is always straight. I think that one of the charges against Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu, when he was Minister, was that he could

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not please his followers. If that is so, and if the Minister has to please his followers, how can a Ministry remain straight? Even in the case of the appointment of executive officers, there will be some difficulty if that power is given to the Ministry. If Mr. Muniswami Nayudu supported this Bill, he did it because he sponsored it as an official. Because he committed himself to it, he is now supporting it. But I also see from his speech that there is a ring of sincerity in his support to this Bill. All the same, he committed himself to a particular opinion when he was Minister, and therefore he has to support it. I think that this time is not the proper one for a Bill of this sort to be passed, so that the municipalities should be under an obligation to appoint executive officers. It was also said that we might get better men. Simply because you pay higher salaries, do you think you will get abler or better men than some managers of the municipalities. Some of these managers may be more capable than the deputy tahsildars or Deputy Collectors who may be taken as executive officers. It does not follow that because an executive officer is appointed by the Government, he will be invariably superior in abilities to the manager. Nor does it follow that because the manager gets a lower salary he cannot carry on his work. Therefore, I do not think that we will be justified in passing this measure without referring to the municipalities the measure for eliciting their opinions. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu said that two chairmen of municipalities were on the Select Committee and that they therefore represented the other municipalities. At the same time, he said that one of them did not attend the Committee meetings at all. Therefore, Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar alone represented all the municipalities! I say that Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar cannot be said to have represented all the municipalities. Of course, we know he is a very loyal follower of Government (laughter). Mr. Bhanoji Rao was not there at all. Why did not the Government take care to elicit the opinion of the municipalities? Supposing no reference is to be made to the municipalities even now, I should say that no executive officer should be appointed except on the application of the municipalities. It does not mean that everybody is corrupt in the municipal councils. The majority of municipal councils may consider it necessary that an executive officer should be appointed. In that case, let them apply to the Government for the services of an executive officer. In such a case an officer may be deputed by the Government. It would not be right that an executive officer should be thrust on all the municipalities. I therefore think that a reference to the municipal councils for eliciting opinion is necessary."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"I move that the question be now put."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I suppose the House is anxious to hear the Minister." (Voices: 'Yes, yes.')

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, in opposing the present motion for circulation, I shall just say a few words. In doing so, I need

not go into the reasons given by both sides for and against the measure itself. I feel it is unnecessary at this stage to go into the merits of the Bill. As far as my own opinion goes, I feel that for the better administration of the municipalities a measure of this nature is necessary. No doubt, it has been said that Government has got power to supersede a municipality. But personally I think it is a very drastic step, and it is far more desirable to prevent any case where the necessity arises for supersession occurring by appointing commissioners in the case of large municipalities where the work would be too heavy for an honorary chairman, and in the case of other municipalities where the administration has come to a standstill, or where there has been a deadlock, or where owing to party factions the municipality has ceased to properly function. I do not advocate wholesale appointment of executive officers in all the municipalities. I should like to submit to the House that if they feel that the list now given in the schedule is too large, it is open to the House to delete some of the municipalities.

"As regards the powers of the executive officers, after careful consideration and after following more or less the lines of the City Municipal Act, the Select Committee have drafted the Bill, and as far as the Government are concerned, they feel that if the commissioner is to efficiently discharge his duties, those powers would be necessary. But if in the opinion of the House any reasonable limitations are to be put on the powers of the commissioner, I am certainly prepared to consider them. During my short experience, I find that many cases of friction in municipalities were due to the new provision of no-confidence motions. The entire time of the chairman is taken up in satisfying one section or the other, and there is hardly any time left to look to the affairs of the municipality. Then, the chairmen are very often troubled in the case of contracts and in the case of appointments. I personally feel that this Bill is not only in the interests of the municipalities themselves but it will make the task of many a chairman much easier if this provision for the appointment of executive officers is accepted. With these words, I oppose the motion for circulation which will really mean, as it is a non-official measure, that the Bill may be shelved altogether."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I was glad to hear the hon. Chief Minister opposing this motion for circulation, because this motion is really intended to delay the passage of this much wanted measure. It is a well-known fact that I have been in favour of the appointment of executive officers both to municipalities and to local boards because the work of these bodies is such that it is impossible for an honorary worker to carry on the work, if the work is to be efficiently carried out. I am surprised that my hon. Friend Sir Parasuram Patro waxed eloquent against the way in which we are trying to make inroads into the rule of democracy. I do not think anything of that kind is being done by this Bill. I can quote him the example of France which is supposed to be a good example of democratic institutions, and I am sure that my hon. Friend knows that the *Prefect* exercises the

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function of executive officers in most of the self-governing bodies of France, and in Germany even in the time of the Emperor, we had what is called the Burgomaster to exercise the functions of an executive officer. So, what is being done by this measure is to introduce a thing of that kind. We are not trying to take away the powers of municipal councils. On the other hand, they will still have the power to lay down the policy and principles which will be carried out by the executive officer. As representatives of the people, they will have the right to dictate policy, but in the carrying out of such a policy the commissioner will come in. I do not think that leaders of parties, as Sir Patro himself admitted, should have the right to appoint clerks and other servants of the municipal council, because party interests are sure to have great play. I am sure my hon. Friends who have been presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipal councils will bear me out when I say that there have been occasions when they have had to make appointments even against their own wishes because they found that the party in power of which they were the representatives goaded them into making such appointments, however undesirable such appointments may have been.

"Sir Patro talked of giving away democratic powers just when democracy was going to get more power in this country. Is he forgetting the fact that already in this province, we have the Public Services Commission which has taken away an immense amount of patronage from the hands of the hon. Members of Government? That is just as it should be. Because the hon. Members of Government are here to carry out the policy of democracy and not to exercise patronage of the kind I have mentioned. Therefore, I am delighted that the hon. the Chief Minister has opposed this motion, which is really meant to kill this *Bill.*"

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar's amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I do not press my motion."

The amendment of Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar was, by leave, withdrawn.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar's motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'*that the Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act,* 1920, *be taken into consideration*'."

The motion was carried, and the Bill was taken into consideration. 3 p.

Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 were put to the House and carried.

*Clause* 4-*A*.

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—"Mr. President, I move the following amendment standing in my name:—

'Renumber *clause* 4-*A as clause* 4. *When clause* 4 *is omitted, clause* 4-*A becomes clause* 4'."

Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu:—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 4-A, as amended, and clause 5 were put and carried.

*Clause 6.*

* Mr. C. Basu Dev:—" Mr. President, Sir, there are standing in my name two seemingly conflicting amendments, one that the Government shall appoint an executive officer for every municipality in this province and another to omit the list of municipalities mentioned in Schedule IX altogether so as to vest in the Government discretion to choose such of those municipalities as in their opinion deserve or require an executive officer either on account of the heaviness of administrative work or of maladministration; in the former case the executive officer may be a permanent feature. I am personally of the opinion that all municipalities should have the advantage of an executive officer and that a service of executive officers be created by the Government, absorbing into it efficient municipal officials. But, as I found that this view of providing every municipality with an executive officer did not find much favour among some hon. Members of this House, and that consequently it would be difficult to institute a service of executive officers, and as I am anxious to protect the present efficient municipal officials who, unless they are absorbed into such a service, would stand the certain chance of being sent home, I feel that the Government may be given the discretion to choose the municipalities which deserve executive officers and not to force the Government to compulsorily appoint officers to any set of specified municipalities without knowing how it would affect the present officials who have to their credit great and efficient administrative experience. After all, Sir, this discretion does not go beyond the discretion the Government have already got to supersede municipalities. This is only a lesser power and further the appointment of an executive officer is not intended as a punishment but as a help and casts no reflection upon the municipal council or its chairman.

" Sir, I should like to refer in this connexion to the suggestion that has been made by hon. Members opposite this morning with reference to the mufassal municipalities. Some Members who are also on the Madras Corporation claimed credit for the standing committees of that body and suggested a similar provision for mufassal municipalities. If they would allow me, I would say that the least said about those committees, the better. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: ' Nonsense.') (Cries of ' Hear, hear.') Out of deference to my hon. Friends on the Corporation and to the President of that body, I content myself with saying that I have a very poor opinion of the standing committees of the Corporation."

* Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—" Mr. President, may I rise to a point of order and request you to call the hon. Member to order for casting aspersions on a body which is not officially represented here? He has no business to say or insinuate that everything connected with

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the standing committees is undesirable. I know that Mr. Basu Dev has practically no experience of the working of standing committees there."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I do not think there is any point in that point of order. Even as several hon. Members have had poor opinion of municipalities other than theirs (laughter), Mr. Basu Dev seems to have a *poor opinion of the Madras Corporation.*"

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—" All human beings are liable to err. Whatever it is, I had no intention to offend any Member of the Corporation, but was only stating what has now become a notorious fact. I do not think I need say anything more in support of my amendment. I, therefore, now move, Sir,—

*'that section 12 (c) (1) be deleted and that in section 12 (c) (2), the words " not included in Schedule IX " be omitted'.*"

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—" Sir, I beg to second the amendment. There are 81 municipalities in this Presidency. The Bill as it is would apply only to some of them. It is only fair and just that it should be made to apply to all the municipalities."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—" Sir, I oppose this amendment. The idea was, when the Bill was considered by the Select Committee if possible, as officers for the posts of commissionerships became available, to appoint a commissioner to each one of the 81 municipalities. The Government felt that all at once if commissioners had to be found for all the 81 municipalities, it would be a great difficulty. Therefore we had to resolve upon some limitation in the first instance until a set of officials suitable for the post of commissioners became available in sufficient numbers. The test that we considered was 50,000 population or Rs. 1,00,000 revenue from ordinary sources as eligibility for having a commissioner. At that rate 46 municipalities *came into the schedule. It was felt both on grounds of caution and* because of the reason urged on behalf of the Government that so large a number as 46 officers would not at once be available, that it was better to adopt the limit of 50,000 population or 2 lakhs revenue from ordinary sonrces. On that basis we found that 26 municipalities became eligible to have commissioners appointed to them. If we approve, as we now have done, of the policy of instituting salaried whole time commissioners to be in charge of the normal day to day executive duties of the administration, then it is no good leaving it to the party in power at the moment, in an arbitrary fashion, to pick and choose out of 81 municipalities and appoint executive officers for some municipalities for a time and not appoint them for the same municipalities at other times or not appointing executive officers at all for any municipality. It would then really come to it that the Government would be in a position, almost freakishly, to appoint or not to appoint for all or any municipality. That is as good as, if not worse than, not passing this law at all. If we mean business, we must go upon some basis. The basis adopted, after careful consideration, by the Select Committee, with the assent of all sections of the House which were represented on that Committee is a workable and safe basis. Therefore I think the schedule must

remain untampered with, and, if Mr. Basu Dev's amendment is adopted, it would mean that no one municipality would come under the category of municipalities for which an officer should be compulsorily appointed. Government may then notify or may not notify any or all municipalities. I think that would be a very uncertain and precarious state of affairs which is not business. It is not what we are assembled here for. Therefore I oppose this amendment."

Mr. C. Basu Dev:—"Mr. President, my amendment was hastily drafted and therefore does not carry out my object. I request that it may be adopted in this form:—

'Omit *section* 12 (*c*) (1), *and in section* 12 (*c*) (2) omit *the words* "*not included in Schedule IX*" '."

3-15 p.m. * Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—"It is only to prevent the Government from doing things as they like at least in the case of major municipalities the schedule was added. Government will have no option in the case of 26 municipalities included in the schedule. They will be guided on two principles. One of them is the test of income and the other population. When the municipalities satisfy these two tests they will be included in the schedule. The case of Madura Municipality was fresh and the Select Committee took care to see that a schedule was inserted. But my hon. Friend, Mr. Basu Dev, proposes by his amendment to give entire powers to the Government to appoint these executive officers as the Government of the day please. That will be very undesirable. As far as we know during the last few years the Government are subject to certain influences and it is not desirable that the entire discretion should be given to them. As far as practicable and as far as we can restrict their power of discretion, it would be better. It is only with that object that the schedule has been included. The amendment proposes to defeat that object and I therefore oppose the amendment."

* Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"The main feature of this Bill is to give power to Government to appoint executive officers to certain municipalities on certain well-defined conditions, viz., either on the ground of population or on the ground of income. The Bill originally introduced laid down that an income of 5 lakhs was necessary to appoint an executive officer. At that rate only one or two municipalities would come under the scope of the Bill. So far as the Select Committee was concerned, it considered the appointment of executive officers to all the municipalities desirable. They divided the municipalities into three classes. They put all those municipalities that satisfied either the population test or the income test under one category straightway. The Bill gave the Government discretion to appoint executive officers to certain municipalities on account of various considerations and those municipalities were brought under Schedule IX. Lastly for the sake of providing for smaller municipalities, the Bill provided that Government might consider those cases, either on the ground of incompetency or on account of other causes, and appoint executive officers for those municipalities, not permanently, but from

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time to time. According to the present amendment, the Government would be entitled to appoint executive officers to such municipalities as they please and not compulsorily appoint executive officers at least in the case of certain municipalities. I think the proper course would be to allow the scheme as it is and consider afterwards whether any of the municipalities now included in the Schedule IX should be dropped or not. Notice of an amendment to that effect has been given by the hon. Member for East Godavari for the deletion of certain municipalities in schedule and when that schedule is taken up, the amendment which my hon. Friend, Mr. Basu Dev, wants now to introduce may be introduced in the manner in which he suggests or in any other manner he deems fit. It is absolutely essential that the Bill should lay down definite principles on which the Bill should become operative with regard to the appointment of executive officers in the case of certain municipalities and not put the Government in a very delicate position. If, after experience, it is found that the scheme of appointing executive officers to certain municipalities works out successfully, it will be extended to other municipalities. For these reasons, I would earnestly urge upon the hon. Mover of the amendment not to press his amendment."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" In following a discussion on this Bill, I am forcibly reminded of a wise saying that an unskilful artist who wanted to draw the picture of his teacher drew the picture of a monkey. It seems to me that the Bill when finally passed by this Council will be more or less in the shape of a monkey. I am afraid, while making amendments, the original idea of this Bill is entirely forgotten. I do not think it was ever emphasized that the provision for the appointment of commissioners was necessitated on account of the heaviness of the work of the chairmen of the municipalities. The prominent idea which impelled most of us to agree to the appointment of executive officers was the palpable mismanagement that we were experiencing in some of the mufassal municipalities. Now according to this amendment the appointment of commissioners to all municipalities is being considered on the ground of heaviness of work of those municipal councils, and not whether they are mismanaged or not. If the work is heavy and thereby a necessity arises for the appointment of a commissioner, I think the heaviness of work can be mitigated by giving a fuller staff to the chairman. I do not see why any honest, efficient and capable chairman who is able to conduct the administration of a self-governing institution should be saddled by the appointment of a commissioner and his powers being divested and handed over to the commissioner. I can quite foresee Government passing a legislation in the case of certain municipalities of big towns like Madura and Trichinopoly. In most municipalities you want to penalize the chairman, however efficient he may be, by the appointment of a commissioner. There is undoubtedly danger if this amendment is carried the selection of municipalities for commissionerships will be decided more or less on party lines but that is not the reason why we should include all the municipalities the management of which is beyond all cavil or criticism. I would on that ground support the motion made by my hon. Friend,

Mr. Basu Dev as I know amendment will be coming in order to confer discretion on Government in the appointment of commissioner to any municipalities they like. It is because I see certain amendments on the paper that Government can appoint commissioners in cases where they find that the administration is inefficient and after giving an opportunity to the municipality concerned to show cause why they should not appoint a commissioner, that I support the amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. Basu Dev, though on account of his thorough ignorance of some of the big municipalities he chose to cast aspersions at the standing committees of those municipalities."

* Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR:—"I rise to support the amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. Basu Dev. I am one of those who think that municipalities should have the benefit of full-timed officers. Most of the chairmen are persons who would be otherwise busy and do not find time to attend to even their private work. In such cases it is better that the municipalities have full-time officers. The amendment certainly would not mean that executive officers should be appointed to each and every municipality. If Government have power to appoint commissioners and if they feel that the administration of certain municipalities is inefficient or their work is very heavy, there is no harm in appointing executive officers to those municipalities. I do not think that it is fair to suspect any ministry. To whichever party they may belong, I do not think they will be actuated by party motives. I expect every ministry to give consideration first to administrative efficiency and not to be actuated by any party motives. In this connexion I wish to make a few remarks regarding what my hon. Friend Mr. Basu Dev said about the Madras Corporation. My hon. Friend has no knowledge of the working of the Madras Corporation. I think he was one of those disappointed candidates in an election and if he were a member of the Corporation he would have known the useful work which the standing committees are doing. My hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar who has been the chairman of a standing committee for the last ten years will bear ample testimony to my statement. I can say that but for the standing committees the administration of the Madras Corporation would not have been as efficient as it is now. I was very much pleased to observe this morning when my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti moved an amendment that the Bill be referred back to the same Select Committee with instructions to amend the Bill so as to institute standing committees in municipalities. I may tell you for your information that the Commissioner under the new regime would not be able to do his work so easily as the standing committee is doing now. At present the standing committee is doing good and efficient work and only the most important work goes before the Council. Very often it has been found to be much more easy to do the work in the standing committee than in the Council. The meeting of the Madras Corporation standing committee is not just like a district board meeting, which meets once or twice. I am sorry that my hon. Friend Mr. Basu Dev should have indulged in such remarks about the

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standing committees of the Madras Corporation. It only shows his utter ignorance of the affairs of the Corporation although he has 3-30 p.m. been living in the city of Madras for many years and trying to champion the cause of the labourers. I am sure he will himself realize that the Corporation does not deserve such remarks. I am sure that hon. Members of this House will not have that impression of the Madras Corporation which Mr. Basu Dev wanted to convey. I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment as I feel that commissioners should be appointed to all municipalities where the Government think necessary."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti will now move the amendment standing in his name so that both the amendments may be discussed together."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" That is a distinct amendment and we will have to vote on it separately. Even if the schedule remains, that amendment will be relevant. But if this amendment is carried, the necessity for the Bill itself will have to be considered. I am authorized by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, the mover of the Bill to say that if this amendment is carried, he will have to think twice before he proceeds further with the Bill."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I thought that if the hon. Members of the House did not want this Bill to be proceeded with, they would have done well to have voted for the earlier motion and done with the Bill once and for all. But I am sorry to see that Mr. Basu Dev, holding the views that he does, should have tabled a motion of this sort. In the agenda circulated to us, Mr. Basu Dev has given notice of a motion to the effect that he wants a commissioner not merely for each of these 26 municipalities mentioned in the schedule, but also for every municipality in the Presidency. If that was his view, if that was his firm conviction, I fail to see how he lent himself to making such a motion as the one before the House, never mind who asked him to do it. If having a commissioner for each of the 26 municipalities is a step in the direction in which he wants us to proceed, the question that he is raising now will come only when the Schedule IX is taken into consideration. You will remember, Sir, that the hon. the Chief Minister said that he was not in favour of the dilatory motion tabled earlier as the question of adding to, or removing from, the list of municipalities in the schedule could be taken up for consideration when the schedule itself came for consideration before the House. With due deference to the hon. Members who are supporting this motion, I should say that this question can arise only when the schedule is taken up for consideration. But to omit the schedule altogether is to say: 'I do not want the Bill.' I am sorry that Mr. Basu Dev should have taken such a step, perhaps not fully knowing exactly the consequences of his action. I do not now wish to be side-tracked into the question of the appointment of standing committees in municipalities and so forth; they will all be considered in due course. I think, Sir, at this stage there is no reason whatever to delete Schedule IX altogether."

* Mr. C. Basu Dev.— I do press the amendment. In doing so I should like to say a word of personal explanation in reference to what the hon. Member from Bellary has said. (Hon. Members: ' Order, order. No right of reply.') Sir, the hon. Member from Bellary, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, made an uncharitable remark about me. He said *that I had tabled an amendment asking for the appointment of an executive* officer not merely for each of the 26 municipalities mentioned in the schedule but for all the municipalities in the Presidency and that my present motion was not consistent with that attitude, but was due to dictation by those who wanted to kill the Bill. It is true I wanted every municipality to have an executive officer but I also wanted to have a cadre of executive officers called the Service of Executive Officers in addition. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar attributed a motive to me."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—" I did not attribute any motive . . . "

* The hon. the President:—" Order, order. I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

' Omit *clause* (c) (1) *and* omit *the words* " *not included in schedule IX* " *in clause* (c) (2) '."

The question was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

*Ayes.*

1. The hon. Sir Mahomed Usman.
2. * ,, *Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar, Kt.*
3. ,, Sir Archibald Campbell.
4. ,, Mr. H. G. Stokes.
5. ,, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
6. ,, Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7. ,,* the Raja of Bobbili.
8. Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma.
9. Mr. C. E. Jones.
10. ,, J. A. Thorne.
11. ,, H. M. Hood.
12. ,, R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, E. Conran Smith.
15. ,, T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
16. Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
18. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.
19. ,, R. Srinivasan.
20. Mr. M. Devadasan.
21. Rao *Sahib* N. Siva Raj.
22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
23. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
24. Mr. P. V. Rajagopala Pillai.
25. ,, *P. Bayappa Reddi.*
26. Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
27. Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi.
28. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
29. Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
30. ,, A. V. Bhanoji Rao.
31. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
32. Mr. J. A. Davis.
33. ,, H. M. Jagannatham.
34. Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanya Chetti.
35. ,, D. Krishnamurti.
36. The Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
37. Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu.
38. The Zamindar of Chemudu.
39. Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami.
40. Mr. A. Harischandrudu Nayudu.
41. ,, K. Kesavaramamurti.
42. S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur.
43. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
44. Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
45. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
46. Mr. C. Basu Dev.
47. ,, R. Foulkes.
48. ,, Mahboob Ali Baig.
49. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.

*Noes.*

1. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
2. Mr. Yakub Hasan.
3. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
4. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
5. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.

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*Noes*—cont.

6. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
7. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
8. ,, V. T. Arasu.
9. Rao Bahadur P. C. Muthu Chettiyar.
10. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-la Sahib Bahadur.
11. Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
12. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
13. ,, G. Simhachalam Pantulu.
14. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
15. Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur.
16. Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
17. ,, U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
18. ,, K. Singam Ayyangar.
19. ,, A. B. Shetty.
20. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
21. Mr. K. P. Rama Menon.
22. Mr. M. S. Sheshta.
23. ,, G. R. Premayya.
24. Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
25. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
26. Mr. C. Indriah.
27. ,, J. Kuppuswami Choudari.
28. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
29. ,, P. V. Krishnayya.
30. Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
31. Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddiyar.
32. ,, K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar.
33. Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.
34. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
35. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
36. ,, W. K. M. Langley.
37. ,, P. Madhusoodhanan Thangal.
38. ,, C. Krishnan.

*Ayes* 49. *Noes*. 38.

The motion was carried.

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I beg to move, Sir,—

'*that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed till to-morrow morning.*'

" If I am permitted to do so, I should like to explain myself briefly.

" I hope, Sir, before to-morrow morning, if I am allowed to proceed with the Bill then, I may be able to ask for different instructions from the House. In the meanwhile I hope the leaders of various groups will consider the present situation and see if a satisfactory way is not to be found to proceed with the Bill as it was intended to be. I personally feel that the step taken by the Council now is a very very serious mistake. The Select Committee was composed of members from all sections of the House, the hon. the Raja of Bobbilli was there, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition was there and my hon. Friend Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu who leads the party on the side was also there. I expected that a Bill of this sort supported by the leaders of the various parties would also receive the loyal support of the rank and file of the parties and be passed through this House unanimously. I was not for a moment prepared for the step taken by the Council now. I must say we are throwing ourselves open to serious criticism at the hands of the public when we allow a measure of this sort which had the support of the leaders of all the parties to be thrown out in this summary fashion. I do earnestly hope that before to-morrow morning the various leaders concerned will meet together and find an honourable method of setting ourselves right in this matter. With your permission, Sir, I beg to move that the further consideration of this Bill be adjourned till to-morrow morning."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I second this motion for adjournment. As I have already explained, leaving out Schedule IX will amount to virtually killing the principle of the Bill. That was what

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I had in mind when I requested you not to put both the amendments together to the vote of the House. Under the circumstances, I think an opportunity should be given to the Party Leaders to confer together and see how the Bill can be resurrendered or whether it should be buried altogether."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The motion before the House is—

'*that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed till to-morrow morning*'."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" Sir, I wish to support the motion that the further consideration of this Bill be taken up to-morrow morning. When the Opposition did not press for a division on the question of the circulation of the Bill and agreed with the Government regarding the consideration of the Bill at once, I feel that they acted like the fly that allowed itself to be invited into the parlour of the spider. It was mentioned this morning that the Bill was not going to be considered as a party measure. The question of the appointment of executive officers for municipalities is one to be discussed and decided on its merits. By the deletion of this clause, it is difficult for the parties to see how the Bill is going to help to make the administration of the local bodies concerned more efficient in their administration. If the chairman was autocratic, the power now taken by the . . ."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—" Is the hon. Member speaking on the merits of the question or on the adjournment motion? "

*Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" I am not speaking on the merits of the question for the purpose of discussing it once more. All I wish to say is that in view of the sudden and unexpected change that has taken place in the course of the Bill, even the Members of the Select Committee who discussed the Bill and signed the report of the Select Committee are not able to understand exactly where they stand in regard to the Bill, not to speak of other Members who were not Members of the Select Committee. Members who have been taking an unbiased view of the question have to reconsider their position in regard to the Bill in view of the sudden change. Therefore I have great pleasure in supporting the motion that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed till to-morrow morning."

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I have no objection to the motion for adjournment."

The question was put to the House and carried; and the further consideration of the Bill was adjourned till the next morning.

## V.—THE VELLIYAKUNDAM IMPARTIBLE ESTATE BILL
(BILL No. 35 OF 1932).

15 * Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR:—" Sir, I beg to move that the
n. Velliyakundam Impartible Estate Bill [a] (Bill No. 35 of 1932) be taken into consideration."

1. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I second it."
2. M.

3. „ [a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd November 1932.

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* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have to put certain considerations before the House to show that this Bill makes a considerable departure from the principles on which the Impartible Estates Act—which this Bill seeks to amend—was passed. The Impartible Estates Act was brought forward for the preservation of ancient zamindaris of this Presidency as is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. A schedule of the Estates is appended to that Act. This Bill adds another Estate to the Estates in the Schedule. I should like, if I may, to quote from the remarks of Sir George Forbes when introducing the Madras Impartible Estates Bill, 1903. He made then these remarks:—

'The primary object of the Bill is to set at rest the law as to the succession to the ancient zamindaris in this Presidency, to define the powers of alienation qua the Estate which the proprietor possesses, and so to save, so far as that is practicable by any legal measure, both the Estates and the proprietary families from the consequences of the ruinous litigation which must necessarily follow from uncertainty as to the law. This is all the Government can see their way to do to maintain the ancient aristocracy of this part of India. No Government can contemplate the decadence and disappearance of so important a class of the community with equanimity, and as the hon. Mr. Thompson stated: "It is a matter which the Government regard as of high political expediency that these ancient Estates should not be dismembered." But motives of political expediency alone do not form the main justification of this measure. It is essentially an act of justice to the class affected. Down to 1888 when the Allahabad case, so often referred to, was decided, the law in this Presidency as to zamindaris, I mean ancient zamindaris, was universally understood to be that they descended to a single successor and, speaking broadly, that the proprietor for the time being was incompetent to alienate any part of the zamindari except in circumstances in which Hindu Law allows alienation by the managing member of a Hindu family. That was the universal consciousness as to the law; and generally the people regulated themselves accordingly and transactions with the zamindars were conducted on that footing. The importance of the Allahabad decision was not recognized in Madras until the succeeding year when the High Court followed it in the Kangundi case. Very soon the zamindars awoke to its significance and, in the memorial of December 1890, petitioned the Government for their intervention. The present legislation is really the outcome of that memorial and is an attempt to restore the law to what it was always understood to be. In that memorial the zamindars made this bold averment, that in the whole past history of the zamindaris there has never been a single instance of a zamindari being alienated in toto from lawful heirs even as a solitary exception. Otherwise the zamindars could not possibly have descended almost in their entirety in the families of the proprietors except those sold partly or wholly for debts.

'The Estates with which this Bill primarily concerns itself are those which are known as "ancient zamindaris", that is, zamindaris which existed prior to the permanent settlement of 1802, which were in the occupation of families who were zamindari families under the former native administration and whom we found existing as such when the Government of the country passed into our hands.

'Every Estate in the Schedule attached to this Bill is, I believe, an Estate still remaining in a family which can trace its history unbroken for more than 100 years, and to a time when the tenure of the Estate was governed by the law and custom of the Muhammadan empire. They are Estates to which the words of the memorial of 1890 apply—Estates which have never been alienated in toto from the original family.

'It is from the character of that tenure that the incidents of both impartibility and inalienability must be traced. It is the ancient tenure that explains these special incidents.'

"I do not want to take up the time of the House by reading numerous extracts from the speeches made in connexion with the

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Impartible Estates Act; but I wish to quote from the remarks of His Excellency the President who stated:

'In the present Bill we have prescribed measures for preventing a form of the disease which we have to combat, namely, dismemberment and disintergration of ancient Estates and ancient families.' Later on he said, 'it is in my opinion a matter of the highest political expediency that the landed aristocracy of this country should be preserved and made a source of strength both to the Government and to the people. Why should I say both to the Government and the people? For the interests of both are identical and the same. I will rather say that it is for the good of the country that I consider it necessary to preserve the ancient landed aristocracy.'

"I have given these quotations to show that the aim of the Impartible Estates Act was not merely to preserve intact certain portions of land forming Estates but also to preserve the ancient landed aristocracy; this is the case not only with regard to Estates which were included originally in the Schedule but also to the other Estates since added to the Schedule as the persons to whom they belonged were members of the ancient landed aristocracy. I do not want to cast any reflection upon the person who owns the Estate in this case, but however worthy he may be, he is not a member of the ancient landed aristocracy.

"It may be argued that the Estate was at one time an Impartible Estate. The Act itself does not say that an Estate which is not mentioned in the Schedule cannot be regarded as impartible. It is the other way round; it lays down certain conditions applicable to Impartible Estates; then it says that certain Estates shall be deemed to be impartible so as to prevent any disputes in the courts as to whether they are impartible or not. Section 7 particularly provided that the Act shall cease to apply to Estates or part of Estates which may hereafter be lawfully alienated otherwise than by temporary transfer. The Impartible Estates Act, when it was passed, was recognised as a most unusual piece of legislation and it was strictly limited in its application. The present Bill seems to me still more unusual; for it attempts to put disabilities on the junior members of the family of the present owner of the Estate and to deprive them and their successors in future generations of their rights under the ordinary Hindu Law. It may be urged in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this Estate has been impartible and inalienable. But it is many years since it passed from the hands of the original owners, and it has only recently been purchased by the present owner. When the Impartible Estates Act was under consideration, the then Advocate-General made this statement in reply to certain criticisms:

'I think what I have now said also answers what I can only style a debating society objection, namely, objection that this Bill is badly drafted because it does not take into account the Estates passing into the hands of Christians or Muhammadans. I cannot see how the Estates can pass into the hands of Christians or Muhammadans unless families of the present owners turn Christians or Muhammadans. That is an eventuality which is not sufficiently probable to necessitate legislating about. If they do turn Christians or Muhammadans there is no inconsistency with Christianity or Muhammadanism in their continuing to be bound by the same principles as to the enjoyment of and succession to their impartible Estates. Hon. Members seem to have lost sight altogether of the principle on which this legislation is based, namely, if an Estate or any portion

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of it is alienated and purchased by a Christian or Muhammadan, he will hold it not as an impartible property but as his own, governed by his personal law.'

"That opinion was endorsed by the Member of Government in charge of the Bill, Sir George Forbes. These remarks show, Sir, that according to their opinion an Estate ceased to be impartible when it passed from the hands of the original owners into the hands of persons governed by the ordinary Hindu Law. Therefore this Estate has long ceased to be an *impartible* Estate.

"Now, Sir, I hope I have shown that this Bill uses the Impartible Estates Act for purposes for which it was never intended. The Act was intended to preserve intact a limited number of Estates in the interests of the ancient landed aristocracy. If this Bill is passed, it will form a precedent for any landowner to come forward and ask for legislation to convert his land into an impartible property; that is to say, he will be able to deprive the junior members of his family for all generations of their rights. The measure is of a confiscatory nature. Sir, if it is the desire of Members of this House to establish impartible estates on a wide scale in this Presidency,—no doubt arguments can be brought forward in support of such a measure,—it seems to me that, instead of trying to make use of an Act for purposes for which it was never intended, the proper course would be to bring forward a comprehensive measure which would show on what conditions person should be permitted to have their estates declared impartible estate either for a limited pediod or indefinitely.

"Having made these remarks, I shall follow the usual custom, in regard to the amendments to the Impartible Estates Act, by leaving it to the House to decide whether this Estate should be added to the Schedule or no. The Official Members will not vote either one way or the other."

* Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar:—"Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House. The history of the zamin as detailed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons shows that the zamin is an ancient one and that it has always been treated as an impartible Estate. We are further told that this Estate would have been dealt with by the Madras Impartible Estates Act of 1904 but for the existence of a litigation then. The present owner of the Estate who came into possession of the zamin by virtue of a sale desires that it should be made impartible. Then, the whole question is whether making this zamin impartible will affect adversely any of the interests concerned. Perhaps the opposite view is that the younger sons and the sons who Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar hopes still to be born to him (laughter) will be deprived of the Estate, but in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated:

'There are in addition huge outstandings owing to him and trade assets. There are thus ample properties wherewith his younger sons now existing and who may hereafter be born, can be adequately provided for without any diminution of the shares to which otherwise they may be entitled.'

"So, it is clear that all interests are very well safeguarded. No interests will suffer. Therefore, I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House."

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* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—" Mr. President, I desire only to add a few words to what has been mentioned by my Friend Mr. Nambiyar. I was really surprised at the opposition which the hon. Mr. Campbell put forward, although it is satisfactory to note that having stated one aspect of the subject to the Council he left the matter open to be voted upon by the House, the Government not taking part in voting one way or the other.

" Two main points which he urged are that the junior members' interests are not sufficiently protected and secondly that this Bill if passed into law will leave a wide door open for similar Bills being brought forward. On the merits, it is proper to add that the present owner of the Velliyakundam Estate owns another Estate which was also impartible but which we are not called upon to deal with here. There are also immense properties owned by the gentleman otherwise. The class of legislation which has followed in the wake of the Impartible Estates Act of 1904 by further enactments adding to the list affected many Estates which were in law on the date of those further enactments, considered partible. For very valid reasons, the Council considered that those Estates also should be put in the schedule to the Impartible Estates Act. There is no real objection to our adding this Estate to that Schedule. In regard to the junior members, there is no difficulty because immense properties exist, and so far none of the members have come forward with any objection. Surely, if there were any difficulties on the merits, they would have been mentioned. The main argument raised against this is that this is against the policy of the original Act. I remember when the first Bill of 1902 was introduced the Estate of Kannivadi in Madura was in it. That was the first temporary Act; then there was a second temporary Act in 1903 and finally the permanent Act of 1904 came into effect. At that time Kannivadi Estate passed out of the original aristocratic family into the hands of the Madras Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank; it was on the objection of Mr. Norton that Kannivadi was excluded. All the same it was originally in the Act. There were similar cases also of other Estates which passed out of the hands of the original owners or members of the original owners' family. I do not think it is necessary for me to go into any details about them. The hon. the Revenue Member himself has stated that if the Council was willing to add this to the schedule, he would not object and he has stated, as he is bound to do, the other side of the question and there it is. I heartily support the motion made by my hon. Friend the Kumararaja of Chettinad."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" Sir, I support the motion made by the Kumararaja of Chettinad. I do not think the hon. Revenue Member opposed the motion; he simply placed the facts before us and said that if the Council wanted to create any number of impartible Estates, he would have no objection. Moreover, he said that the Impartible Estates Act was for keeping up the zamin in the families of the ancient zamindars. We are now having any number of impartible Estates created by this Council, but none of the owners are from the ancient

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zamindars of that zamin. Most of them only happen to be the members of other zamindari families and they are not the legal descendants of the ancient aristocrats. In experience we find what happens is that the Impartible Estates Act is utilized for the purpose of keeping the zamin in tact, and not the zamin and the lineal descendants in tact because that was impossible. They became so poor in course of time that they sold the zamins away. Here there is a gentleman who has bought a zamin and it is our duty to see that the zamin is kept in tact. Apart from this, why should we not create impartible zamindaris, so that they may be a power both to the Government and to the people as the Revenue Member said. In England a common man becomes a Lord and then he establishes an aristocracy. His descendants also become Lords. Why should we not here also create Lords of Muthiah Chettiyar and his descendants. With these few words, Sir, I support the motion."

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—" Sir, I wish to add one thing. The hon. the Revenue Member quoted the speech made at the time of the introduction of the Impartible Estates Act; but I remember Mr. Forbes' speech in introducing the Estates Land Act. He said with regard to zamindars, that even before the British acquired sovereignty in this Presidency, they ceased to be ancient zamindars, and that they had no proprietary right at all. Whatever was the case before the Muhammadan rule, under the Muhammadan rule they lost it. It is said that under the Muhammadan rule they were either service tenure holders, or farmers of revenue. That meant that others could be appointed in their place as service tenure holders. The speech referred to by the hon. the Revenue Member was I think made in 1903, but Mr. Forbes' speech, I refer to, was in 1908. Therefore, we have to accept Mr. Forbes' version in the later speech. It was I think a blunder on the part of the Privy Council to say that these Estates were by custom impartible. There could not be any 'custom' because most of these people were either service tenure holders or mere farmers of revenue. The speech made in 1903 is in conflict with that made in 1908 and so it cannot be accepted. Therefore I say that the objection urged by the hon. the Revenue Member has no force at all. If I get the book I have sent for, I shall read the relevant portions. I support the motion before the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The question is—

'*that the Velliyakundam Impartible Estate Bill (Bill No. 33 of 1932) be taken into consideration*'."

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I shall now put the Bill clause by clause to the vote of the House."

*Clause* I.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I now put clause 1 to the vote of the House. In line 2 of this clause, the year '1933' may be substituted for '1932'."

Clause 1 was carried with '1932' altered into '1933.'

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*Clauses 2 and 3.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Clauses 2 and 3 are for the vote of the House."

Clauses 2 and 3 were put and carried.

*Preamble.*

The Preamble was put and carried.

Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR:—" Sir, I now move—

'*that the Bill be passed into law*'."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" I second the motion."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

VI.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920 (BILL No. 20 OF 1932).

S. M. K. BEYABANI SAHIB Bahadur:—" Sir, I move—

'*that the Bill * to amend the Madras Local Boards Act,* 1920 (*Bill No.* 20 *of* 1932) *be taken into consideration*'."

AHMED MEERAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I second it."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Sir, I rise to oppose the motion of Mr. Beyabani Sahib. One of the important provisions of the Bill, perhaps the only provision, is that in all municipal councils 15 per cent of the seats should be reserved for Muslims. Hon. Members are aware that there is already a provision in the District Municipalities Act providing for the reservation of a certain number of seats for Mussalmans very much more than what they are entitled to when their voting strength is taken into account. When that is the case, I fail to see why this Bill should be introduced to make it a statutory obligation on the part of the Government to reserve 15 per cent of the seats for Mussalmans, whatever their voting strength may be. There are instances of municipalities where Mussalmans do not form even one or two per cent of the population. If in those cases the Government are forced to reserve 15 per cent of the seats for Mussalmans it is only natural to expect other communities like the Christians and the Depressed Classes also to come forward with similar claims. If the claims of those communities are also conceded, then the majority community, viz., the Hindus, will be reduced to an abject minority in point of representation. It is not fair to do so. Though some weightage may be given to backward communities like the Mussalmans, Christians and the Depressed Classes,—and that weightage is now being enjoyed by those communities—the weightage should not be such as to reduce the Hindu community's representative strength. That will be the effect of the amendment. Therefore, I oppose this Bill."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, I move an amendment to the effect—

'*that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.*'

I shall submit the names of the Members in due course."

* Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th August 1932.

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* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I second the motion of Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar. We have not had the advantage of hearing what the Government have got to say in this matter. I am afraid the Bill has been taken in a lighthearted manner. In the absence of any considered opinion from the Government Benches, I have got to support the motion that it may be referred to a Select Committee, so that more serious thought may be bestowed on it."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion to refer this Bill to a Select Committee for the reason that at the time when the District Municipalities Bill was considered in this House we went fully into the merits of the case of the representation of the minorities in the various municipalities, and finally we came to the conclusion that 25 per cent of the membership of the municipalities might be set aside for the minority communities. This was considered only as late as 1930, and in 1932 we are asked to deal with a proposition to increase the percentage to 15 for Muslims. If this is accepted the various other minority communities will have to suffer. And further this being the only provision in the Bill I think it is not necessary that it should go before a Select Committee; and so I oppose it." 4-15 p.m.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Sir, speaking on the main resolution I should like to point out that it would be wrong for any of my colleagues to suspect that the Muslims in this province are regarding themselves as a separate entity and that they are grabbing seats in the municipalities and power in the State. That is not the object. When the Bill of 1930, which is now an Act, was being considered by the Select Committee, some of us brought up this matter before the Select Committee and said that *it would not be possible for the Muslims to get proper representation in a* large number of municipalities, where there is a large population of Muslims, if there is a combined percentage of 25 to be allotted for all minority communities, among whom are included the Muslims. Recently elections were held and we know as a matter of fact that in many municipalities, where the Muslims should have got a larger number of seats they could not get, for the one reason, that the very fact of reservation prejudices the minds of voters other than Muslims against them. They come to the conclusion that in so far as a certain number of seats has been reserved for them their candidate should not be supported whenever and wherever they stand for general seats. That is the kind of prejudice with which non-Muslim voters looked upon Muslim candidates in the recent elections. The result is that in most municipalities, where it was possible for a larger number of Muslims to be returned they were not actually able to do so.

" The other reason is that in the very allocation of seats in the wards, in the formation of wards and the reservation of seats for minorities, I mean for the Muslims in these wards, they have not considered one very important factor, and that is, they have not reserved seats for Muslims in wards where they predominate. The result is that even though there

is no reservation the Muslims would have been returned. So reservation in a ward where the members of that community could be returned without reservation is no reservation whatsoever.

"And then if reservation was made in areas where there are not a large number of Muslims, it would be possible for them to get a larger number of seats than they actually secured in the various municipalities. These are certainly some of the disadvantages under which the Muslim community in this province is labouring on account of their being clubbed together with the other minority communities in the 25 per cent that has been allotted for the minorities, including women.

"And then, of course, I must say, Sir, in this province if at all there are any considerations to be made with regard to the classification of the communities, it is my opinion that they should not be classed in the way in which it has been done by the Government. If we have any communities at all in this province, they are only three in number, viz., Hindus, Muslims and Christians. I cannot understand why more communities have been added on to the minorities class. Is it to take away the legitimate right of the three major communities? That is how the Muslims and the Christians have lost more seats than they actually should have done. If 25 per cent of the seats had been allotted to the Muslims and the Christians I am sure they would have got a sufficient number more proportionate to their population. But as a result of the allotment of 25 per cent to minorities, what has happened is that the Muslims could get only one seat in very very important municipalities, and not more than two in the major ones. Such being the case, they have seen how the Act has been worked in the recent elections, and so it is up to us to see, by this amending Bill, that the Muslims get their due share.

"A point was made by Mr. Arasu, which came upon me as a surprise. He said that there may be municipalities where the Muslims may not be sufficient in number to necessitate their election to 15 per cent of the seats in them. I fear he has not gone into the statistics of the various municipalities. There is hardly any municipality where the Muslim population is less than 4 or 5 or even 6 per cent. Our population in this province is less than 7 per cent, and in the Government of India Act we have been allotted 15 per cent of the seats in the Legislative Council, and it is on that basis that Mr. Beyabani Sahib has come out with this Bill, so that even in the municipalities a similar percentage may be reserved for Muslims. We do not ask for separate electorate, we have come under the joint electorate, and if we, Muslims, are not given 15 per cent we will not get due representation. I hope my hon. Colleagues will consider this matter favourably, and I am sure Government will come forward with their support to this Bill, especially when a member belonging to that party has tabled that motion."

* Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Sir, if I oppose this motion it is not to be understood that I am not in sympathy with the demand of the Muslims for more adequate representation. In fact, as one representing a minority community in this Council I should myself ordinarily

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have been in sympathy with any resolution which has, for its object, a more adequate and proper representation of all minorities than they are now able to obtain. But the resolution as it is now worded, I am constrained to oppose for this reason that, if it be accepted, out of the 25 per cent which is set apart for all minorities, together, the Muslims would take away 15 per cent, and the rest of them, the Christians, the Depressed Classes, the Europeans and the Anglo-Indians and the women representatives will all together get only 10 per cent. Why? On the proportion on which the Muslims demand 15 per cent we should be legitimately entitled to 8 per cent, as we the Christian community constitute, slightly over 50 per cent over the Muslim population. The result will be that just 2 per cent is left for the Depressed Classes, the Europeans, the Anglo-Indians and the women, all put together.

" Therefore it is that I feel that with the main Act standing as it is, with just 25 per cent and not more being reserved, if the Muslims are to be given 15 per cent, the resolution would be altogether unworkable. If the present Bill had taken into account the interests not merely of the Muslims but also of all others who are now classified as minorities, I for one would have given it my most hearty support.

" Mr. Hameed Khan, in supporting this motion, made it a matter for grievance that seats are generally reserved in wards or constituencies which are predominantly Muslim, or Indian Christian, or whatever community for which the seat is reserved, and which would in any case return a member of the community; my friend ignores this fact; there is no constituency which is preserved exclusively for reserved seats. The reserved seat is always an adjunct to the general seat. And if a constituency is predominantly Muslim or Indian Christian, that constituency has got an opportunity of returning two members of the community instead of one."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" Not two Muslims."

* Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam:—" They may get two Muslims if the constituency is predominantly Muslim; and in the same way, the other communities as well.

" If, on the other hand, my friend had made this resolution an occasion for pointing out to the Government the insufficient or inadequate manner in which provision has been made for representation to the minorities there would be a better case for him. But with the Bill standing as it does, taking into account the interests of only one community, and that, if I may say so, the major minority community leaving out the minor minority communities, on whose support they could ordinarily depend, I feel that I cannot lend my support to this Bill. After all, the clauses of this Bill are so few in number that they could be easily disposed of by this Council and even if my friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, was really serious in his motion for reference to a Select Committee, which I think he was not, there is no case for referring the Bill to the Select Committee."

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-30 p.m. * Mr. Yakub Hasan:—"Mr. President, Sir, the motion before the House is to refer the Bill to the Select Committee. So we need not here *discuss whether the particular percentage demanded is correct or not.* The Select Committee may pass any other proportion if it does not agree to this. We will leave it entirely to the Select Committee to consider the question of reservation as a whole, so that the Act may also be amended, and instead of the 25 per cent reservation that has been allotted in the Act, some other percentage may be put in. The Act may suitably be altered, and the Indian Christian community need not be alarmed at the percentage of reservation that is now claimed in the Bill by Muslims and they need not feel that any injustice will be done to their community. I am sure a decision acceptable to the Indian Christian community as well as to other minority communities will be arrived at by the Select Committee."

* The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"Sir, I regret I have to oppose this Bill, but at the same time I wish to make my position clear. Neither myself nor the Government are opposed to communal representation. According to the Bill *it is proposed to reserve 15 per cent of the seats to* Muslims. Their population, I believe, is just a little over 6 per cent. The communal award gives them 13·5 or 13·6 per cent. Another clause in the Bill is to the effect that representation of Muslims should be 15 per cent or more according to the population whichever is higher. In view of the fact that Reforms are coming and the communal award will come into force, and in view of the fact that within the scope of the present amending Bill it may not be possible to make necessary adjustments as regards the representation of minorities, I would request the Mover of this Bill to withdraw it so that at a later date when it will be possible to bring in a comprehensive Bill allotting proper representation to all the minorities according to the communal award. I am afraid no useful purpose will be served by referring this Bill to Select Committee as the original allotment of reserved seats in the Act is only 25 per cent. Unless many sections of the Bill are touched and recast, I am afraid it will not be possible to give effect to the representation of a single community. *With these words I oppose the Bill.*"

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the amendment that is before the House. It is true, Sir, that the Act was amended only so recently as 1930. But even at the time the amendment was made, the Muslim Members of the Select Committee did bring to the notice of the Select Committee the fact that the principles adopted in the Bill were pernicious and would not give satisfaction to the Muslim community. On that occasion, Sir, in a minute of dissent, myself and my hon. Colleague the Muslim Member from Ramnad wrote thus, and I would like, with your permission, to read extracts from that minute of dissent which forms part of the published record:

'We are sorry that we cannot agree with our hon. Colleagues in the manner in which they have proceeded to provide for the representation of minorities in the municipal councils. In this country the recognition of minorities can be, and has hitherto been, only on the broad basis of the divergence in religious

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beliefs and practices and difference in culture. In fact even this guiding principle has not always been kept in view. But the classification and the enumeration of minorities as recommended by the Committee seems to be neither on the basis of religion nor on any other approved or consistent principle. We can quite concede the population of a municipality being divided into Hindu, Muslim and Christian, but we cannot conceive of the Hindu population being split up into caste Hindus, depressed classes and non-depressed classes, or the Christians into Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and depressed classes converted to Christianity or the Muslims into Shiyas, Sunnis, and depressed Muslims of which last type we have a large number, for instance, in the Tirukkoyilur and Kallakurichi taluks of the South Arcot district. If it is contended that from a national point of view, the division of the civic population according to broad religious differences is pernicious enough, to extend such a division to further and lower grades of the community is *quite absurd and unwarranted* and in our opinion this will certainly lead to the perpetuation of communalism, instead of minimising the separatist tendency or fostering the feeling of joint civic responsibility among the component parts of a single civic population. In so far as the depressed classes are part and parcel of the wider Hindu community, if the Hindu community feels it just and fair that the depressed classes should have representation in municipal councils, it should be a matter of mutual adjustment between the caste Hindus and the depressed classes and this can be easily achieved by certain conventions being established amongst themselves in connexion with the elections to the various wards in a given municipality. So also with regard to the Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians, neither of whom do possess any essential differences in religion, but form only different sections of the same community, called the Christian brotherhood. Nor does it appear to us that any of these sections of the Christian community have any interest which may be considered as special or peculiar to the one as distinguished from the other. In this place, we regret we have to deprecate the enthusiasm and zeal with which several of our colleagues strove to ensure reservation for the European community little remembering at the time their own self-respect or the treatment which is being meted out to their brethren in the colonies or elsewhere outside India. We therefore are of opinion that, having regard to the exigencies of the present political situation and the deep and unmistakable differences existing between the communities, the division of any civic population should be only as Hindus, Muslims and Christians, and that any further division of these communities will be only artificial and detrimental not only to the healthy growth of the population but also to the interests of the country at large '."

Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR :—" Is not this extract too long, Sir? He is reading from a previous speech of his, I think."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" May I know how that extract is relevant to the question now under discussion? "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" It is not a speech, Sir, it is a minute of dissent. I am reading this to show what exactly was the reason for our opposition to the clause relating to the introduction of the 25 per cent representation. And that is exactly the reason why I feel my hon. Colleague from Kurnool has brought forward this amendment in order to do away with the 25 per cent total reservation and reserve 15 per cent for the Muslim community or according to population whichever is greater. That being the case, I think that the reasons then adduced could be as valid as they were, even to-day."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may give his reasons extempore without going on reading from his own utterances."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" I say, Sir, that in the Bill the power of nomination which existed in the old Act was taken away. That power of nomination was much abused and it was abused by persons who were concerned directly with it or those who wanted to take advantage of it. Then, Sir, the substitute that was thought of in the amending Bill was

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much worse. This 25 per cent reservation came in just to replace the power of nomination by the Government. And what was the result? Representations had to be made by the various communities to reserve a certain number of seats to each community in a certain ward or a certain municipality. In some others there could not be any reservation at all. Deputations had to wait upon the powers that be; or Members of the Legislative Council representing the various communities had to approach Members of Government to see that reservations were made in certain municipalities or local boards for certain minority communities. It was, I say, Sir, worse than the power of nomination vesting in the Government. So this 25 per cent reservation is a legacy of the old power of nomination vested in the Government. When they wanted to do away with nomination altogether, it was logical that even this 25 per cent reservation should be done away with. Instead of that, this is continued. What is the result to-day? In several municipalities we see only a few Muslim members where in the ordinary course there would be a larger number of Muslims. The reason why that has happened is this. The mentality created as a result of this reservation was very pernicious and proved detrimental to the interests of the minorities. The fact that there was reservation was working in the mind of every voter. Every man used to be obsessed by the idea that there is reservation for this minority and that minority, and they said 'we are not bound to vote for them.' So reservation was all that they could get and it is all that they could hope for. In that mentality many municipalities and local boards could not secure an adequate number of some minority communities. It is only that defect that is now sought to be remedied, as I understand, by the present Bill. That being so, it is no use saying that it would work detrimentally against other communities if once reservation of 15 per cent is conceded to Muslims. Then you have to divide the whole lot among the communities according to population basis or any other agreed formula. I do not think for a moment that the position of the depressed classes or the Christians as a whole has been made better by the present amended Act. I would rather choose that they also give up reservation which creates nearly the same reservation mentality which is helpful to none of the minority communities. If there is no reservation, let us contest the seats on our programmes and on their merits. On the other hand, the fact that there was some reservation for some minorities in any particular area works seriously against the members of those communities and they could not secure what they are legitimately entitled to. What has happened as a result of the working of this reservation is that in very many cases it has not worked to the benefit of the minority communities. It is in that view that this Bill is sought to be introduced. And if this Bill goes to the select committee, I have no hesitation in saying that it will confine the measure only to one minority community but will consider the claims of all those minority communities who may be affected by the introduction of such a Bill. I therefore urge upon this Council that this Bill must go before the select committee, and then, if the select committee thinks it necessary and desirable, let them make suitable amendments as may be possible. I may remind hon. Members of the House

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that Select Committees have very often altered the very fundamental principles of Bills referred to them. It might be open to the Committee to do likewise in this matter. I do not think any loss will be sustained by the Council by a reference of this Bill to the Select Committee. I therefore support this motion for reference to the Select Committee."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" Even after the convincing speech of my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, I am constrained to withdraw my motion for reference to the Select Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I will have to put the withdrawal to the vote of the House."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—" Then, Sir, will you allow me to make a motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The motion has already been made and discussed, and therefore it is not necessary for anybody to move it. That is exactly why I am putting the withdrawal of the motion before the House. The question is—

> '*that leave be granted to withdraw the motion for a Select Committee*'."

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I will now put the main motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

> '*that the Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act of* 1920, *Bill No.* 20 *of* 1932, *be taken into consideration*'."

The motion was declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:—

*Ayes.*

1 Mr. S. M. K. Beyahani Sahib Bahadur.
2 ,, Yakub Hasan.
3 Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.
4 Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
5 Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.

*Noes.* 4-4[illegible] p.m

1 The hon. Sir Mahomed Usman.
2 ,, Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
3 ,, Sir Archibald Campbell.
4 ,, Mr. H. G. Stokes.
5 ,, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
6 ,, Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7 ,, the Raja of Bobbili.
8 Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma.
9 Mr. C. E. Jones.
10 ,, J. A. Thorne.
11 ,, H. M. Hood.
12 ,, R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
13 ,, S. H. Slater.
14 ,, E. Conran Smith.
15 ,, T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
16 ,, M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudal[illegible]
17 Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselva[illegible]
18 ,, R. Srinivasan.
19 Mr. M. Devadasan.
20 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.
21 Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
22 Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
23 Mr. P. V. Rajagopala Pillai.
24 ,, P. Bayappa Reddi.
25 ,, P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
26 ,, G. Lakshmana Reddi.
27 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
28 Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.
29 ,, A. V. Bhanoji Rao.
30 Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
31 Mr. J. A. Davis.
32 ,, H. M. Jagannatham.
33 Rao Sahib [illegible]murti.
[illegible]nyam Chetti.
[illegible]pudi.
[illegible]simhaswami.
[illegible]rti.

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*Noes*—cont.

39 Mr. K. Kesavaramamurti.
40 Dr. P. Subbarayan.
41 Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
42 Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
43 Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
44 ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
45 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
46 Mr. V. T. Arasu.
47 ,, V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
48 ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
49 ,, K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
50 Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
51 Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
52 ,, G. R. Premayya.
53 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
54 Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
55 ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
56 ,, P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.
57 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
58 Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
59 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
60 Mr. C. Basu Dev.
61 ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.

*Neutral.*

1 Mr. A. B. Shetty.
2 ,, U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
3 ,, M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
4 Mr. K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar.
5 Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.

*Ayes* 5. *Noes* 61. *Neutral* 5.

The motion was lost.

## VII.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1919.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I introduce the Bill."

## VIII.—RESOLUTION ON A MATTER OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF A BROADCASTING SERVICE FOR THIS PRESIDENCY

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move the following resolution that stands in my name :—

'*This Council recommends to the Government to take early steps to establish a broadcasting service for this Presidency.*'

" Sir, broadcasting is fast developing as a means of informing, instructing and entertaining the people, both literate and illiterate, in a multitude of ways and it is coming to be increasingly used for this purpose in most of the civilized countries in the world. In the United States of America, Sir, ten years ago there was hardly a broadcasting station. In 1931 we are told the number of broadcasting stations was close to 700 with 12 to 15 million receiving sets capable of reaching an audience of forty millions. The number of broadcasting stations as well as the number of radio receivers must be much larger to-day. We are told that this broadcasting is transforming their politics, music and literature. Direct democracy can no longer be considered impossible when political leaders can by means of broadcasting reach an audience of sixty millions to-day in the United States of America. For mass education also it is

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being largely used to-day in America. In Orange country in California they have constructed a broadcasting station for a University of the air. They have put up radio sets in many of the public schools in the United States and their Universities are broadcasting even extension courses. In the United States of America broadcasting is under a few gigantic private corporations who are carrying it on as a business for their own private gain whereas in England broadcasting is a Government monopoly. As a consequence of this the radio programme in England is said to be much superior to what they have in the United States of America. But in England they are behind America in the educative use they make of the radio. In America practically all the Universities are regularly using the radio for transmitting lessons. In England, the British Broadcasting Corporation's school programmes have been a remarkable success. I believe, Sir, in the last general election in England broadcasting was made use of by the political leaders of all parties. In 1928 in America the republicans and democrats are said to have spent two million dollars on the radio for carrying on their presidential election campaign. In our own country the Madras Corporation has taken the lead in introducing broadcasting for the purpose of affording entertainments for the people in the evenings at the beach. The Madras Corporation has submitted, I understand, a scheme to the Government for extending its broadcasting service. They propose to instal big loud speakers in all the important parks of the City and they propose also to put up in the schools of the Corporation Indoor Type Radio Receivers suitable for audiences of 150 to 200 and to broadcast during school hours stories, lessons, etc., and also to train the children to do drill to the tune of radio music. It is also proposed to give the public admission to the school compound or the school hall in the evenings for listening to lectures and music.

"Broadcasting, whether for entertainment or instruction, has great potentialities. In addition to its being useful in the class room it can be used as an effective instrument for adult or mass education. It is useful for giving information to the people on various matters such as market and share prices, weather conditions and conditions of roads and bridges during the monsoon. It will also be helpful to the police in tracking criminals. Above all it is most valuable for combating mass illiteracy. The Franchise Committee have recommended that broadcasting should be used for helping the illiterate voter. The effectiveness of broadcasting is not lessened by illiteracy. As the Committee says, illiteracy can be broken down only by universal primary education and until it has been introduced it will be possible to do something to help the illiterate voter through the growth of broadcasting. They say they have ascertained from the British Broadcasting Corporation that there are no technical impediments in the way of constructing transmitting stations in each linguistic area and that it would be possible for every village to acquire for a moderate sum a loud speaker suitable for 200 or 300 people listening out of doors. I understand, Sir, the Madras branch of the European Association has submitted a scheme to the Government in

[Mr. A. B. Shetty] [23rd January 1933

regard to this matter. Some time back they called for schemes from experts and the Electrical Engineer of the Madras Corporation has submitted a scheme to the Association which was published in the *Madras Mail*. The Electrical Engineer's scheme shows that one short wave transmitting station centrally situated with five long wave relaying stations situated at five important centres, viz., Bezwada, Madura, Calicut, Madras and Bangalore, together with a thousand receivers suitable for audiences of 200 and 300 will require a capital expenditure of five lakhs and the maintenance expense for the scheme including payment to artists will be $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lakhs. I believe Government can very well take up such a scheme now in connexion with the new reforms that are coming for the political education of the new electorate. Now that the Government expect to have a large surplus, money can be found for this scheme. The claim of the ryots for relief by reduction in the assessment must be met. Money has to be provided for for some important Part II schemes. Even after making such provision Government can spare the amount necessary for this purpose. The Finance Member seems to have every sympathy for the proposal made in my resolution. If he translates this into action, the future generations will ever remember him for inaugurating this scheme and giving the lead to other provinces in this country."

Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar :—" I second it."

At this stage the House rose for the day to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

## IX.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. [a] *G.O. No.* 361, *Law* (*Legislative*), *dated the* 6*th October* 1932, *amending certain regulations relating to elections to the Legislative Council consequent on the amalgamation of the Madras and Chingleput district.*

2. [a] *G.O. No.* 4317, *L. & M., dated the* 3*rd November* 1932, *fixing the date of retirement of members of the Phiringipuram panchayat* (*Guntur*).

3. [a] *G.O. No.* 4393, *L. & M., dated the* 8*th November* 1932, *fixing the date of retirement of certain district and taluk boards.*

4. [b] *List of posts on Rs.* 500 *per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September* 1932.

5. [a] *G.O. No.* 4509, *L. & M., dated the* 14*th November* 1932, *fixing the date of retirement of members of the district and taluk boards in the Cuddapah and South Arcot districts.*

6. [c] *U.O. Note No.* 24975-4, *Public* (*General*), *dated the* 11*th November* 1932, *with reference to questions Nos.* 152 *and* 153 *answered on the* 5*th August* 1932.

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[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*
[b] Printed as Appendix XII on page 150 infra.
[c] Printed as Appendix XIII on page 151 infra.

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7. [a] *G.O. No.* 1354, *Development, dated the* 28*th October* 1932, *recording the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Industrial Engineering Workshop for the year ending* 31*st March* 1932.

8. [b] *G.O. No.* 4608, *L. & M., dated the* 22*nd November* 1932, *fixing the date of retirement of members of Guntur and Coimbatore District Boards and of certain taluk boards.*

9. [c] *G.O. No.* 2399, *Revenue, dated the* 30*th November* 1932, *regarding the results of the enquiry into the allegations made by Swami Sahajanandam, M.L.C., against M.R.Ry. C. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram.*

10. [a] *Proceedings of the Finance Committee, dated the* 17*th October* 1932.

11. [b] *G.O. No.* 4741, *L. & M., dated the* 29*th November* 1932, *fixing the date of retirement of members of certain district and taluk boards in Chittoor, Salem and Kurnool districts.*

12. [b] *G.O. No.* 4854, *L. & M., dated the* 6*th December* 1932, *fixing the date of retirement of members of district and taluk boards in the West Godavari and Ramnad districts.*

13. [b] *G.O. No.* 4991, *L. & M., dated the* 13*th December* 1932, *fixing the date of retirement of members of certain local boards.*

14. [b] *G.O. No.* 5082, *L. & M., dated the* 20*th December* 1932, *notifying the date of retirement of members of certain district and taluk boards.*

15. [b] *G.O. No.* 5089, *L. & M., dated the* 20*th December* 1932, *exempting five motor cars in the personal use of His Excellency the Governor of Madras from payment of tax under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act,* 1931.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
*Secretary to the Legislative Council.*

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[a] Printed separately. [b] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*
[c] Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 151–153 infra.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 430 asked by Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam *Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on* the 23rd January 1933, page 24 supra.]

*Letter from P. V. George, Esq., B.A., B.E., Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, dated the 15th November 1932, No. 1425-S.E.*

[Tanks—Palar anicut system—Chingleput district—Conjeeveram taluk—Injambakam village—Peria eri and Chitteri.]

The construction of masonry surplus works for the Injambakam Peria eri and Chitteri tanks was undertaken and completed in 1901 or early 1902. While the work was in progress, the ryots holding lands under the tanks complained to the Collector and to the Public Works Department that the F.T.Ls. as then fixed by the masonry surplus works were too low and should be raised by about 1½ feet. This was investigated by the Public Works Department Overseer and Tahsildar and as a result of the report of the former, the then Executive Engineer (1902) considered that the F.T.L. of the Peria eri should be raised by 1·42 feet and that of the Chitteri by 1·50 and informed the Collector accordingly. An estimate to give effect to the proposals for Peria eri was prepared and submitted to the Superintending Engineer. The Superintending Engineer returned it with remarks and called for further particulars. In reply to this the Executive Engineer (1904) disagreed with the proposals and reported that the raising of the F.T.Ls. as originally proposed in 1902, was unnecessary and objectionable and recommended that the proposals should be dropped. The Collector was also informed of this recommendation. The question of raising the F.T.Ls. was thus finally dropped. It however appears that while this correspondence was in progress, the Overseer in charge of the work had already raised the F.T.L. of the Chitteri without the sanction of a competent authority or the approval of the Collector. As however the works had been done, no orders were evidently issued to demolish the raised height of the weir. The F.T.L. of the Peria eri was however not raised. Subsequently in 1905, a suit notice was sent to the Collector by the ryots under the tank for forcing him to raise the F.T.L. of the Peria eri. On receipt of a report from the Executive Engineer, the Collector decided not to do so and recorded the suit notice.

It will therefore be seen that there was no decision or sanction by the competent authority in 1902 or afterwards to raise the F.T.L. of either of the tanks. The proposal of the then Executive Engineer to do so was not accepted by his successor and the Superintending Engineer did not sanction it. The Collector also approved of the proposal not to raise the F.T.L., that the raising of the F.T.L. of the Chitteri was before the receipt of any sanction and was unauthorised and the subordinate who carried out the work exceeded his powers in doing so.

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There are no papers to show that action was at any time taken by the Public Works Department to remove any ring bunds or turf bunds put up by the ryots. Whether the Revenue Department officers took any such action is not known. From some old papers of 1903, 1904, it is seen that the then overseer allowed a small turf bund to be raised at the surplus work for the sole purpose of holding up the water in the Peria eri to levels higher than F.T.L. to enable him to take contour levels at the higher proposed levels. Presumably the bund was removed after the contours were located.

The reasons for not approving the proposal to raise the F.T.Ls. were that there was no evidence to prove that the sanctioned F.T.Ls. were lower than what existed previously, that there would be considerable foreshore submersion at the higher levels proposed, and that the available capacity was ample for the ayacut.

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## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 433 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1933, page 25 supra.]

(1)

**G.O. No. 1302, Public (Special), dated the 27th September 1930.**

Government have already directed that candidates for appointment as clerks or typists in Government offices throughout the Presidency should be selected on the results of a competitive examination to be conducted by the Madras Services Commission. The Commission has now submitted proposals for the exemption of certain classes of persons from undergoing the competitive examination prior to their appointment or re-appointment as clerks or typists. The Government have considered the Commission's proposals and proceed to pass the following orders:—

(1) Persons who are acting or have acted as clerks or typists in Government offices in the Presidency and who have on or before 1st January 1931 put in—

(*a*) one year's continuous service on duty as such, or

(*b*) two years' total service on duty as such will be regarded as having been selected for admission as clerks or typists in the department or office in which they are or were last employed and will be eligible for re-appointment in such department or office if they are ousted after the introduction of the scheme of competitive examination, provided that they were duly qualified at the time of their appointment to the post in which they were allowed to act or were exempted by competent authority in regard to any qualifications not possessed by them and provided that their service has been satisfactory. They will be considered to be or to have been on probation in the department or office concerned and will be eligible for appointment to the ministerial service as vacancies arise provided they complete their probationary period satisfactorily.

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(2) *Persons who have been approved by the Staff Selection Board for appointment as clerks or typists whether employed or not will not be required to undergo the competitive examination but will continue to be eligible for appointment as clerks and typists so far as educational qualifications are concerned.*

2. The Madras Services Commission will be requested to be good enough to prepare lists of acting clerks or typists or persons who have acted as clerks or typists to whom the orders in clause (1) of paragraph 1 above would apply. For this purpose it is suggested that the Commission should call by notification for applications for inclusion in such lists from all such persons; applications should be submitted through the heads of offices or departments concerned by the 31st January 1931.* Heads of offices or departments should certify the correctness of the service claimed by the persons concerned up to 31st December 1930. The Commission is requested to send copies of or extracts from the lists when finally settled to the appointing authorities concerned. The decision of the Madras Services Commission in any particular case will be final and no appeal to Government will be admissible. When an appointing authority appoints to the service any person in the list or terminates the probation of any such person on the ground of unfitness for Government service he will inform the Commission at once.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C. B. COTTERELL,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

To the Chairman and Members of the Madras Services Commission.
To all Heads of departments including Collectors and District Judges.
To the Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.).
,, Departments of the Secretariat (All Sections).
,, Secretary, Madras Services Commission.
,, Accountant-General, Madras.

(2)

**G.O. Ms. No. 451, Public (Services), dated the 28th April 1931.**

READ—*the following:—*

G.O. No. 1302, Public, dated 27th September 1930.

*Order—Ms. No.* 451, *Public (Services), dated the 28th April* 1931.

Representations have been made to the Government that a strict application of the age-bar to certain candidates for the examination held recently for clerkships by the Madras Services Commission has been unfair to those already employed as acting clerks and typists. The Government, therefore, direct that those mufassal clerks and typists who, because their age exceeded 25 years on the 1st April 1931, did not apply or were prevented from sitting for the recent examination for clerkships, shall be regarded as having commenced their probation from the date of their first appointment, acting and temporary—

(i) if such appointment was made by competent authority before the 1st October 1930,

* Since extended to the 31st March 1931.

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(ii) if such clerks and typists were duly qualified at the time of their appointment or exempted by competent authority in regard to any qualifications not possessed by them, and

(iii) if their service was satisfactory.

2. Applications for claims under the orders in paragraph 1 above must be made before the 1st July 1931 through the head of the office or department in which the applicants are or were employed, to the Madras Services Commission who will decide in each case whether or not the claim preferred is valid.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C. W. E. COTTON,
*Chief Secretary.*

To the Chairman and Members of the Madras Services Commission.
,, the Secretary, Madras Services Commission.
,, all Heads of Departments including Collectors and District Judges.
,, *the Hon'ble the Chief Justice (with C.L.).*
,, the Department of the Secretariat (all sections).
,, the Accountant-General, Madras.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 434 asked by Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 23rd January 1933, page 26 supra.]

(1)

**G.O. No. 1589, Public (Services), 9th December 1932.**

READ—the following paper :—

*G.O. No.* 1140, *Public (Services), dated the* 1*st September* 1932.

Government have in consultation with the Retrenchment Committee reviewed the policy of granting special pay to certain subordinates for qualifications in typewriting and shorthand. They now pass the following orders in the matter.

2. *Typewriting.*—In G.O. No. 130, Public, dated the 15th February 1928, Government directed that the special pay of Rs. 10 admissible to typists, typewriting clerks and stenographers who have qualified or who qualify by the advanced test or higher grade examination in typewriting should cease to be admissible to persons who were not already in receipt thereof. The Retrenchment Committee have considered this order and have recommended that persons who were drawing the special pay should be permitted to continue to draw it as personal pay. Government accept this recommendation.

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3. *Shorthand.*—Under G.O. No. 50, Finance, dated the 16th January 1925, a special pay of Rs. 15 or 25 per mensem, may, subject to the sanction of Government in each case, be granted to clerks, shorthand writers and typists who possess the lower or higher qualification, respectively, and who are actually engaged in shorthand work, whether in addition to their ordinary duties or not. This matter has been reconsidered as there are several points in the system as it has grown up, in respect of which definite orders are necessary.

(i) *Admissibility of special pay for qualification by the lower grade.*—The Retrenchment Committee have considered that qualification by the lower grade is not worth paying an allowance for. Government accept this recommendation and direct that the special pay of Rs. 15 per mensem for qualification by the lower grade shall cease to be admissible. This decision will not apply to persons already in receipt of the pay.

(ii) *Admissibility of special pay during vacation or when not engaged on shorthand work.*—Government direct that the special pay shall not be admissible to any person unless in the opinion of the head of the office he continues to be employed in a post which requires the possession of stenographic qualifications for the discharge of its duties and unless also he is regularly employed on shorthand work. Special pay will, however, be admissible during vacation to such person, belonging to a vacation department, even though no shorthand work is done during such vacation.

(iii) *Periodical test.*—The Retrenchment Committee have recommended that the continuance of the grant of the special pay should be dependent upon the production of satisfactory evidence to show that the holder had requalified himself according to the latest requirements. Government agree with the Committee that a periodical test in shorthand is necessary but consider that it need be passed only once in three years. The test will be a special test conducted by the Madras Services Commission for the purpose and no fee will be levied for admission to it. This decision will apply to persons already in receipt of the allowance whatever it be and they will be required to requalify within three years of the date of this order and every three years thereafter.

(iv) *Classes of officials eligible for the grant of special pay.*—Government consider that it is a waste of power and of public money to employ an upper division clerk or a head clerk or a superintendent or a manager or any section head on stenographer's work and to grant him the special pay. They, therefore, direct that the special pay shall cease to be admissible with effect from the date of these orders to persons other than lower division clerks, steno-typists and typists who are at present in receipt of it and shall henceforth be granted wherever necessary and admissible, only to lower division clerks, steno-typists and typists and that these steno-typists, typists and clerks when promoted to the upper division or to the post of head clerk or superintendent or manager or a section head shall cease to be eligible for it,

subject, however, to the condition that any loss of emoluments involved is made good by the grant of personal pay under Fundamental Rule 37, which will be absorbed in future increments. This rule will, however, not apply to the personal clerks attached to the Hon'ble Members of Government and the Hon'ble Ministers and to the clerks and steno-typists employed in the offices of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor so long as they do stenographic work.

(v) *Continuance of special pay granted at higher rates.*—The number of persons who are drawing special pay at the old rate of Rs. 40 per mensem must be small and will in course of time disappear. Government therefore permit these persons to retain their special pay at the rate of Rs. 40 per mensem.

(vi) *Limit of grants in the several offices.*—Government wish to re-examine the number of persons to whom the grant of special pay should be admissible in each office. Heads of departments are accordingly requested to scrutinize at once the cases of grants of special pay in the several offices under their control with a view to restrict them to the absolute minimum requirements and to make a report to Government in the administrative department concerned justifying in detail the number considered by them necessary for each office. The administrative departments of the Secretariat will consider the report and transmit them with their recommendation to Public (Services) Department.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

To all Departments of the Secretariat (all sections).
,, all Heads of Departments (including Collectors and District Judges).
,, the Accountant-General, Madras.

*Order—No.* 1589, *Public (Services), dated* 9*th December* 1932.

In paragraph 3 (i) of G.O. No. 1140, Public (Services), dated the 1st September 1932, it was stated that the decision abolishing the special pay of Rs. 15 for the lower shorthand qualification would not apply to persons already in receipt of the special pay. The persons saved are those who were actually in receipt of the allowance on the 31st August 1932.

2. In paragraph 3 (iv) of the Government Order it was ordered that the special pay for shorthand should cease to be admissible, with effect from the 1st September 1932, to persons other than lower division clerks, steno-typists and typists who were then in receipt of it and should subsequently be granted, wherever necessary and admissible, only to lower division clerks, steno-typists and typists and that these clerks, steno-typists and typists when promoted to be upper division clerk, head clerk,

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superintendent, manager or section head should cease to be eligible for it, subject, however, to the condition that any loss of emoluments involved is made good by the grant of personal pay under Fundamental Rule 37, which will be absorbed in future increments. In modification of these orders, Government now direct that such upper division clerks, head clerks, superintendents, managers or section heads, as were actually in receipt of the special pay on the 31st August 1932 shall, subject to the condition that their total emoluments do not exceed the maximum of the basic scale of pay applicable to them on the 1st September 1932, continue to draw that special pay after that date, if they are otherwise entitled to it under the Government Order, as personal pay under Fundamental Rule 37, which will be absorbed in future increments. Similarly, a lower division clerk, steno-typist or typist, who is in receipt of the special pay and who is promoted to be upper division clerk, head clerk, superintendent, manager or section head, shall cease to be eligible for the special pay, but any loss of emoluments involved will, subject to the condition that his total emoluments do not exceed the maximum of the basic scale of pay of the new post, be made good by the grant of personal pay under Fundamental Rule 37, which will be absorbed in future increments.

3. It has been suggested to Government that the personal or camp clerks of heads of departments should unconditionally be eligible for the special pay whatever may be their rank, but Government are unable to accept this suggestion.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

G. T. H. Bracken,
*Chief Secretary.*

To all Departments of the Secretariat (all sections).
,, all Heads of Departments.
,, the Accountant-General, Madras.

(2)

**G.O. No. 255, Financial, dated 1st May 1916.**

The annexures to these proceedings show the deputation and local allowances entered in the statements received from the Accountant-General and which the Government have decided to treat as *remunerative*.

(True extract)

L. Davidson,
*Acting Chief Secretary.*

ano
To the Accountant-General.
moted Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary, Public and Judicial
ent or m. Departments.
to the Departments of the Secretariat.

ANNEXURE.

ANNEXURE II TO G.O. No. 255, FINANCIAL, DATED 8TH MAY 1916.

List of local allowances which have been treated as remunerative.

*Non-Gazetted officers.*

| Locality or department. | Appointment in respect of which local allowances are granted. | Amount of local allowance. | Authority under which granted. | Purpose for which granted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| | | In the offices of District Collectors. | | |
| | | RS. | | |
| 12. Kistna .. | 1 typist .. .. | 10 | G.O. No. 875, Revenue, dated 21st March 1914. | |
| 13. Chingleput. | 1 clerk .. .. | 10 | G.O. No. 872, Revenue, dated 26th March 1913. | |
| 14. South Arcot. | 1 clerk .. .. | 10 | G.O. No. 91, Revenue, dated 7th January 1914. | Shorthand allowance. |
| 15. Tinnevelly. | 1 clerk or typist. | 10 | G.O. No. 1658, Revenue, dated 9th June 1914. | |
| 16. Malabar .. | 1 typist .. .. | 10 | G.O. No. 2349, Revenue, dated 5th August 1913. | |
| | | General Administration. | | |
| 27. Madras .. | 3 clerks attached to Chief Secretariat. | If advance grade. 40 | G.O. No. 449, Financial, dated 14th October 1910. | |
| | 1 clerk attached to His Excellency the Governor. | If intermediate grade. 20 | G.O. No. 92, Financial, dated 22nd February 1911. | |
| | 3 clerks attached to the three Hon'ble Members. | If elementary grade. 15 | G.O. No. 202, Financial, dated 28th March 1912. G.O. No. 432, Financial, dated 25th June 1914. G.O. No. 460, Financial, dated 6th July 1914. | |
| 28. Do. .. | 2 clerks attached to Revenue Secretariat office. | If advance grade. 40 | G.O. No. 59, Financial, dated 31st January 1916. | Shorthand allowance. |
| | | If intermediate grade. 20 | | |
| | | If elementary grade. 15 | | |
| 29. Do. .. | 2 clerks attached to Local and Municipal Secretariat. | If advance grade. 40 | G.O. No. 529, Financial, dated 23rd August 1912. | |
| | | If intermediate grade. 20 | | |
| | | If elementary grade. 15 | | |

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List of local allowances which have been treated as remunerative—*cont.*

| Locality or department. (1) | Appointment in respect of which local allowances are granted. (2) | Amount of local allowance. (3) | Authority under which granted. (4) | Purpose for which granted. (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | RS. | | |
| | | **General Administration—*cont.*** | | |
| 30. Madras .. | 1 clerk attached to Revenue Boards—Court of Wards Branch. | 10 | G.O. No. 546, Revenue, dated 26th February 1915. | Shorthand allowance. |
| | | **Judicial Department (Law and Justice).** | | |
| 31. Madras .. | 1 typist of the office of the Secretary, Rule Committee. | 15 | G.O. No. 904, Judicial, dated 7th July 1909. | Shorthand allowance. |
| 32. Do. .. | 1 clerk-typist of the office of the Government Pleader. | 20 | G.O. No. 829, Judicial, dated 20th May 1911. | Shorthand allowance. |
| 33. Do. .. | Shorthand writers attached to the District and Sessions Courts and Courts of Assistant Sessions Judges. | Advance grade. 40<br>Intermediate grade. 30<br>Elementary grade. 15 | G.O. R. No. 354, Financial, dated 5th April 1894.<br>G.O. No. 1145, Judicial, dated 12th May 1894.<br>G.O. No. 1646, Judicial, dated 8th December 1908.<br>G.O. No. 2247, Judicial, dated 8th November 1913.<br>(Paragraph 87 of the Madras Treasury Manual). | Shorthand allowance. |
| | | **Ecclesiastical Department.** | | |
| 83. Madras .. | 1 clerk attached to the office of the Lord Bishop of Madras. | 10 | G.O. No. 30, Ecclesiastical, dated 5th March 1915. | Shorthand allowance. |
| | | **Medical Department.** | | |
| 89. Madras .. | 1 clerk in the Surgeon-General's office. | 10 | G.O. No. 430, Public, dated 6th April 1914. | Shorthand allowance. |
| | | **Political Department.** | | |
| 95. Travancore. | 1 clerk attached to the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin. | 15 | G.O. No. 318, Political, dated 3rd July 1911. | Shorthand allowance. |
| | | **Agricultural and Veterinary Departments.** | | |
| 96. Madras .. | 1 clerk under the Director of Agriculture. | 10 | G.O. No. 3140, Revenue, dated 3rd November 1914. | Shorthand allowance. |

# APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 436 asked by Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1933, page 27 supra.]

*Chicacole Taluk Board.*

| Heads of account. | 1929–30. | | | | 1930–31. | | | | 1931–32. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordinary. | | Capital. | | Ordinary. | | Capital. | | Ordinary. | | Capital. | |
| | Receipts. | Charges. | Receipts. | Charges. | Receipts. | Charges. | Receipts. | Charges. | Receipts. | Charges. | Receipts. | Charges. |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| A. General account (excluding endowments and special Government grants) .. .. .. | 75,301 | 67,293 | 6,388 | 6,388 | 78,477 | 81,037 | 6,461 | 6,461 | 60,153 | 78,818 | 3,973 | 3,973 |
| C. Elementary Education Account .. .. .. | 1,28,521 | 1,30,655 | 1,774 | 1,774 | 1,54,102 | 1,53,504 | 2,595 | 2,595 | 1,26,155 | 1,26,767 | 7,335 | 7,335 |
| G. Deposits and Advances Account .. .. .. | .. | .. | 2,902 | 1,805 | .. | .. | 2,136 | 5,398 | .. | .. | 5,649 | 5,143 |
| H. Endowments Account.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| I. Special Government Grants Account .. .. | .. | .. | 4,369 | 4,369 | .. | .. | 3,672 | 3,672 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 2,03,822 | 1,97,948 | 15,433 | 14,336 | 2,32,579 | 2,34,541 | 14,864 | 18,126 | 1,86,308 | 2,05,585 | 16,957 | 16,451 |

## Ghumsur Taluk Board.

| Heads of account. | 1929–30. Ordinary. Receipts. | Charges. | Capital. Receipts. | Charges. | 1930–31. Ordinary. Receipts. | Charges. | Capital. Receipts. | Charges. | 1931–32. Ordinary. Receipts. | Charges. | Capital. Receipts. | Charges. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |

## Berhampur Taluk Board.

| Heads of account. | 1929–30. Ordinary. Receipts. | Charges. | Capital. Receipts. | Charges. | 1930–31. Ordinary. Receipts. | Charges. | Capital. Receipts. | Charges. | 1931–32. Ordinary. Receipts. | Charges. | Capital. Receipts. | Charges. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. General account (excluding endowments and special Government grants) .. .. .. | 35,993 | 44,630 | 12,096 | 12,096 | 38,198 | 40,998 | 9,895 | 10,990 | 31,602 | 38,194 | 90 | 115 |
| C. Elementary Education Account .. .. .. | 62,587 | 67,047 | 1,303 | 1,303 | 62,899 | 69,031 | 1,584 | 1,584 | 68,354 | 69,414 | 197 | 197 |
| G. Deposits and Advances Account .. .. .. | .. | .. | 477 | 1,232 | .. | .. | 1,632 | 1,222 | .. | .. | 1,149 | 1,022 |
| H. Endowments Account.. | .. | .. | 7,487 | 7,487 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| I. Special Government Grants Account .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,923 | 5,923 | .. | .. | 1,307 | .. |
| Total .. | 98,580 | 1,11,677 | 21,363 | 22,118 | 1,01,097 | 1,10,020 | 19,034 | 19,719 | 99,956 | 1,07,608 | 2,743 | 1,334 |

| Heads of account. | 1929–30. Ordinary. Receipts. | Charges. | Capital. Receipts. | Charges. | 1930–31. Ordinary. Receipts. | Charges. | Capital. Receipts. | Charges. | 1931–32. Ordinary. Receipts. | Charges. | Capital. Receipts. | Charges. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. General account (excluding endowments and special Government grants) .. .. .. | 39,136 | 47,174 | 5,824 | 5,824 | 60,329 | 49,602 | 5,419 | 8,938 | 25,563 | 44,681 | 5,634 | 1,587 |
| C. Elementary Education Account .. .. .. | 88,913 | 87,592 | .. | .. | 1,05,562 | 1,05,285 | 90 | 90 | 88,593 | 79,169 | .. | .. |
| G. Deposits and Advances Account .. .. .. | .. | .. | 4,112 | 3,418 | .. | .. | 5,403 | 3,761 | .. | .. | 862 | 4,243 |
| H. Endowments Account.. | 405 | 398 | .. | .. | 405 | 350 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| I. Special Government Grants Account .. .. | 1,592 | 1,592 | 4,306 | 4,823 | .. | .. | 1,197 | 1,197 | 405 | 350 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 1,30,046 | 1,36,756 | 14,242 | 14,065 | 1,66,296 | 1,55,237 | 12,109 | 13,986 | 1,14,561 | 1,24,200 | 6,496 | 5,830 |

## Chatrapur Taluk Board.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. General account (excluding endowments and special Government grants) .. .. .. | 36,021 | 34,309 | 8,191 | 8,191 | 42,085 | 38,995 | 16,655 | 16,655 | 30,414 | 41,252 | 7,501 | 7,501 |
| C. Elementary Education Account .. .. .. | 62,203 | 62,412 | 2,504 | 2,504 | 68,252 | 63,575 | 371 | 371 | 62,419 | 80,678 | 4,900 | 4,900 |
| G. Deposits and Advances Account .. .. .. | .. | .. | 944 | 1,074 | .. | .. | 660 | 1,908 | .. | .. | 1,119 | 1,635 |
| H. Endowments Account .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| I. Special Government Grants Account .. .. | 816 | 816 | 7,422 | 7,422 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total .. | 99,040 | 97,537 | 19,061 | 19,191 | 1,10,337 | 1,02,570 | 17,686 | 18,934 | 92,837 | 1,21,930 | 14,520 | 15,036 |

## APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 446 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1933, page 34 supra.]

(1)

Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations,
Madras, 1932.

C. No. 2163/32.

From

Secretary, S.S.L.C. Board, Madras,

To

Sir / Madam

I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that a committee consisting of the following persons has been constituted to advise the Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations in the matter of the prescription of text-books in for the S.S.L.C. Examination:—

2. Text-books for *detailed* study which should contain selections from prose and poetry will be published by the authorities concerned. The matter for the prose and poetry will be prepared in each case by a member of the Committee appointed as editor for the purpose.

3. The Convener of the Committee will invite suggestions from the other members on receipt of which he may consolidate them and circulate the consolidated suggestions among the members with a view to coming to a decision regarding the passages and the books to be recommended. These recommendations will be finally considered by the Committee at a meeting to be held at a place and time to be decided by the convener in consultation with the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations. The meeting should, however, be held before the 1st October next and the recommendations should reach the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations by *that date at latest.* The books which contain the selections with the portions marked in them should be sent to the Secretary for reference and return.

4. A copy of the instructions for the guidance of editors, members of committees, etc., is enclosed.

5. The editors and members of the Committee will besides complying with the request of the convener by sending in their suggestions early, attend meetings of the Committee and otherwise help in enabling the Committee to recommend suitable selections and books.

23rd January 1933]

6. A statement showing the quantity to be studied for the S.S.L.C. Examination is appended at the end of the instructions for the guidance of members of advisory committees in Indian languages.

7. I am further to state that as it is likely that a few candidates may bring a language under Group C of the S.S.L.C. Examination (revised scheme), which is other than the second language taken under Group A, it is requested that a book containing both prose and poetry may be recommended for detailed study and one or two books for non-detailed study.

In recommending text-books under Group C for the S.S.L.C. Examination (revised scheme) the following instruction may be kindly borne in mind:—

> "The standard of language in Group C shall be the same as that for Group A."

8. Members of the Committee will be paid travelling allowance under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules for attending meetings of the Committee.

The Editor of the Text-book will be remunerated for his services: S.S.L.C.—Rs. 250.

9. I am to request you to be good enough to communicate your consent to serve on the Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Madam,

Your most obedient servant,

*Secretary.*

ENCLOSURE.

S.S.L.C. EXAMINATION.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MEMBERS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN INDIAN LANGUAGES.

*Selections: General.*

1. In the selections the vocabulary used, should, as far as possible, be like that of the present day, i.e., should be free, as far as possible, from archaic forms and expressions.

2. The selections should be free from obscenity or any objectionable thoughts.

3. From the selections should be excluded all passages that deal with debatable philosophic theories or religious doctrines, or mere grammar, or are in substance purely technical.

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4. A statement containing full particulars as to the books and editions of them, etc., from which selections have been made, reference by pages and lines, and the subject-matter (in a few words) of each of the selections should be submitted.

If the members are not unanimous, the member who differs may record his minute of dissent.

5. The selections (with annotations) will be published (annually) under the authority of the Director of Public Instruction or the Commissioner for Government Examinations. They should not ordinarily be taken from *copyright books;* if they are so taken, special attention should be drawn to this fact to enable me to obtain the previous consent of the owners of the copyright. Full particulars as to the names of owners, edition, names of publishers from whom the books may be procured, etc., should be furnished.

*Selections: Poetry.*

1. The poetical selections should be such as can be studied easily and got up thoroughly, in a year by pupils of the VI Form.

2. It is not proposed to publish text-books for Group C in the case of the S.S.L.C. Public Examination. If a need arises, the Committee will in due course be requested to make recommendations in this regard.

3. Not fewer than five authors should be represented generally in the selections.

*Editing: General.*

1. The selections should be arranged in chronological order.

2. The books should be as attractive as possible in the matter of types, etc.

*Annotations, etc.*

1. The annotations of the selections from poetry should be on modern lines, similar to the annotation of English poetry for English schoolboys.

2. A general introduction to the selections is necessary.

3. Each passage may be provided with a brief introduction which, by providing a short account of the author, the context, a brief analysis of the content, and the character of the piece, should stimulate intelligent study and develop taste.

4. A reference to the original poem should appear in the note to each selection directly under the title.

5. *Notes.*—(*a*) The notes on all the selections should be printed together, i.e., all the selections should come first and *all* the notes after. The brief introduction to each piece referred to in 3 above, should precede the notes on the passages.

(*b*) Notes of an etymological nature should be only such as are necessary to make clear the meanings of words.

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(c) Allusions necessary in the elucidation of a passage (including historical and geographical references) might be clearly explained.

(d) The meaning of words given should be such as are not correctly and precisely given in a dictionary. A glossary of such difficult or unusual words, if necessary, be provided. A general glossary which will obviate the intelligent use of a dictionary, should not be provided.

6. In the printing of texts, any aids such as punctuation or the splitting up of words (to avoid difficult Sandhis), etc., may be employed. The object should be to make the reading of the passage easy and to make pupils understand them with minimum of labour.

*Text-books for Non-detailed study.*

1. The text-books chosen for non-detailed study should be in modern prose and serve as direct models for composition. They should be selected from among the books approved for school reading by the Madras Text-Book Committee.

2. Copies of the books received in this office for consideration will be sent to the members of the Committee. Each member is expected to make a study of all the books sent and recommend those suitable for prescription as text-books for non-detailed study.

3. Books written by authors whose books were prescribed in recent years, more especially, in the past five years, should ordinarily be avoided.

4. The books recommended must not all be on Hindu mythology.

*Statement showing the quantity to be studied.*

| Examination. | | Detailed study. | | Non-detailed study. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poetry. | Prose. | |
| Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public examination. | Vernaculars | 800 lines | 80 pages. | 175 pages (a). |
| | Sanskrit | 400 verses or 800 lines. | 20 pages. | |

NOTE.—Two hundred lines of poetry in the case of vernacular languages and 100 lines in the case of Sanskrit from the portions selected should be prescribed for committing to memory.

(a) Each page should contain about 200 words.

(By order)

Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations,

Madras, 1932. *Secretary.*

[23rd January 1933

(2)

**G.O. No. 1484, Home (Education), dated 11th December 1920.**

The rules for the working of the Madras Text-Book Committee as now revised are printed as an annexure to these proceedings and will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
*Secretary to Government.*

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of rules.
,, Publicity Officer.
Gazette.

ANNEXURE.

RULES RELATING TO THE TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE.

*A—Rules for the Educational Department.*

1. Except with the express sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, managers of schools shall be debarred from receiving grants-in-aid, if they use any text-book which is not included in the authorized list of text-books.

2. No school shall enjoy the privilege of recognition by the Educational Department in which text-books disapproved by the Director are in use.

3. If the manager or the headmaster of a recognized school wishes to adopt a text-book which is not included in the authorized list, the Director will give every facility for referring the question of such adoption to the Text-Book Committee, in order that the book may be definitely placed on the prescribed list or definitely rejected within six months of its receipt. If in any case the Text-Book Committee is unable to make an early recommendation, the Director may issue provisional orders on the subject.

4. Under the powers delegated to him by Government, the Director retains on behalf of Government the right of prescribing text-books in particular subjects for use in recognized schools. As soon as possible after each of the half-yearly meetings of the Text-Book Committee held under rule 14, the Director shall publish in two issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette* a list of text-books approved by the committee and authorized by him or by Government for use in the several subjects and standards.

5. Once in every five years a committee may be appointed by the Director to examine the list of approved books with a view to recommending the removal from the list of such books as are no longer required. A consolidated list of such approved text-books shall be published by him in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

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6. Government officers should not retain any interest in the sale of books written by them and will receive only a definite lump sum as remuneration from the publishing firm or any other party. Retention of the copyright may, at the discretion of the Director or the Government as the case may demand, be allowed in cases where the book in question is used (*a*) in countries other than India or (*b*) in India after the retirement of the officer who wrote it.

7. The Director shall, in his annual reports, describe the manner in which these rules and those for the guidance of the Text-Book Committee which follow, have been carried out in practice during the preceding year.

*B—Rules for the Text-Book Committee.*

8. The Madras Text-Book Committee has been appointed for the following purposes:—

(*a*) To take into consideration such books as may be submitted to it by the Director and to advise him in regard to their suitability as text-books for the several classes and forms in recognized schools, the list in each subject and for each class or form being as varied and complete as possible, so that managers of schools may have a wide field in which to exercise the freedom of choice vested in them.

(*b*) To advise the Educational Department as to the steps to be taken for the preparation and publication of new text-books when necessary.

(*c*) To help in forming under control of the Director—

(i) an educational library containing copies of all text-books approved from time to time by the department, copies of text-books approved and prescribed in other provinces of India and in other countries and copies of works on the theory, the practice and the history of education; and

(ii) an educational museum containing plans and models of school-buildings and specimens of maps, diagrams, apparatus and appliances suitable for schools.

9. The committee shall consist of not more than forty members exclusive of the president and it shall be so constituted as to secure, firstly, that the proportion of non-official members to the representatives of Government shall not be unduly large; and secondly, that different interests shall be properly represented.

10. The members of the committee shall be appointed by the Director who may, at any time and without assigning reasons, remove any member. The members shall hold office for three years but shall be eligible for reappointment. A member leaving the Presidency for an absence exceeding six months shall be considered to have permanently vacated his seat. Vacancies not exceeding six months in duration shall, when necessary, be filled up temporarily.

11. The Director shall be *ex officio* President, and one of the members shall be Secretary.

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12. The committee shall have power to appoint sub-committees for the purpose of dealing with different subjects and languages and to consult specialists who are not members of the committee. Any member appointed to fill a temporary vacancy on the committee shall *ipso facto* become a member of the sub-committee to which the absent member belongs. Every book referred to the committee by the Director shall be referred by it to the appropriate sub-committee for examination and report, and a list of the books under consideration shall be circulated to all the members of the Text-Book Committee before the committee meets.

13. The chairman of each sub-committee shall be appointed by the committee with the limitation that in the case of the sub-committee for vernaculars, an Inspector of the department shall, wherever possible, be chairman.

NOTE.—The above rules are subject to interim appointments to sub-committees and chairmanships of them being made when necessary by the Director.

14. The Committee shall ordinarily meet twice a year, on the second Wednesday in March and the second Wednesday in October. The president shall have power to convene special meetings as occasion arises or on the requisition in writing of not less than four members. Sub-committees shall meet at such times as their respective chairmen may consider necessary.

15. Seven members of the committee shall form a quorum. The quorum for a sub-committee shall be not less than half the members of such committee, who are resident in Madras.

16. The meetings of the committee and of sub-committees shall ordinarily be held at the office of the Director.

17. At all meetings of the committee or sub-committees, the president or the chairman, as the case may be, shall take the chair, but in case of his absence the members present shall appoint a chairman.

18. All questions that may arise at meetings of the committee or of sub-committees shall be decided by a majority of the votes of those present. In the event of the votes (including that of the president or the chairman), being equal, the president or chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Opinions of absent members may be submitted in writing but shall not count as votes.

In special cases such as when there is a disagreement between the Director and the committee, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government for decision.

19. The Secretary to the Text-Book Committee is empowered to communicate with the Secretaries of the Text-Book Committees in other provinces.

20. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to give notice of the meetings of the committee and of sub-committees, to attend the meetings of the committee and when possible the meetings of the sub-committees, when

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held at the ordinary place of meeting and to keep a record of the proceedings. When the Secretary is unable to be present at a meeting of a sub-committee, a similar record of the proceedings shall be kept by the chairman of the sub-committee, who shall forward it to the Secretary.

21. A copy of the proceedings of every committee meeting shall be forwarded to the Director within two weeks of the date of the meeting.

22. The committee shall, once in five years, forward to the Director a report on the work done during the quinquennium. This report shall be submitted to the Government by the Director with such remarks as he may see fit to offer on the operations of the committee.

23. Each book forwarded to a sub-committee shall be referred to not less than two of its members for expression of opinion.

24. No books referred to a member shall be kept for more than a month.

25. In the case of books rejected as unsuitable by the Text-Book Committee, some brief indication of the grounds on which the judgment has been formed shall be given.

26. A list of books under consideration indicating which items, if any, have been passed by the various sub-committees shall be printed and circulated among the members of the committee at least a fortnight before the date of the meeting at which they are to be approved.

27. In the case of books specially prepared for use in schools in the Presidency, the Director may call for the opinion of a sub-committee and, if such opinion be favourable, may notify the book as approved for use in schools without further reference to the full Text-Book Committee. Should the opinion of the sub-committee be unfavourable, the book shall be referred in the ordinary course to the Text-Book Committee.

28. The committee will have no concern with the text-books of schools recognized under the Code of Regulations for European Schools unless they are specially referred to it for opinion by Government or by the Director.

*C—Procedure of the Text-Book Committee.*

29. All books coming to the Secretary from the Director shall be sent by him to two members of the sub-committee concerned and on receipt of their opinions shall be transmitted together with their opinions to the Chairman of the sub-committee.

The Chairman may either—

(*a*) endorse such opinions, if they coincide, or

(*b*) give a casting vote if they are at variance, or

(*c*) bring the book before the Text-Book Committee, if he sees reason to differ from two opinions which coincide.

30. Before the committee meets, the chairmen of sub-committees shall convene a meeting of the members of the sub-committees (an earlier hour of the day on which the committee is to meet may be chosen) and present to them the books which have been dealt with. At these meetings all business to be brought before the committee shall be prepared.

These meetings of the sub-committees will give the chairman the opportunity of receiving further guidance from sub-committee members in cases where difference of opinion has arisen or may arise.

31. The chairmen of sub-committees shall be responsible for presenting books (with the opinions thereon) to the committee at its biennial meetings and for giving previous intimation to the Secretary of the several opinions on the books under consideration.

32. The chairmen of sub-committees shall present through the Secretary to the Director the reasons for unfavourable opinions whenever called for.

33. It is the function of the Text-Book Committee to delete from the number of books available for school use those which are unsuitable for use in schools throughout the area controlled by the Madras Educational Department and to distinguish those which are suitable as text-books from those which deserve a place in the school library or in the teachers' library. The Text-Book Committee does not attempt to prescribe particular text-books, it provides a list of books in the different subjects from which the school authorities may exercise their discretion in selecting.

34. The general grounds upon which books may be described as unsuitable may be tabulated as follows:—

(*a*) not adapted for Indian requirements,
(*b*) too advanced for school classes,
(*c*) method of treatment faulty,
(*d*) snbject-matter badly arranged,
(*e*) irrelevant to the prescribed school courses,
(*f*) composition defective,
(*g*) language unsuitable,
(*h*) publishers' work defective in respect to—
 (i) the compositor's work,
 (ii) the quality of the type,
 (iii) the quality of the illustrations,
 (iv) the quality of the paper, and
 (v) the quality of the binding.

(3)

NOTIFICATION.

*Fort St. George, April* 11, 1923 [*G.O. No.* 546, *Law* (*Education*)].

*No.* 142.—The Government have had nnder their consideration for some time past the question of reconstituting the Text-Book Committee. It has frequently been represented that the interests of mufassal institutions are not adequately represented on this committee. One of the subjects to be referred for advice to the District Secondary Education Boards, constituted under the scheme formulated in G.O. No. 24, dated 5th January 1923, is co-ordination in the matter of text-books and syllabuses. In order to enable the Boards to discharge their functions in this respect more effectively and, at the same time, to ensure a larger representation of mufassal interests it appears to the Government desirable

that representatives of the District Secondary Education Boards should sit on the Text-Book Committee. They are, therefore, pleased to direct that 18 out of the 40 seats on the Committee, should be filled by members elected by the District Secondary Education Boards and that the remaining 22 members should be nominated by the Director of Public Instruction subject to the approval of the Government.

The following revised rules will be substituted for the existing rules numbers 9, 10 and 11 of the rules relating to the Text-Book Committee printed as annexure to G.O. No. 1484, Home (Education), dated the 11th December 1920.

*Rule* 9.—The Committee shall consist of not more than 40 members exclusive of the President of whom 18 shall be elected by District Secondary Education Boards as shown below and the remaining 22 shall be nominated by the Director subject to the approval of the Government:—

| District Secondary Education Boards. | Number of members to be elected. | District Secondary Education Boards. | Number of members to be elected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ganjam ... | ... 1 | Salem ... ... | ... 1 |
| Vizagapatam ... | ... 1 | Malabar ... | ... 1 |
| Godavari ... | ... 1 | South Kanara | ... 1 |
| Kistna ... | ... 1 | Guntur and Nellore ... | 1 |
| South Arcot ... | ... 1 | Bellary and Anantapur ... | ... 1 |
| Tanjore ... | ... 1 | Kurnool and Cuddapah ... | ... 1 |
| Trichinopoly ... | ... 1 | North Arcot and Chittoor ... | ... 1 |
| Madura ... | ... 1 | | |
| Ramnad ... | ... 1 | | |
| Tinnevelly ... | ... 1 | | |
| Coimbatore ... | ... 1 | | |
| | | Total ... | 18 |

NOTE.—Where two districts are mentioned the elections will be held alternately by the District Secondary Education Boards of those districts. The first election under these rules will be held by the Guntur, Bellary, Kurnool and North Arcot Boards.

*Rule* 10.—The members of the Committee shall hold office for three years but shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination as the case may be. Government may, without assigning reasons, at any time, remove any member whether elected or nominated. A member leaving the Presidency for a period exceeding six months shall be considered to have permanently vacated his seat. Vacancies not exceeding six months in duration shall, when necessary, be filled up temporarily by nomination by Director subject to the approval of the Government.

*Rule* 11.—The Director shall be ex officio President and the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations shall be ex officio Secretary.

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2. The power of appointing the members of the Committee delegated to the Director of Public Instruction in G.O. No. 270, Education, dated the 8th April 1908, is hereby withdrawn.

3. The Government understand that no travelling allowances have hitherto been claimed by the non-official members of the Text-Book Committee. They trust that the same public spirit will be shown by the members of Committee as now constituted.

Such non-official members of it as are not willing to forego travelling allowances will be allowed to draw them at the following rates:—

By rail—Single second-class fare.
By road—Two annas per mile.
By canal—One anna six pies per mile.

4. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit his recommendation in regard to the filling of the 22 seats reserved for nomination on the Text-Book Committee.

F. NOYCE,
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

subj
Boards,
5th Janu
syllabuses.
in this respect
representation of

# APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 448 asked by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1933, page 37 supra.]

*Statement showing the names of the Chairmen of the Advisory Committees for recommending text-books in Indian Languages for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination during the years* 1922 *to* 1932.

| Year. | Tamil. | Telugu. | Malayalam. | Kanarese. | Urdu. | Oriya. | Sanskrit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1922 .. .. .. .. | M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Bavanandam Pillai Avargal. | M.R.Ry. V. Venkata-subbayya Garu, B.A., L.T. | M.R.Ry. S. Rama Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T. | M.R.Ry. B. Rama Rao Avargal, M.A., LL.B. | Muhammad Nairmur Rahiman Sahib Bahadur, M.A. | Sriman Sivaram Ratho Mahasayo, B.A., L.T. | M.R.Ry. A. Panchapagesa Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T. |
| 1923 .. .. .. .. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 1924 .. .. .. .. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, M.A. | Do. | Do. |
| 1925 .. .. .. .. | Do. | Do | M.R.Ry. C. Achuta Menon Avargal, B.A. | Do. | Do. | Do. | M.R.Ry. A. Tiruvengadatta Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., L.T. |
| 1926 .. .. .. .. | Do. | Do. | M.R.Ry. A. Achutan Nayar Avargal, B.A. | M.R.Ry. M. D. Alasingara-chariyar Avargal. | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 1927 .. .. .. .. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 1928 .. .. .. .. | M.R.Ry. C. P. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T. | Do. | Do. | M.R.Ry. A. Rama Rao Avargal, B.A. | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 1929 .. .. .. .. | M.R.Ry. S. D. Sargunar Avargal, B.A. | Do. | Do. | M.R.Ry. R. Tatachariar Avargal, M.A., L.T. | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 1930 .. .. .. .. | Do. | M.R.Ry. T. Rajagopala Rao Garu, B.A., L.T. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | M.R.Ry. Mahamahopadyaya Vidya Vachaspati S. Kuppuswami Sastri Avargal, M.A. |
| 1931 .. .. .. .. | Do. | Do. | M.R.Ry. C. Achuta Menon Avargal, B.A. | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 1932 .. .. .. .. | Do. | Do. | M.R.Ry. M. A. Candeth Avargal, M.A., LL.B., O.B.E. | Do. | Abdul Huq Sahib Bahadur, M.A. | Do. | Do. |

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# APPENDIX VII.

[*Vide answer* to question No. 450 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, *at the meeting* of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1933, page 38 supra.]

| Name. | Designation. | Qualification. | Community. | Class in charge. | Total service. Y. | M. | Service in this school. Y. | M. | Whether the Hindu and Christian teachers can read, write and speak Urdu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Sister R. S. Subbalakshmi-ammal. | Superintendent. | B.A.L.T. | Hindu Brahman. | .... | 20 | 10 | (About) 0 | 10 | Yes. |
| 2 Miss V. Koman | Headmistress. | B.A. (Hons.), L.T. | Hindu Non-Brahman. | Form VI | 6 | 9 | 1 | 2 | No. She has begun to study now. |
| 3 Mrs. O. C. Jeevaratnamma. | School Assistant. | B.A., L.T. | Do. | Secondary Training class. | 11 | 6 | 0 | 11 | Yes; but cannot teach. |
| 4 Mrs. A. Peter | Do. | Do. | Christian | Form IV | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 | She can read and write a little. |
| 5 Mrs. Vaillammal | Do. | Do. | Hindu Non-Brahman. | „ V | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | No. |
| 6 Mrs. Khamur Unissa | Do. | Do. | Muslim | „ II | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| 7 Miss Komalavalli | Do. | Do. | Hindu Non-Brahman. | „ III | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | No; she has begun to study. |
| 8 Mrs. N. Swarnammal | Secondary grade teacher. | Special examination for women and S.S.L.C. trained. | Christian | Elementary Training class (Senior). | 20 | 11 | 14 | 0 | Yes. |
| 9 Mahaboob Unissa | Do. | Secondary trained | Muslim | Elementary training class (Junior). | 8 | 2 | 7 | 0 | |
| 10 Kareem Unissa | Do. | Do. | Do. | Class II | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | |
| 11 Kubra Begum | Do. | Do. | Do. | „ III | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | |
| 12 Sogra Begum | Do. | Do. | Do. | „ V (a) | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | |
| 13 Shams Unissa | Do. | Do. | Do. | On leave | .. | | 2 | 0 | On leave. |
| Miss Deva Bai | Do. | Do. | Hindu Non-Brahman. | Form I, acting in place of No. 13. | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | No. |
| 14 Faiz Unissa | Do. | Do. | Muslim | Class I | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | |
| 15 Begum Jan | Do. | Do. | Do. | „ IV | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | |
| 16 Ameer Unissa | Do. | Do. | Do. | „ V (b) | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| 17 Mumtheea Begum | Do. | Higher Elementary trained. | Do. | Training classes | 21 | 2 | 21 | 0 | |
| *Other Teachers.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Miss G. Mitchell | Drawing teacher. | Examination in Painting, Intermediate grade, Free-hand Outline drawing, Intermediate, Teacher's certificate in Drawing, Intermediate, European Schools Teacher's certificate in Needle work and dress-making. | Anglo-Indian. | Secondary and Elementary Training classes, Class V to Form VI. | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 | Yes. |
| 2 Chand Begum | Needlework mistress. | Higher Elementary trained, Group certificate in needle-work and dress-making. | Muslim | Elementary Training classes, Class V to Form VI. | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
| 3 Zamruth Begum | Physical Training Instructress. | S.S.L.C. Trained, Diploma in Physical Training. | Do. | Training and High School classes. | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | |
| 4 Masoom Begum | Urdu munshi. | Proficiency in Urdu | Do. | High school classes | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | |
| 5 Tara Bi | Industrial Assistant. | Lower Elementary trained, Needle work, Lower grade. | Do. | Industrial class | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 | |
| 6 Mrs. Kanaka Raj | Clerk | S.S.L.C. | .. | .... | .. | | 5 | 0 | |

## APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 456 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 23rd January 1933, page 44 supra.]

(1)

Memorial from Kannan, son of Kutukachery Gopalan, Kadapuram, Nileshwar P.O., South Kanara, and N. R. Krishnan, to the Honourable Minister for Education and Excise, Madras, dated Nileshwar the 23rd August 1932.

I beg to represent to you the following grievances and to request humbly that you may be pleased to redress them.

I underwent three years' training in the Government Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, and passed the Final Examination held in June 1932. Students like me who passed in previous years have all been provided with employments as teachers in Elementary schools run by the Fisheries Department. But I have not been given any employment.

I belong to a poor Fisherman family the members of which have been looking forward to the completion of my training course as a mere means whereby at least part of their distress will be relieved. Now instead of being able to relieve them, I have become a burden on their slender resources.

I submit that the Government are under a moral obligation to provide me a place in this department as at the time when I was taken for training, I as well as the other students joined the Institute under the impression that we would be provided with employments on the satisfactory completion of our training. That the batch of students admitted in the Institute in 1931 were distinctly warned that employments were not guaranteed to them while no such warning was given to us, shows clearly that the students admitted in previous years were given at least by implication a promise of employment.

I further beg to submit that there are still about twenty ordinary trained and untrained teachers working in the Fisheries schools and these teachers can very conveniently be replaced hy us who are surely fully and better qualified teachers. The ordinary trained teachers won't be able to handle all the lessons as they are not fully qualified in the technical subjects.

Therefore I humbly beg of you to consider my pitiable condition and issue orders to join duty in some Fisheries school, for which act of kindness and generosity, I shall be ever thankful to you and shall discharge my duties to the entire satisfaction of my superiors.

[23rd January 1933

(2)

To

The Honourable the Minister for Education and Excise,
Government of Madras, Madras,

Through the Assistant Director of Fisheries,
West Coast, Calicut.

The humble memorial of M. Sankaran, Chalil, Tellicherry. Most respectfully showeth,

Memorialist has been constrained by circumstances to place the following grievances before your honour in the humblest hope that your honour will be graciously pleased to consider the same most benignly and sympathetically and to extend to him the kindness and justice he craves for.

Memorialist may kindly be permitted to submit in the first place that he has successfully undergone the prescribed course of three years in the local Government Fisheries Training Institute and that he was not fortunate enough to secure employment up to this time, although at the time he was admitted for training, he had been made to execute a bond to serve the Government for a period of five years after his course.

Memorialist was fully confident when he was taken for training in view of the bond he was asked to execute that he would be accommodated in one of the Fisheries schools immediately after he was declared to have completed his course. To his great misfortune he has now been sadly disappointed. From the execution of the bond referred to above, he had been led to believe that an appointment was guaranteed to him soon after he completed his course, and he was all the more confident of it, when the students admitted for training last year were informed that the department could not guarantee appointments to them, as no question of guarantee whatever had been raised when he and his fellow students were admitted for training in 1929.

Memorialist belongs to an indigent Arayan (Hindu Fisherman) family, the members of which had in the absence of any permanent means of livelihood, been building high hopes of his prospective employment and the consequent income therefrom to relieve themselves from distress.

Memorialist begs most deferentially to invite your honour's very kind attention to the fact that the Fisheries Department was organized by the paternal Government for the exclusive benefit of the fisher community and that it would be exceedingly hard and painful if the claims of the members of that community were to be overlooked and vacancies filled up by members of other communities, for instance, he understands that about 25 of the teachers now employed in Fisheries schools composed as they are of both ordinary trained and untrained men, without any occasion for training in the Fisheries Institute, belong to Nayar, Thiyya and Mappilla communities who could expect to be employed in ordinary institutions maintained by local bodies and

private individuals. It should thus be unjust to shut away memorialist and the members of his community and to provide employments to others who are not in any way connected with the fisher community as a whole.

Memorialist has been placed in a very sorrowful plight, especially as he has no other means of livelihood and he underwent training in anticipation of his employment in any of the Fisheries schools, so long as the training obtained by him in the Fisheries Institute remains unrecognized for service in ordinary educational institutions.

Memorialist is now entirely at your honour's mercy. He, therefore, most humbly and honestly prays that your honour will be gracious enough to recognize his claims for employment and to direct that the ordinary trained and untrained teachers belonging to other communities and now employed in Fisheries schools might be ousted and replaced by him and other qualified members of his community.

For which act of kindness, merciful justice and charity your honour's humble memorialist shall as in duty bound.

Ever pray,
M. SANKARAN,
M. VELAYUDHAN,
K. NARAYANAN,
C. V. APPU,
P. K. BALAKRISHNAN.

TELLICHERRY,
*26th August* 1932.

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 457 asked by Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 23rd January 1933, page 45 supra.]

(1)

***Statement showing month by month the quantity and value of rice imported from the foreign countries into the Madras Presidency during the year* 1931–32.**

| 1931–32. | | Quantity. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | TONS. | RS. |
| April | 1931 | 578 | 47,134 |
| May | ” | 4,027 | 3,27,037 |
| June | ” | 669 | 52,038 |
| July | ” | 558 | 42,945 |
| August | ” | 2,790 | 2,18,827 |
| September | ” | 672 | 56,775 |
| October | ” | 1,083 | 93,886 |
| November | ” | 2,155 | 2,57,846 |
| December | ” | 925 | 78,021 |
| January | 1932 | 2,421 | 2,20,930 |
| February | ” | 50 | 5,691 |
| March | ” | 1,373 | 1,46,739 |

[23rd January 1933

(2)

*Statement showing month by month the quantity and value of rice exported from the Madras Presidency to foreign countries during* 1931–32.

| 1931–32. | | Quantity. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | TONS. | RS. |
| April | 1931 | 3,827 | 5,63,579 |
| May | ,, | 4,912 | 7,40,142 |
| June | ,, | 7,453 | 9,91,416 |
| July | ,, | 6,102 | 8,18,539 |
| August | ,, | 6,732 | 9,72,907 |
| September | ,, | 6,076 | 9,70,494 |
| October | ,, | 5,871 | 9,34,691 |
| November | ,, | 3,095 | 5,09,200 |
| December | ,, | 3,241 | 5,34,792 |
| January | 1932 | 3,527 | 5,74,077 |
| February | ,, | 6,536 | 10,03,213 |
| March | ,, | 3,803 | 5,50,860 |

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 459 asked by Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1933, page 47 supra.]

(1)

*Statement showing the allotment and expenditure for the years* 1931–32 *and* 1932–33 (*up to* 31*st October* 1932)—*Village communications.*

| Name of district. | 1931–32 | | 1932–33. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Allotment. | Expenditure. | Allotment. | Expenditure. |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Anantapur | 4,579 | 570 | 2,245 | 113 |
| Arcot, North | 11,060 | 1,803 | 3,920 | 381 |
| Arcot, South | 4,122 | 829 | 860 | 304 |
| Bellary | 2.120 | 1,088 | 600 | 360 |
| Chingleput | 7,720 | 1,629 | 1,785 | 92 |
| Chittoor | 4,980 | 81 | 910 | Nil. |
| Coimbatore | 2,686 | 2,340 | 460 | Nil. |
| Cuddapah | .. | .. | 250 | Nil. |
| Ganjam | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Godavari, East | 54,802 | 29,540 | 22,504 | 6,144 |
| Godavari, West | 1,18,765 | 39,299 | 39,412 | 16,101 |
| Guntur | 1,00,880 | 32,741 | 28,457 | 15,306 |
| Kanara, South | 28,778 | 7,890 | 16,320 | 1,730 |
| Kistna | 25,831 | 11,455 | 3,920 | 706 |
| Kurnool | 311 | .. | .. | .. |
| Madura | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malabar | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nellore | 925 | .. | 1,040 | .. |
| Nilgiris, The | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ramnad | 21,360 | 2,173 | 9,190 | 974 |
| Salem | 19,581 | 7,786 | 4,015 | 2,132 |
| Tanjore | 12,924 | 3,398 | 2,350 | 1,450 |
| Tinnevelly | 3,595 | 1,621 | 595 | 591 |
| Trichinopoly | 5,409 | 429 | 1,690 | 688 |
| Vizagapatam | 2,081 | 84 | 1,350 | .. |
| Total | 4,32,509 | 1,44,756 | 1,41,873 | 47,072 |

23rd January 1933]

(2)

*Statement showing the allotment and expenditure for the years* 1931–32 *and* 1932–33 (*up to* 31*st October* 1932)—*Water-supply.*

| Name of district. | 1931–32. Allotment. | 1931–32. Expenditure. | 1932–33. Allotment. | 1932–33. Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Anantapur | 101 | 69 | 935 | 301 |
| Arcot, North | 6,039 | 626 | 360 | .. |
| Arcot, South | 3,314 | 1,022 | 390 | 91 |
| Bellary | 3,025 | 555 | 1,520 | 884 |
| Chingleput | 2,207 | 788 | .. | .. |
| Chittoor | 6,970 | 818 | 1,797 | .. |
| Coimbatore | 3,410 | 418 | 165 | 202 |
| Cuddapah | 432 | 382 | .. | .. |
| Ganjam | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Godavari, East | 7,456 | 5,912 | 765 | 432 |
| Godavari, West | 33,844 | 14,695 | 4,579 | 2,676 |
| Guntur | 27,602 | 7,373 | 2,740 | 1,098 |
| Kanara, South | 1,744 | 637 | 1,360 | .. |
| Kistna | 19,800 | 10,747 | 2,656 | 2,244 |
| Kurnool | 35 | .. | .. | .. |
| Madura | 1,595 | 703 | 123 | 57 |
| Malabar | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nellore | 625 | .. | 700 | .. |
| Nilgiris, The | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ramnad | 6,141 | 1,815 | 150 | 111 |
| Salem | 49,041 | 20,595 | 10,420 | 2,912 |
| Tanjore | 34,835 | 12,062 | 4,337 | * 4,426 |
| Tinnevelly | 1,409 | 327 | 480 | .. |
| Trichinopoly | 14,764 | 5,548 | 1,792 | 1,273 |
| Vizagapatam | 191 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | *2,24,580* | *85,092* | *35,269* | *16,707* |

* Includes establishment charges paid to district boards.

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## APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item IV—page 52 supra.]

## BILL No. 26 OF 1932.

*A Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, for certain purposes.*

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Bill No. 26 of 1932), have the honour to submit the following report.

[23rd January 1933

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 30th day of August 1932.

3. We met on the 9th, the 21st and the 22nd days of December 1932 for considering the provisions of the Bill and on the 10th January 1933 for discussing and passing our report.

4. The Bill as introduced in Council made provision for the appointment of executive officers with defined statutory powers, only in municipalities having an annual income of not less than *five hundred thousand rupees from ordinary* receipts. The test of income of five hundred thousand rupees per year from ordinary receipts, is so high that if it is adopted, very few municipalities in the Presidency would come within the operation of this measure. We consider that the advantages to be conferred upon municipalities by the appointment of executive officers with statutory powers, should, in the first instance, be extended to all municipalities having an income of not less than two hundred thousand rupees from ordinary receipts or a population of not less than fifty thousand inhabitants according to the last preceding census. From the figures of income of municipalities for 1931–32 and the census statistics of 1931, it is found that twenty-six municipalities satisfy these tests and we have specified them in Schedule IX and extended the provisions of this Bill to them. In each of these municipalities, an executive officer called a commissioner will have to be compulsorily appointed. We have thought it necessary to specify these municipalities in a schedule, as otherwise fluctuations of income from year to year may lead to uncertainty regarding the applicability of this Bill at any particular point of time to municipalities now just satisfying the income test. By an amendment of section 305 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, we have provided that the Government shall have power by notification to extend the provisions of this Bill to any other municipality by including it in Schedule IX, though they will not have power to remove therefrom any municipality already included in it. As regards municipalities which are not now and which may not in future be included in the schedule, if in any individual case the Local Government are satisfied that the conditions obtaining in such municipality necessitate the appointment of an executive officer, they will have discretion to appoint such officer for such time as they think fit.

5. The Bill as introduced provided for the abolition of the system of paid chairmen for district municipalities and we approve of this provision. We have however made an exception in the case of the Coonoor Municipality which may

continue to have the paid chairman holding office at the commencement of this Act until the expiry of his present term of office as such chairman.

6. We have had the sections of the District Municipalities Act carefully scrutinized and have carried out in them all the necessary amendments consequential on the institution of a commissioner as a new executive authority. Among the executive powers conferred on the commissioner may be mentioned two, viz. :—

(i) Power to make appointments to all posts on the establishment of a municipality the pay or maximum pay of which is not more than eighty rupees. Power to make appointments to other posts will vest in the municipal council.

(ii) Power to make on behalf of the municipality contracts of the value of one thousand rupees and below.

We consider that these and the other powers conferred on the commissioner under the Bill as revised by us are suitable for transfer to him.

7. It is unnecessary to refer to the other amendments made by us in the Bill.

8. A copy of the Bill as amended by us is annexed.

9. The alterations made by us are not so important as to necessitate the republication of the Bill, and we direct that the Bill be not republished.

B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU (*Chairman*).
E. C. SMITH.
M. A. MANICKAVELU.
BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.
V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR.
C. S. RATNASABAPATHI.
A. RANGANATHAM.
R. RANGA RAO (*hon. the Raja of Bobbili*).
G. LAKSHMANA REDDI.
P. SUBBARAYAN.
K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR.
V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI.
*A. V. BHANOJI RAO.
W. K. M. LANGLEY.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10*th January* 1933.

* Subject to a minute of dissent.

[23rd January 1933

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

The Bill itself as originally conceived and published strikes at the root of the Local Self-Government which has for its object, transference of power and authority at least in matters relating to the civic needs and amenities, from official to popular control. Judged from this standpoint the Bill is decidedly retrograde in character and takes us back to the times when the Collector of the district in nominal consultation with a body of Councillors was virtually in sole charge of the administration of the civic needs of a town.

2. The Bill was not circulated to the municipal councils of the Presidency and they have had no opportunity of expressing their views on the provisions thereof. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee provides for an aggregate maximum salary including allowances of Rs. 800 per month to the Executive authority, styled as Commissioner. The maximum cost of this appointment is therefore about Rupees 10,000 per annum.

3. By the Amendment Act of 1930 a costly machinery has already been improvised for the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections in municipalities. There is not a single municipality in the whole of the Presidency, the financial equilibrium of which has not been seriously disturbed by the introduction of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. The Commissioner's appointment on the top of all these will deplete the resources of a majority of municipal councils which could otherwise be utilized for public convenience. safety and other municipal amenities. With a sum of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000, two dispensaries could be maintained, a decent length of new road could be laid, congestion in a large area of slums could be removed or a whole town could be decently lighted. It is for this reason if not for any other, that I should consider essential that the original Bill in full with the statement of objects and reasons, and the same as amended by the Select Committee with its report thereon should be circulated for the opinions of all municipal councils. It is also essential that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee with its report thereon should be republished for such criticism as the public and the local bodies concerned may offer.

4. The original Bill provides for the appointment of Commissioners in municipalities having an income of 5 lakhs of rupees and over. If there should be any justification for the appointment of a Commissioner, it is only municipalities having such large income that can bear this financial burden. Even the Madras Corporation with an income of nearly two crores of rupees pays its Commissioner a monthly salary of

23rd January 1933]

about Rs. 1,500. I am not in agreement with the amendment of the Select Committee reducing the income limit to 2 lakhs of rupees for the appointment of a Commissioner. Income and population are generally in direct proportion; the criterion of population is unnecessary in considering the need for the appointment of Commissioner.

5. Even in municipalities where the appointment of Commissioner may be found necessary, he should be given power to make appointments to posts carrying a salary or maximum salary of Rs. 50 and not more. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee provides simultaneously for the transference from the Chairman to the Council of the power to make appointments to posts carrying a salary of over Rs. 50. Qualifications for almost all posts carrying a salary of Rs. 50 or more are prescribed by the rules made by the Government and while the Chairman can, by the operation of these rules, make appointments only in consultation with the technical experts of the Government, viz., the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Engineer, the District Medical Officer and the District Educational Officer—there appears no justification for the transference of the power from the Chairman to the Council. If deemed necessary, a proviso reserving the right in the Local Government to so transfer the power to the Council in fit cases may be added. A provision in such general terms as embodied in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is unnecessary and unduly encroaches on the rights all along legitimately exercised by the Chairman.

6. The present Act of 1920, as amended by Act X of 1930, vests the power of making contracts in the Council and provides for the delegation of the power to the Chairman or a Committee of Councillors, the power to make contracts the value of which does not exceed one thousand rupees. Where, in certain municipalities like Vizagapatam, power is not delegated to the Chairman himself in this matter, but delegated only to a Committee of Councillors functioning under the name and style of the Works Standing Committee, and even that only in respect of contracts the value of which does not exceed Rs. 500 in each case, the conferring on the Commissioner by statute of the power of the Council to make contracts of the value of Rs. 1,000 and below tends to autocracy which is beyond the scope of even the present Act. I am certainly not in agreement with this provision, for the reason that I feel that this provision is subversive of the rights and privileges of the body of Councillors, who alone can delegate the power to make contracts to any authority.

7. New section 12 (c) (5) embodied in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee provides for the removal of the Commissioner by the Local Government, if such removal is

recommended by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the sanctioned strength of the Council. I consider it essential that a proviso should be added to the section to the effect that so far as the Council is concerned, the proposal to remove the Commissioner should be taken for consideration by the Council, only if it emanated from the Chairman. It would ensure some safety to the Commissioner, in municipalities where provision for such an appointment has to be made.

8. Section 9 (2) of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee provides that the officers and servants of the Municipal Council shall be subordinate to the Commissioner. In so far as it is not intended that the officers and servants should not be subordinate to the Chairman of the Council, the section may be suitably amended to remove any ambiguity.

9. Section 12 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee may be amended to provide for the making of appointments to posts under Municipal Councils by the Commissioner and the Chairman as indicated in paragraph 5 supra.

In cases of urgency provision may be made at the same time for making temporary appointments by the respective authorities within the same limits.

10. A wholesale delegation of the Chairman's powers under the existing Act, by statute to the Commissioner, as provided in Schedules A and B referred to in section 16 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee reduces the position of the Chairman to that of a mere figure-head in District Municipalities. The schedules require re-examination and in any event, a provision should be made in the amending Bill that the exercise of these powers by the Commissioner should be subject to the control and revision of the Chairman.

A. V. BHANOJI RAO.

23rd January 1933]

[As amended by the Select Committee.]

[Changes made by the Select Committee are shown in clarendon type.

BILL No. 26 OF 1932.

*A Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act,* 1920, *for certain purposes.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, **for the purpose hereinafter appearing**; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Madras Act V of 1920.

1. This Act may be called the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, **1933.** Short title.

**2. After clause (8-B) of section 3 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—** **Amendment of section 3, Madras Act V of 1920.**

**(8–C) "Executive authority" means in the case of municipalities included in Schedule IX or notified under sub-section (2) of section 12 C the Commissioner and in the case of other municipalities, the chairman.** **Executive authority.**

3. For sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :— Amendment of section 6, Madras Act V of 1920.

"(1) The municipal authorities charged with carrying out the provisions of this Act are—

(*a*) a council;

(*b*) a chairman; **and**

**(c) an executive authority."**

4. Omitted.

**4-A. Section 11 of the said Act shall be omitted.** **Repeal of Section 11 of Madras Act V of 1920.**

**5. Sub-section (2) of section 12 of the said Act shall be omitted.** **Amendment of section 12 of Madras Act V of 1920.**

[23rd January 1933

Insertion of new sections 12-B and 12-C in Madras Act V of 1920.

6. After section 12-A of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Chairman, Vice-chairman or Councillor not to receive remuneration.

**"12-B. No chairman, vice-chairman or councillor shall receive or be paid, from the funds at the disposal of or under the control of the Council, any salary or other remuneration for services rendered by him in any capacity whatsoever.**

The Commissioner of the municipality.

**"12-C. (1) The Local Government shall, in the case of each of the municipalities included in Schedule IX or notified under sub-section (2), appoint a Commissioner.**

**(2) The Local Government may, if they think fit, by notification take power to appoint a Commissioner for any municipality not included in Schedule IX.**

**(3) The Commissioner shall, save as otherwise provided in this Act,** hold office for a period of three years **from the date of his appointment. An outgoing Commissioner shall be eligible for reappointment if otherwise qualified.**

**(4) No person who has attained the age of fifty-five years shall be eligible for appointment or continued as Commissioner.**

(5) **The Local Government may,** at any time, remove the Commissioner from office and shall do so if such removal is recommended by a resolution of the Council passed at a special meeting called for the purpose and supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the sanctioned strength of the Council.

(6) The Commissioner shall be a whole-time officer of the municipality and shall not undertake any work unconnected with his office without the sanction of the Municipal Council and the Local Government.

(7) (*a*) The Commissioner shall be paid out of the municipal fund such salary and allowances not exceeding eight hundred rupees per mensem in the aggregate as may from time to time be fixed **by the Local Government.**

**(*b*) If the Commissioner is an officer in the service of the Local Government, the municipal council shall pay to the Local Government such contribution**

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towards his leave allowances, pension and provident fund as may be payable under the rules and regulations of the branch of Government service to which he belongs and in force for the time being.

(c) If the Commissioner is not an officer in the service of the Local Government, his leave and leave allowances, his superannuation or retirement, his gratuity or pension and the proportions of his pensionary or provident fund contribution payable respectively from his salary and from the municipal fund shall be governed by regulations framed by the Local Government.

Provided that—

(i) the amount of any such leave and leave allowances, gratuity or pension, shall, in no case, without the special sanction of the Local Government, exceed what would be admissible in the case of Government servants of similar standing and status ; and

(ii) the conditions under which such allowances are granted or any leave, superannuation or retirement is sanctioned shall not without similar sanction be more favourable than those for the time being admissible to such Government servants.

(8) Leave may be granted to the Commissioner by the Local Government. Whenever such leave is granted, the Local Government shall appoint some person to officiate in his office.

7. For section 13 of the said Act and the heading " The Chairman " occurring before it, the following heading and sections shall be substituted, namely :— Substitution of new sections for section 13 of Madras Act V of 1920.

" The Chairman and the executive authority.

" 13. The Chairman of the municipal council shall— Functions of the Chairman.

(a) make arrangements for the election of the vice-chairman ;

(b) convene the meetings of the Council ; and

(c) perform all the duties and exercise all the powers specifically imposed or conferred on the chairman by this Act.

" 13-A. The executive authority of the municipal council shall— Functions of the Executive authority.

(a) carry into effect the resolutions of the council ;

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(b) furnish to the council such periodical reports regarding the progress made in carrying out the resolutions of that body in the collection of taxes as the council may direct ; and

(c) perform all the duties and exercise all the powers specifically imposed or conferred on the executive authority by this Act and subject, whenever it is hereinafter expressly so provided, to the sanction of the Council, and subject to all other restrictions, limitations and conditions hereinafter imposed, exercise the executive power for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and be directly responsible for the due fulfilment of the purposes of this Act.

Rights of Chairman where a Commissioner has been appointed.

"13 B. In the case of the municipalities included in Schedule IX or notified under sub-section (2) of section 12-C, the chairman shall have full access to all the records of the municipal council and no official correspondence between the council and the Local Government shall be conducted except through the chairman. The chairman shall be bound to transmit communications addressed through him by the Commissioner to the Local Government or by the Local Government to the Commissioner."

Repeal of section 16 of Madras Act V of 1920.

8. Section 16 of the said Act shall be omitted.

Insertion of new section 18-A in Madras Act V of 1920.

9. After section 18 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Rights and duties of the Commissioner.

"18-A. (1) (a) The Commissioner shall have the right to attend the meetings of the council or any committee thereof, and take part in the discussions thereat but shall not have the right to move any resolution or to vote.

(b) He shall attend any meeting of the council or of any committee if required to do so by the chairman.

(2) In the case of municipalities included in Schedule IX or notified under sub-section (2) of section 12-C the officers and servants of the municipal council shall be subordinate to the Commissioner.

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(3) Subject to any directions given or restrictions imposed by the Local Government or the municipal council, the Commissioner may, by order in writing, delegate any of his functions to any officer or servant of the council or to any officer of Government. The exercise or discharge of any functions so delegated shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations and conditions as may be laid down by the Commissioner and shall also be subject to his control and revision."

**10. To sub-section (1) of section 68 of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—** Amendment of section 68, Madras Act V of 1920.

**"Provided that in the case of municipalities included in Schedule IX or notified under sub-section (2) of section 12 C,** the Commissioner shall exercise the power of making on behalf of the council all contracts whereof the value or amount does not exceed one thousand rupees and the council shall not exercise or delegate such power."

**11. To sub-section (1) of section 69 of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—** Amendment of section 69, Madras Act V of 1920.

**"Provided that in the case of municipalities included in Schedule IX or notified under sub-section (2) of section 12 C, every such contract shall be signed by the Commissioner."**

**12. For section 73 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—** Substitution of new section for section 73 in Madras Act V of 1920.

**"73. Save as provided in sections 12 C and 72, appointments to all posts under the municipal council the pay or the maximum pay of which exceeds eighty rupees per mensem shall be made by the council and appointments to all other posts under the Council shall be made by the executive authority, subject to any rules which the Local Government may make in this behalf.**

**Provided that in case of emergency—**

**(a) the executive authority may appoint temporarily such officers and servants as may in his opinion be required for the purposes of this Act and the employment of whom for any particular work has not been prohibited by any resolution of the municipal council ; and**

**(b) every appointment made under clause (a) shall be reported by the executive authority to the council at its next meeting."**

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Amendment of section 305, Madras Act V of 1920.

13. For section 305 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Power of Local Government to alter schedules.

" 305. (1) The Local Government may make rules altering, adding to or cancelling any of the following Schedules to this Act, namely :—

Schedules II, III, IV, V and VI.

(2) The Local Government may by notification include any municipality in Schedule IX but shall not remove therefrom any municipality so included.

(3) All references made in this Act to any of the aforesaid Schedules shall be construed as referring to such Schedules as for the time being amended in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), as the case may be."

Amendment of section 305-A, Madras Act V of 1920.

14. In section 305 A of the said Act, for the word and figures " section 305 " the words and figures " sub-section (1) of section 305 " shall be substituted.

15. After Schedule VIII to the said Act, the following Schedule shall be added, namely :—

SCHEDULE IX.

*List of municipalities for which commissioners shall be appointed.* [See sections 3 (8 C) and 12 C].

1 Bellary, 2 Bezwada, 3 Calicut, 4 Cocanada, 5 Coimbatore, 6 Conjeeveram, 7 Coonoor, 8 Cuddalore, 9 Ellore, 10 Guntur, 11 Kumbakonam, 12 Madura, 13 Mangalore, 14 Masulipatam, 15 Nellore, 16 Negapatam, 17 Ootacamund, 18 Palamcottah, 19 Rajahmundry, 20 Salem, 21 Tanjore, 22 Tinnevelly, 23 Trichinopoly, 24 Tuticorin, 25 Vellore and 26 Vizagapatam.

Amendment of certain provisions of Madras Act V of 1920.

16. (1) In the provisions of the said Act specified in Schedule A annexed to this Act, for the word " chairman " wherever it occurs the words " executive authority " shall be substituted.

(2) The provisions of the said Act specified in the first two columns of Schedule B annexed to this Act are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner specified in the third and fourth columns thereof.

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17. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act— Saving as regards the paid Chairman of the Coonoor Municipality.

(a) the paid Chairman of the Coonoor Municipal Council who is in office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to hold his office as paid chairman until his present term of office expires and a commissioner shall not be appointed to that municipality during the said term ; and

(b) the said chairman shall during the said term of office be deemed to be the executive authority of the Coonoor Municipality for all the purposes of the *said Act as amended by this Act.*

## SCHEDULE A.

[See section 16 (1).]

Sections 15, 20 (1) and (3), 21, 22, 33 (2), 34 (2), 35, 37 (1), 50 (4), 64, 70 (2), 75, 76, 80, 82 (2) Proviso (a) (ii) 87 (1) and (3) (a), 88, 89 (1) (a) and (2) (a), 90 (3), 91, 95, 96, 97, 98 (1), 101, 102 (1) and (3), 103, 104 (1), 105 (1) and (4), 106, 107, 108 (1) and (4), 109, 131 (1) and (2), 132 (1), 134 (1) and (3), 139, 140, 141, 142 (2), 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 158, 165 (2), 167 (2), 168 (1), (2) and (4), 169-Explanation, 172, 173, 174A (1) and (4) (a), 177, 178, 181, 182 (1), 183 (2) and (6), 184, 186 (1), 187, 188, 189 (2) and (3), 190 (1) and (3), 193 (4), 195, 197 (1), 198, 199, 200, 201, 202 (1), 203, 205 (1) and (3), 206, 208 (1), 209, 210, 211 (1), 212, 214, 216 and heading thereto, 217 (2), 218, 219, 220 (1), 221, 222, 223, 224, 226, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236 (1), 237, 238 (1), 242, 245 (1) and (2), 246 (1) and (2), 247, 249 (2), (3) and (4), 253 (1), 255, 256, 257, 258, 261, 269, 270, 270C, 270D, 271, 272 (1), (2) and (3), 273, 274, 282, 284 (c), 285, 288 (1), (2) and (4), 289, 290, 291 (1) and (2), 294, 297 (1), 301, 308 (b), 317, 319, 321 (1), (5), (6), (8) and (11), 322 (1), 325, 330, 331 (1) (c), 333 (1), 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339 (2), 340 (1), (2) and (3), 341 (3), 342, 343, 346, 347, 349, 351 and 361.

SCHEDULE III.—Rule 11.

SCHEDULE IV.—Rules 2 (1), 3, 4 (1), 5 (1), 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 (3), 19, 23 (b), (c) and (d), 24, 26 (b), 27, 28A (1) and (2), 29 (1) and (2), 30 (1), (2) and (5), 32, 35, 36A, 55 (1), 56, 59 and 62 and appendices A and B.

SCHEDULES VII and VIII.

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## SCHEDULE B.

[See section 16 (2).]

| Section. | Sub-section or clause. | *For the words.* | *Substitute the words.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 18 | (1) | any of his functions. | any of his functions including his functions as executive authority if he is also the executive authority. |
| 18 | (2) | his functions except those of | his functions including where he is also the executive authority his functions as such except those of |
| 18 | (3) | any of his functions .. | any of his functions including his functions as executive authority if he is also the executive authority. |
| 18 | (3) proviso (ii). | ninety days in any year in the case of an unpaid chairman and fifteen days in the case of a paid chairman. | ninety days in any year. |
| 18 | (4) | the chairman may by an order in writing | the chairman may, where he is also the executive authority, by order in writing. |
| 19 | .. | chairman .. .. | chairman or executive authority. |
| 39 | (1) | or chairman .. .. | chairman or executive authority |
| 41 | (3) (b) | powers and duties of the municipal authorities. | functions of the council and of its chairman, including where the chairman is also the executive authority, his functions as such |
| 41 | (3) (b) | paid chairman .. | commissioner |
| 71 | (1) | If, in any municipality, there is no salary attached to the office of chairman | In any municipality which is neither included in Schedule IX nor notified under sub-section (2) of section 12-C. |
| 196 | .. | chairman's license .. | licence of the executive authority. |
| 218 | (3) | chairman's opinion .. | opinion of the executive authority |
| 249 | (1) | chairman's licence .. | licence of the executive authority |
| 327 | (1) | bear the signature of the chairman | bear the signature of the chairman or executive authority |
| 327 | (4) | *facsimile of the signature of the chairman.* | *facsimile of the signature* of the chairman or executive authority. |
| Heading to sections 325 to 327. | .. | Chairman's powers of entry and inspection. | Powers of entry and inspection of the executive authority. |
| 350 | (4) | the chairman .. .. | the chairman, the executive authority or |
| 352 | .. | *or any municipal chairman* | or any municipal chairman, executive authority |

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| Section. (1) | Sub-section or clause. (2) | For the words. (3) | Substitute the words. (4) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 352 | .. | direction of any municipal chairman | direction of any municipal chairman or executive authority. |
| 353 | (1) | chairman and every councillor | chairman, every councillor, and the executive authority |
| 353 A | .. | chairman or any councillor | chairman, any councillor or the executive authority |
| 355 | (1) (b) | assist the chairman .. | assist the chairman, the executive authority. |
| 356 | (1) (b) | vesting in the chairman | vesting in the chairman or the executive authority. |
| 359 | .. | chairman, any councillor | chairman, any councillor, the executive authority |
| .. | .. | any person with whom the chairman has entered into a contract on behalf of the council | any person with whom a contract has been entered into on behalf of the council |
| 368 | (1) | and its chairman .. | and its chairman and executive authority |
| 368 | (3) | and of the chairman until a chairman has been elected by the council | of the chairman until a chairman has been elected by the council, and of the executive authority until a chairman has been elected or a commissioner has been appointed, as the case may be. |

# APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item IX—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 104 supra.]

## LIST OF POSTS ON Rs. 500 PER MENSEM AND ABOVE CREATED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 1932.

PERMANENT—Nil.

TEMPORARY.

| Department and designation of the post. | Pay per mensem. | Period of tenure. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | | |
| *(i) Extension of previous sanctions.* | | | |
| Finance Department— Additional Secretary to Government, Finance Department, for revision of the scales of pay and of the statutory rules relating to conditions of service. | Pay in the regular line in the I.C.S., plus special pay of Rs. 250. | From 18th October 1932 to 31st December 1932. | The post was originally sanctioned for six months from 18th April 1932 and extended up to 31st December 1932. |
| Law (General) Department— Additional District Munsif, Salem. | Grade pay in the I.C.S. | From 4th July 1932 to the date of the completion of the judicial training. | The post was created to provide for the judicial training of Mr. P. N. Ramaswami Ayyar, I.C.S. |
| *(ii) Posts newly created.* | | | |
| Finance Department— Assistant Secretary to Government. Finance Department. | 500—50—800 | From 2nd August 1932 to 31st December 1932. | To assist the Additional Secretary to Government for the revision of salaries. |
| Law (General) Department— Additional Sub-Judge, Bezwada. | 650 | One year from the date on which the Sub-Judge takes charge. | To reduce the arrears in the Sub-Court, Bezwada. |
| Public Works and Labour Department— Special Officer for the investigation of the feasibility of reduction of stock work and establishment in the Public Works Stores. | 5,000 | About three months from 16th July 1932. | The officer will be paid in the following instalments:— Rs. 1,500 after the first month. Rs. 1,500 after end of second month. Rs. 2,000 after submission of the final report. |

S. A VENKATARAMAN,
*Deputy Secretary to Government,*
*Finance Department.*

## APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item IX—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 104 supra.]

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

### U.O. NOTE No. 24975-4, DATED 11TH NOVEMBER 1932.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answers given to question Nos. 152 and 153 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th August 1932 the following further information is laid on the table of the House:—

*Legislative Council question No. 152 by Mr. C. Indriah.*

The District Magistrate of West Godavari has reported that Tallapragada Narayanamurti received some injuries on the head and that they were all declared by the Medical Officer, Tanuku, to be of a simple nature.

*Legislative Council question No. 153 by Mr. C. Indriah.*

It is reported that the leader of the volunteers was Tallapragada Prakasarayudu and not Kasturi Prakasarayudu as stated in the answer given to the question on the 5th August 1932. He received fifteen contusions. Of these six were on the hands and two on the head. The injuries were all of a simple nature. Neither of his hands was seriously injured.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
*Chief Secretary.*

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## APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide item IX—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 105 supra.]

**G.O. No. 2399, Revenue, dated 30th November 1932.**

On 15th March 1932, M.R.Ry. Swami A. S. Sahajananda Avargal, M.L.C., while speaking on a reduction motion under Demand X of the demands for grants for 1932–33, made several allegations against M.R.Ry. C. Duraiswami Ayyangar Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, South Arcot district. On 7th April 1932, he sent an English summary of his Tamil speech to the Hon'ble the Revenue Member and asked him to take suitable action in the matter. On 6th August 1932, he sent a further communication on the subject.

2. The Government have examined in the light of a report received from the Board of Revenue the charges made by Swami Sahajananda. The result of the examination is as follows:—

(1) *Killai Procession affair.*—The allegation is that Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar showed caste prejudice in issuing, in circumstances which did

not warrant any such action, an order in February 1932 under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, on the Adi-Dravidas of a village in Chidambaram taluk prohibiting them from taking a procession along a public road. The Government find that Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar's action was entirely in accord with the instructions he received from the District Magistrate, and that the District Magistrate fully approved the action taken by him. There is no reason whatever to suppose that Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar showed any bias against the Adi-Dravidas.

(2) *An unburied Adi-Dravida corpse.*—The allegation is that Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar delayed the issue of an order for the burial of an Adi-Dravida corpse in Perambattu village for two or three days. The facts are that a petition was presented to Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar on 10th November 1931, and he sent it the same day to the Sub-Inspector for immediate enquiry. The Sub-Inspector reported on the 11th that he had made arrangements for the burial.

(3) *A visit to the Nandanar School.*—The allegation is that Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar is so much caste-ridden that he did not, for fear of pollution, enter the premises of the Nandanar School, Chidambaram, which he had to inspect in some connexion in October 1930. The allegation that Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar showed caste prejudice in not entering the school is obviously a surmise incapable of proof. It is however certain that there could have been no such incident on 25th October 1930 as alleged in M.R.Ry. Swami Sahajananda's letter, dated 6th August 1932, because Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar was not then in the division.

(4) *C.C. No.* 13 *of* 1931.—The allegation is that the Sessions Judge modified the order passed by Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar in C.C. No. 13 of 1931, and commented adversely on his judgment in the case. The sentence imposed by Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar was in the main upheld by the Sessions Judge, and the High Court refused to interfere. There is no foundation whatever for any insinuation against Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar.

(5) *Criminal Tribes Act case.*—It is alleged that as a result of incorrect comments made by Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar on the calendar relating to a case disposed of by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Vriddhachalam, under the Criminal Tribes Act, the District Magistrate discharged a prisoner from jail and sent up the judgment to the High Court for revision but that the High Court found the judgment of the Sub-Magistrate to be in order. The suggestion that Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar's comments and report were wrong is completely incorrect. The case was not sent to the High Court at all. The District Magistrate and the Government completely accepted the recommendation of Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar.

(6) *Interference in a criminal case.*—The allegation is that Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar influenced the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Vriddhachalam, on behalf of a person who was being tried in the Sub-Magistrate's Court. The allegation is denied by the officer who tried the case.

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(7) *Ill-treatment of village officers.*—It is said that Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar ill-treats village officers and uses filthy language in speaking to ryots. No evidence has been quoted in support of this charge.

(8) *Transfer of a Taluk Head Accountant* and (9) *Ousting of a clerk.*—The allegations are that the Deputy Collector got the Taluk Head Accountant, Chidambaram, transferred as he did not depute a taluk office peon to work permanently under him and that he compelled a clerk to go on leave in order to provide for an acting clerk who would otherwise have been ousted. These are matters of departmental discipline and official posting in which there is no evidence of any impropriety.

(10) *Chidambaram Panchayat Court.*—The charge against the Deputy Collector is that be allowed the village munsif of Chidambaram to continue his court after the constitution of the panchayat court and that he interfered in its administration. The District Magistrate has no fault whatever to find with Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar's action in connexion with the constitution or administration of the panchayat court.

(11) *Recommendation of one Ramanujachari for a karnam's appointment.*—It is alleged that Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar asked the Tahsildar of Chidambaram to recommend one Ramanujachari (a fellow caste-man) for a karnam's appointment but that the Tahsildar did not do so. The truth is exactly contrary to the allegation made. The Tahsildar recommended Ramanujachari, but Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar appointed someone else.

(12) *Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar's health.*—The allegation is that Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar is suffering from a chronic disease of the lungs and it is suggested that he should be examined by a Medical Board. There is no reason to suppose that his health is bad.

3. Thus in items (2), (5) and (11) specified in the preceding paragraph, the allegations are demonstrably baseless, while in the remaining cases there is no reason whatever to suppose that Mr. Duraiswami Ayyangar has behaved improperly. The Government consider that in fairness to the officer the result of their investigation into the charges made by M.R.Ry. Swami Sahajananda Avargal, M.L.C., should be brought to the notice of the Legislative Council, where the allegations were first made. These proceedings will be laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. A. THORNE,
*Secretary to Government.*

To the Secretary, Legislative Council.
,, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement (with reference to correspondence ending with its reference D. No. 2443/32-2 (Confdl.), dated 5th October 1932).
,, Law (General) Department.
,, Public (General) Department.

7 MAR 1933

# THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

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**Tuesday, the 24th January 1933.**

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur.
Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indriah, Mr. C.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, Mr. C. E.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, The
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Luker, Mr. F. G.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.
Maharaja of Venkatagiri, The
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. Gade.
Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. C.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Stanes, Mr. F. J.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur, The
Zamindar of Chemudu, The
Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The
Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS

### Education

*Delay in the publication of the detailed text-book in Telugu for the Higher Elementary Grade of the T.S.L.C. Examination,* 1934.

* 462 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for the detailed Telugu text-book for the Higher Elementary grade of the T.S.L.C. Examination of 1934 were received in the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras;

(*b*) when the editor was required to prepare the manuscript;

(*c*) when the manuscript for the book was received from the editor;

(*d*) when the manuscript was sent to the Government Press for printing;

(*e*) whether the book has been published and, if so, when copies were made available to the public;

(*f*) if the book was not ready in July, what the reason was for the delay; and

(*g*) whether it is a fact that remuneration was paid to the editor in March 1932 by the Secretary before the work was completed; if so, whether the Secretary was permitted to do so; if not permitted, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

*A.*—(*a*) On 25th September 1931.

(*b*) On 16th October 1931.

(*c*) *Poetry portion.*—The editor reported on the 25th November 1931, that on the 5th of that month he sent the manuscript of the poetry portion (except 20 lines) to the Convener of the Advisory Committee; as the latter mislaid it, a duplicate copy of the complete poetry portion was received on 7th May 1932.

*Prose portion.*—On 27th January 1932.

(*d*) Poetry portion on 10th May 1932. Prose portion on 27th January 1932.

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(e) Yes; from 16th December 1932.

(f) Owing to the pressure of other urgent work it was not possible for the Government Press to attend to the printing of the text-book.

(g) The remuneration was paid as soon as the manuscript was ready. The Secretary had the necessary permission.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" May I ask the hon. Minister to let me know who is the gentleman who is the Convener of the Advisory Committee, who lost the duplicate copy of the poetry portion ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" Notice."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" Are not these papers kept in the office ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" I suppose so."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" So, is it the office which lost the papers or mislaid it ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" I presume so."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I ask, if a duplicate copy of the complete poetry portion was received on 7th May 1932, when the amount of remuneration was paid to him ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" Notice."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" If the amount has been paid much earlier, may I know if it was done merely with a view to avoid the surrender of the grant or merely to enable the grant to be spent ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" I cannot say offhand whether it was paid much earlier."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" In answer to clause (g), it is said, ' The remuneration was paid as soon as the manuscript was ready. The Secretary had the necessary permission.' May I know if the Secretary has general permission to pay whenever and wherever he likes ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" He had permission to pay in this particular case."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" In view of the fact that he had permission to pay in this case, does it mean that he has permission to do so in other cases also ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" I do not think so."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" Is such general permission given to him in other cases also ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" Notice, Sir."

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Was it a written or oral permission in this case?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Notice."

*Admission of Oriya candidates for the B.Ed. course in the Training College at Rajahmundry.*

*463 *Q.*—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of candidates who are trained in the Training College at Rajahmundry for the B.Ed. degree examination of the Andhra University;

(*b*) the number of Oriya candidates admitted for training in 1932–33 in the Training College at Rajahmundry, for the said examination;

(*c*) the number of Oriya candidates who applied for such admission; and

(*d*) the authority that makes the selection?

*A.*—(*a*) One hundred.

(*b*) Four were selected for admission but only two joined.

(*c*) Ten.

(*d*) The College Selection Committee.

*Admission of students into the Government Training School at Bellary.*

*464 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of students in the secondary classes in the Government Training School, Bellary, at present and the number of those among them who are natives of Bellary district;

(*b*) the number of students in the secondary classes in the Government Training School, Hospet, during 1928–29 and 1929–30;

(*c*) the number of applications for admission to the junior and senior secondary classes of the Government Training School, Hospet, in 1930–31 and 1931–32 respectively;

(*d*) whether any students were admitted to the junior section of the above school during the said two years and if so, how many in each year and if none, why; and

(*e*) the arrangements, if any, made to open secondary classes during 1932–33?

*A.*—(*a*) Total number of students .. .. .. 70
Number from the Bellary district .. .. 23

(*b*) 1928–29 .. .. .. .. .. 22
1929–30 .. .. .. .. .. 12

| | Number of applicants for the Junior class. | Number of applicants for the Senior class. |
|---|---|---|
| (*c*) 1930–31 | .. | .. |
| 1931–32 | 11 | .. |

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(*d*) None. Admissions to the secondary training class in Hospet have to be made only in alternate years. According to this arrangement, admissions should have been made in 1931–32; but of the 11 candidates who applied in that year only two were qualified for admission. This number being too small, no junior class was formed.

(*e*) A secondary training class was not opened in the Government Training School, Hospet, in 1932–33 as the number of candidates who applied for training in that class was only three, and as one of these was admitted into the Training School, Bellary.

## Public Works

*Qualifications of the Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras.*

* 465 *Q.*—Mr. V. T. Arasu: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the qualifications of the present Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras; and

(*b*) the date on which, and the period for which, the appointment was made?

*A.*—(*a*) (1) Fellow of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors (F.I.A.A.).

(2) Associate of the Indian Institute of Architects (A.I.I.A.).

(3) Practical experience of more than ten years as Director of Town-Planning, Madras.

(*b*) On 30th January 1932 afternoon. The appointment has not been made for any definite period. The Director of Town-Planning holds the post of Consulting Architect in addition.

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that F.I.A.A. is nowhere recognized as a suitable qualification for appointment as the Consulting Architect, as the R.I.B.A.?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"I am not aware."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"May I know if the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that F.I.A.A. can be obtained by any layman by payment of a certain fee?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"I know nothing about it."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"In that case, may I know whether the Government have made enquiries and satisfied themselves that the present incumbent is fully qualified to hold the post of Consulting Architect?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"I presume he can do the work to which he has been appointed."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know if the Government have advertised before making this appointment and called for applications from qualified people?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" No advertisement has been made."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether the Government are aware that there are men available in the Madras Presidency who are fully qualified, being Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I do not know whether there are men available or not."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know if the present incumbent has applied to Government for leave in order to proceed to England and qualify himself hereafter?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I am not aware of it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" If the Government know that qualified men are available will they call for applications?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" If there is necessity, they will do so."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know if the Government first ascertained whether this gentleman is fully qualified or not?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" They thought that he could do the work."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Do the Government think that any one can do that work?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Not any one, but one who is qualified to do the work."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know if the Government are satisfied that this gentleman is qualified to do the work?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" If they were not satisfied, they would not have appointed him."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know why applications were not called for?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Because this gentleman was thought fit for the post by the Government, and the Government did not think it necessary to call for applications."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether Government came to the conclusion that this gentleman has the necessary qualification for the post of Consulting Architect?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" At the time of the appointment, he was considered fit to occupy the post."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Is it as a matter of retrenchment that they combined the appointment of the Director of Town-Planning with that of the Consulting Architect?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" That is so, Sir."

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Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" May I know the additional remuneration paid for holding the post of Consulting Architect? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" I think he is paid Rs. 200 for the additional work."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" If such an amount is paid, where does retrenchment come in? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" Instead of appointing a full-time officer, only an allowance is paid to this officer for the additional work."

## Local Self-Government

*Cases of alleged irregularities in the conduct of elections to local bodies.*

* 466 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the districts are in which taluk and district board elections have been held so far under the amended Act;

(*b*) how many petitions from candidates alleging irregularities and other defects in the conduct of elections were received by Government from each of the districts in which local board elections have been held;

(*c*) how the Government disposed of those petitions;

(*d*) whether the Government ordered re-election in any case; and

(*e*) if so, in how many cases and on what grounds?

*A.*—(*a*) Except for 2 circles in the Tanjore Taluk Board and for the District and Taluk Boards in the Kistna district, elections have been completed in all the districts in the *Presidency*.

(*b*) & (*c*) Numerous petitions were received, some by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and others by Government. In a few cases, Government set aside the orders of the Election Officers irregularly accepting or rejecting nomination papers. In some cases, where the poll had been stopped before the prescribed hour owing to the unruly behaviour of the mob outside the polling stations or other causes, a continuation poll was ordered in those stations on a fresh date fixed by the Inspector or the Government. Government ordered a fresh poll only in one case, as it was reported that a continuation poll ordered for 2 hours had proved infructuous.

(*d*) The answer is in the negative.

(*e*) The question does not arise.

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—" In answer to clauses (*b*) and (*c*), it is said, 'Numerous petitions were received, some by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and others by Government.' In view of that, may I know what steps the Government propose to take to minimize the irregularities? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The steps to be taken in each case should be considered on its merits."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"In view of the fact that there were a large number of petitions alleging irregularities, may I ask if the hon. the Chief Minister proposes to take some action in the matter?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I cannot answer a general question like that. If specific complaints are received, they will be investigated."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Is the hon. Chief Minister satisfied that the conduct of local board elections all over the Presidency has been quite satisfactory?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I cannot say that they have been quite satisfactory throughout. But Government did whatever lay in their power to have them conducted satisfactorily."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether Government contemplate issuing a report about the conduct of local board elections in this Presidency after the same is completed?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"There is no intention of doing so at present. If it is considered desirable, the Government will consider the matter."

*Extension of the date fixed for the publication of the final electoral roll of the taluk boards in the Kistna district.*

* 467 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the period for the publication of the final electoral roll of the taluk boards in the Kistna district has been extended from 4th December 1932 to 22nd December 1932; and

(b) if so, why this extension was made in the Kistna district?

A.—(a) The date of publication of the final electoral roll of the taluk boards in the Kistna district has been last postponed to the 28th February 1933.

(b) A change in the holder of the office of District Election Officer and the receipt of about 80,000 claims for and objections to inclusion in the electoral registers of taluks except Gudivada contribute to the delay in the publication of the final electoral roll. Some twenty to thirty thousand claims and objections are also expected to be filed in the Gudivada taluk.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Will the hon. the Chief Minister state the reasons which necessitated the Government to postpone the publication of the final electoral roll?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The reasons are given in the answer to the question."

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Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"May I know whether the hon. the Chief Minister will be pleased to state as to who will have to bear the cost of the republication of these electoral rolls, whether it is the Government or the taluk boards?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"The taluk boards."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"Is it suggested that the previous Election Officer omitted the names of 80,000 voters in the electoral rolls?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"It was no case of omission, but that there were 80,000 claims for and objection to inclusion in the rolls. In all these cases, the claims and objections have to be examined so that the proper names may be entered in the registers."

Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi:—"Is it not that the large number of claims and objections was due to the extension of the period for receipt of objections? Some three extensions have been made within a period of one month."

The hon. the President:—"The hon. Member will please sit down to receive an answer."

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"Extensions first of all were made at the request of one party or the other. After a large number of claims and objections were received, it was found necessary to extend the date, as each application has to be looked into on its merits and notices given to the parties."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"May I know who the parties concerned are who made representations to Government?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"The Inspector reports that one instance is the Raja of Mirzapuram. Another is the Raja of Chellapalli. There were others also."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"On what grounds did they apply for extension?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"They wanted time to submit claims and objections."

Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi:—"Has such extension been made in any other district than Kistna?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"Might have been made. I cannot answer it offhand."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"Were the applications of the Raja of Chellapalli and the Raja of Mirzapuram made in a representative capacity?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"They made their representations to the Inspector of Local Boards, and the Government is responsible for the extensions so given."

Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi:—"Were the applications made only to ask for extension?"

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The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" I will just read the report of the Inspector: 'It will further be noted in this connexion that the previous hon. Member ordered that no election proceedings could be held during the Legislative Council sessions or when the Tanjore Conference took place. In compliance with this order, and in view of the fact that the leading men of the Kistna district would be absent, the dates for the receipt of the presentation of claims and objections were extended. The Raja of Mirzapuram wanted slight adjustment, and the Raja of Chellapalli represented to the Inspector that there should be a slight adjournment of the dates fixed for the disposal of claims and objections'."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know what the *locus standi* of these gentlemen is with reference to these elections? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" I presume they represent their parties in the local boards."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Do the Government recognize the existence of such parties in the local boards? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" The Government have to take into consideration the several interests."

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" May I know whether the District Board of Kistna or the taluk boards concerned, did at any time, ask the Government to postpone the dates? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" No, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I ask whether there were any representations from the members of the public other than those quoted by the hon. Minister? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" I cannot say offhand. I must ascertain it from the Inspector."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I ask whether the receipt of claims and objections was peculiar to this district alone or was it so in the case of other districts also? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" I think there was a large number of claims and objections in this district more than any other district."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" What has the Legislative Council session or the Tanjore Conference to do with these elections in the Kistna district? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" I cannot answer the question offhand. I want notice to look into the papers."

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI :—" In addition to Kistna District Election Officer, will the election officers of Guntur and Ellore be ordered to dispose of these applications? "

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The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The progress done by the present Election Officer in the matter of disposals will be examined, and if Government are not satisfied with the progress, additional staff will be appointed."

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—"At the rate of the present disposals, it will take three or four months to finish the work?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"When the Government receive the report, the matter will be considered to expedite disposals."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Will the Government consider whether it is not desirable to appoint another Election Officer instead of postponing dates?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have already answered the question."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the District Board of Kistna or the taluk boards concerned were ever consulted as to the desirability of postponing the dates already fixed? If so, what was their reply?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I think it is unnecessary to consult them with reference to the disposal of claims and objections. Sufficient time should be allowed for the disposal of those matters."

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"May I know if the Government have cancelled the order already passed appointing an additional election officer for Guntur?" 11-15 a.m.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"There cannot be any cross-examination."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what the peculiar circumstances of the Kistna district were which necessitated the postponement of election?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have already answered the question. There were a large number of claims and petitions received regarding the preparation of the electoral rolls."

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—"May I know when the elections will be held?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"After the claims and objections have been disposed of, a date will be fixed; but I am afraid I am now unable to give the exact date."

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—"Supposing it becomes necessary to postpone elections for six or seven months, will the hon. Minister appoint an additional Election Officer?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I presume the elections will be over in a month or two."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"When the Government thought fit to take cognizance of representations made by private individuals, may I know what prevented them from consulting the district board concerned?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"District boards are in no case consulted in regard to the postponement of elections."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"May I know if it is a fact *that until the date was extended, there was no claim petition received?*"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"As stated in the report I read out, at the request of both parties the date has been extended. First the date for filing claims was extended and afterwards, when a large number of claims were received, it was found necessary to extend the time."

*Postponement of the elections to the local boards in the Kistna district.*

* 468 *Q.*—Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Kistna is the only district in which elections to the local boards are not yet held;

(*b*) whether in respect of the Kistna district local boards elections, the period for receiving claims and objections has been extended from 15th November 1932 to 1st December 1932 and again to 10th December 1932, and the period for publication of final roll of voters has been extended from 4th December 1932 to 22nd December 1932, and then to 3rd January 1933 and again to 10th January 1933; and

(*c*) why so many extensions have been made?

*A.*—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The period for publication of claims and objections has been last extended up to 10th January 1933 and that for the publication of the final electoral roll up to the 28th February 1933.

(*c*) A change of the District Election Officer and the receipt of about 80,000 claims for and objections to the inclusion in the electoral registers of taluks (except Gudivada) contribute to the delay in the publication of the final roll. Some twenty to thirty thousand claims and objections are also expected to be filed in the Gudivada taluk.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"May I know if any claims and petitions were received before the first extension of the date?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"I had not asked for that information in the report. I presume that some claims might have been received before the first extension. Owing to the large number of claims and objections the parties wanted to present, they asked for extension."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"In view of the large number of claims filed and in view of the fact that the date has been fixed as

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28th February for the publication of the electoral rolls, will the hon. Minister take the necessary steps to see that all the claims are disposed of before then and that what he has undertaken is carried out?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I would see that the necessary steps are taken to dispose of the claims and objections in time."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"When was the claim of the Raja of *Mirzapuram made?*"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have no information."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Was it before or after the hon. the Chief Minister took office?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I think it was before I took office."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the Government would act as in the case of the Kistna district if similar objections are received *on similar occasions in respect of other districts?*"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"If any representation is made and the Government feel that it is worthy of consideration, they will consider."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Do the Government feel that the petitions filed by the Rajas of Mirzapuram and Chellapalli are reasonable and that they should interfere?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Were the representations of the Rajas of Chellapalli and Mirzapuram made simultaneously?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"No."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Whose was received earlier?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I cannot say."

*Exemption of the Motor lorries owned by the Burmah-Shell Company from the levy of fees by the Local Boards and Municipalities.*

* 469 *Q.*—Mr. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Government orders have been sent to local boards and municipalities directing them not to levy fees for the petrol and oil lorries owned by the Burmah-Shell Company running in the mufassal stations;

(*b*) whether such order is in conformity with the provisions of the several Acts relating thereto;

(*c*) what the special reasons are which actuated the Government in issuing such orders;

(*d*) how many such lorries are being run in this Presidency both by the Burmah-Shell Company and other petrol companies;

(e) what will be the total amount of loss which the local boards and municipalities incur on account of such exemption;

(f) whether they are private lorries or lorries owned by business firms for the purpose of conveying petrol from one place to another;

(g) whether such exemption applies or has been granted to the Standard Oil Company and other similar companies; and

(h) if not, the reasons why the exemption has not been granted to all petrol companies?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) G.Os.* No. 781, L. & M., dated 29th February 1932, and No. 1263, L. & M., dated 6th April 1932, are laid on the table.

(d), (e) & (f) The Government have no information.

(g) & (h) The orders quoted above are applicable to all private lorries.

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"May I know the reason why the Government thought fit to exempt lorries belonging to the Burmah-Shell Company from the payment of licence fees when they are making money out of them?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"The Government made no distinction whatever between these lorries and other lorries. The Committee appointed to examine the incidence of taxation recommended that all private vehicles should be exempted."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"Do the Government think that the lorries owned by the above company are private lorries and are not used in furtherance of their trade?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"As they are not plying for hire, they come under the category of private lorries."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"In view of the fact that these lorries use the roads more frequently than even lorries plying for hire, will the Government revise their order and direct them to pay the usual licence fee?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"If they are hired lorries, certainly they would have to pay."

Mr. Yakub Hasan:—"Are the lorries employed by other firms for carrying goods also exempt from this tax?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"Yes, I think so."

*Reintroduction of tolls for non-motor vehicles.*

* 470 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what percentage of the toll fees was collected from motor and non-motor vehicles respectively in each of the three years preceding the year in which the abolition of tolls came into effect; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the question of reintroducing tolls for non-motor vehicles?

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* Printed as Appendix I on pages 252-253 infra.

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*A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*a*) of this question, may I know whether the Government ever considered it necessary to obtain information in connexion with the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I do not think it is possible to have that information."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether, in connexion with the examination of the question of the reintroduction of tolls for non-motor vehicles, the Government think of obtaining this information?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I am afraid it is not possible to obtain this information as the receipts from motor vehicles are not separately shown in the books."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know if even an approximate estimate cannot be got?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Even when the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill was under consideration, the Government made an attempt to get this information, but it was found impossible to get it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In answer to (*b*) it is stated that the Government are considering the matter. When they have not got the data on the basis of which they have to consider the matter, what is it that they are considering?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"They have got sufficient data for total receipts, but not accurate information about the receipts from motor vehicles and non-motor vehicles separately."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know whether approximate figures cannot be got from the various municipalities in connexion with this matter?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I am afraid, no."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I ask the hon. Minister to call for this information?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I will consider the question, but I am afraid it is not possible to get accurate information."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the Government have received representations from the public at large protesting against the introduction of tolls for non-motor vehicles?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Many representations have been received for and against. The question was placed before the Advisory Committee for Local and Municipal Affairs and a decision was taken."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"*From whom were representations for the introduction of tolls received? Were they from the municipalities or from the public at large?*"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Representations were received from municipalities as well as from persons interested in the better upkeep of the roads."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know the names of such persons, Sir?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I cannot give the names offhand."

*Unauthorized improvements to the water works at Trichinopoly.*

* 471 *Q.*—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware if the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, has started the work of the improvements to the Water Works, Trichinopoly, and incurred expenditure to a large extent without the sanction of the Sanitary Engineer and the Government; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

*A.*—(*a*) It has recently been brought to the notice of the Government that there is a scheme of improvements to the Water Works, Trichinopoly, under execution without technical sanction for the same having been accorded by the Sanitary Engineering Department.

(*b*) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR:—"May I ask the hon. Minister whether he will be pleased to instruct the Inspector of Municipal Councils not to make expenditure until the sanction of the Sanitary Engineer to Government is obtained?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Government recently got official information that some works have been undertaken and they called for report. As this report is not yet in their hands, it is difficult for them to say what their attitude would be."

Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR:—"I may assure the Government that expenditure is being incurred. When that is the case, may I ask whether the Government will not be pleased to ask their Inspector of Municipal Councils to stop the works at this stage at least?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"We have called for information. The Government must first of all satisfy themselves that such unauthorized expenditure is being incurred."

Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR:—"May I know when the information will be placed before the Council?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"It has been called for. It has not been received."

## Agency Tracts

*Control of education in the Agency tracts by the Revenue department.*

* 472 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state for how long the control of education in the Agency tracts has been vested in the Revenue department, and the advantages the new system has over the old one under which the control was vested in the Education department?

*A.*—The control of education in the Agency tracts was at no time vested solely in the officers of the Educational Department. It remained primarily with the Agents and the Special Assistant Agents who acted in consultation with the officers of the Educational Department. A separate Agency Educational Officer was assisting the Agency Commissioner, and later, the Agents until 1929, when the post was abolished. As it was found that the District Educational Officers could not efficiently perform the duties assigned to the Agency Educational Officer in addition to their work in the plains, the Government issued orders in December 1929 entrusting those duties so far as they related to elementary schools to the Special Assistant Agents, leaving the control of all secondary and training schools to the District Educational Officers concerned. The control of secondary and of training schools under Government management was, however, transferred to the Agents and the Special Assistant Agents, respectively, in 1931, the District Educational Officer's functions being confined to the periodical inspection of these institutions. District Educational Officers were able to spend little time in the Agency and were not in close touch with the special conditions in that area. Agents and Special Assistant Agents, on the other hand, frequently tour in the Agency and are well acquainted with the conditions of the schools and the educational needs of the inhabitants. They are, therefore, in a position to exercise better supervision over the schools.

## Irrigation

*The Tungabhadra Project.*

* 473 *Q.*—Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the progress made in the negotiations between the Madras Government and the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam regarding the long pending Tungabhadra Project;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Mettur Project is almost finished and, if not, whether the Government will state the time that is likely to be taken for the completion of all the works connected with the Mettur Project; and

(c) *whether it is true that the Government propose to transfer the plant and materials used in the Mettur Project to commence the operations connected with the Tungabhadra Project?*

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 428.

(b) The Mettur dam works are expected to be completed by September 1934.

(c) It is too early to say whether this should be done.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" In reply to my question yesterday the hon. the Revenue Member was pleased to state that the Chief Engineer was on leave and that he was unable to meet him. May I know when the hon. Member may be expected to meet the Chief Engineer? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I am afraid the hon. Member did not quite hear what I said yesterday. What I said was that the Hyderabad Chief Engineer was in Europe and therefore the Madras Chief Engineer could not meet him. Our Chief Engineer has been in correspondence with him to make an arrangement for meeting him since he returned to Hyderabad. After I replied the hon. Member yesterday, I saw our Chief Engineer, and he informed me that he is arranging to proceed to Hyderabad on the 5th February and to meet the Hyderabad Chief Engineer on the 6th February. I have written to the Resident asking him if it is possible to hold a Conference on the 9th or 10th February, at which I could meet representatives of the Hyderabad Government and the two Chief Engineers could be present."

Mr. W. O. WRIGHT:—" May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether he will give the House an assurance that the economic possibilities of this will be considered before any expenditure is incurred on it by the Government? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" The question has been constantly before the Government whether any of the plant or materials could be used for the Tungabhadra Project or the Bhavani Project."

*Kattalai Bed Regulator and the High Level Channel scheme.*

* 474 Q.—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 358 given on 3rd November 1932—

(a) whether Rs. 20,37,250 represents the full amount of the estimate of the whole High Level Channel scheme or whether it is for only a part thereof;

(b) if the amount is only for a part, what the cost of the whole estimate will be and when the whole estimate will be ready;

(c) whether the works of the High Level Channel scheme are done piecemeal or whether they are entrusted on contract by tenders;

(d) if it is done piecemeal, to what extent and the reasons for the same; if it is by tender, the date for the receipt and disposal of the same;

(e) whether the Government propose to call for reports as to the progress of works done till now from the Special Division in charge of the Kattalai Bed Regulator and the High Level Channel scheme; and

(f) if there is balance of work in the Kattalai Bed Regulator whether the same has been given on contract by tender, and if so, when, and if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b).—The sum represents the full amount of the estimate of the whole Kattalai scheme.

(c) The works are split into convenient units and they are given out on contract. Tenders are called for in nearly all cases.

(d) In the case of some small masonry works tenders are not invited. In other cases where tenders are called for a fortnight to six weeks' time is given for submission of the tenders and they are disposed of immediately after receipt.

(e) Weekly progress reports are being received by the Chief Engineer. Government do not propose to call for them.

(f) The Government have accepted a tender for the work. Agreement with the successful tenderer will be concluded shortly.

Mr. K. Singam Ayyangar:—"May I know whether the Rs. 20 lakhs and odd represent the cost of the Kattalai Bed Regulator as well as the High Level Channel scheme?"

The hon. Sir Archibald Campbell:—"I should like to have notice of the question."

*Irrigation projects in the Tinnevelly district considered by the Projects Division formed in 1921.*

* 475 Q.—Mr. M. Devadasan: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in regard to the irrigation projects in the Tinnevelly district—

(a) the names of all projects which have been considered by the Government till now;

(b) the names of those projects which have been examined since 1901, and the result of the investigation along with a brief statement of the area proposed to be benefited, the estimated cost and the reasons for the final orders in respect of each;

(c) whether the Projects Division formed in 1921 has considered any project in the Tinnevelly district; and

(d) whether any project is now under investigation or consideration?

A.—(a) & (b) The information is given in the annexed statement [a].

(c) No. The Project Division was formed to examine only such projects as were then under consideration, with a view to

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 253–254 infra.

a final decision being taken on them. The Papanasam Reservoir project was not then ready for examination as gaugings were being taken. The Special Executive Engineer in charge of the Project Division made only a passing reference to it, and no others.

(d) Yes. The Papanasam project. Smaller schemes, viz., improvements to Marandai channel and extension of irrigation under Mandaikulam anicut and tank are under consideration by local officers.

*Irrigation project for Papanasam, Tinnevelly district.*

* 476 Q.—Mr. M. Devadasan: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered the investigation of an irrigation project for Papanasam; and

(b) whether the Government propose to consult the Tinnevelly public before final orders are passed on this project?

A.—(a) The Superintending Engineer has been directed by the Chief Engineer to examine the rainfall records and report on the possibility of taking up the Papanasam reservoir project as an independent irrigation scheme.

(b) The question of consulting the ryots concerned will be considered.

Mr. M. Devadasan:—" With reference to clause (a) of this question, may I know how long the matter has been under the consideration of the Government? "

The hon. Sir Archibald Campbell:—" I must ask for notice."

*Progress of the Tank Restoration Scheme work in the Tinnevelly district.*

* 477 Q.—Mr. M. Devadasan: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the Tank Restoration Scheme work in the Tinnevelly district—

(a) the total area within the scope of the investigation with particulars for each basin, major and minor;

(b) the area that has been fully investigated up to now, with particulars as aforesaid;

(c) the works which have been executed in pursuance of the proposals and estimates prepared as a result of the investigation;

(d) the works for which estimates have been prepared, but not sanctioned for execution till now; and the works sanctioned and not executed;

(e) the works in respect of which execution is in progress; and

(f) what the Government propose to do to resume the investigation work which has been left incomplete?

*A.*—(*a*) *to* (*e*) A statement [*] giving the figures as they stood on 30th September 1932 is laid on the table. Later figures are not available.

(*f*) The question will be examined when a definite improvement in the financial position of the Province has established itself.

*Repairs to the Marandai channel in the Tinnevelly district.*

* 478 *Q.*—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Marandai channel and anicut under the Chittar river in the Tinnevelly district have been in a very bad state of disrepair for a number of decades;

(*b*) whether numerous representations have been made to various officers of the Government from time to time about the same;

(*c*) whether a memorial has been received from the Tinnevelly District Association about the critical condition of the current pishanam crops on over 500 acres of ryotwari wet lands under the channel;

(*d*) whether the Tank Restoration Scheme Party investigated the Marandai channel and anicut in or about 1926 and prepared an estimate for the repairs and improvement of the same;

(*e*) what the action, if any, taken by the Government so far is in regard to the execution of the work and when if at all the Government propose to take up the same;

(*f*) what the amounts of contribution are which the Government desire to obtain from the Uttumalai Estate and the Inamdar of Vellakal in respect of the estimated expense and what the basis is for the ascertainment of the same;

(*g*) what the steps taken so far either by negotiations or otherwise are to settle the question and the terms of contribution and what the result of the same is;

(*h*) what the replies are of the Uttumalai Estate and the Inamdar of Vellakal for the claims for contribution;

(*i*) whether legal opinion has been taken by the Government in regard to the same; and

(*j*) whether it is the intention of the Government to wait until the question of contribution is settled before taking up the work of repairs of the Marandai channel?

*A.*—(*a*) No. The channel was repaired in 1892 and 1904.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The Government have not the information but an estimate for improvements and repairs was submitted in 1930.

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* Printed as Appendix III on page 255 infra.

(e) The Government approved the estimates in 1931 but the execution of the work is in abeyance.

(f) The estimates are to be revised as additional repairs and improvements are contemplated. The amounts of contribution will be fixed after the actual amounts of the estimates are known. The basis for the apportionment of contribution is the acreage belonging to the several interests irrigated by the channel—viz., ryotwari, zamindari and inam.

(g) The proposals of the Public Works Department have been sent to the Zamindar of the estate for acceptance and the local officers have been asked to expedite the settlement.

(h) The Uttumalai Estate is willing to pay the contribution. The Inamdar of Vellegal has refused to pay.

(i) Yes.

(j) The works contemplated are in the nature of (1) improvements and (2) repairs. The orders issued in 1931 directed the execution of the repairs forthwith as no question of contribution was involved therein. Now the estimates for both the improvements and repairs are undergoing revision as additional works are considered necessary. The repairs will be put in hand immediately after the revised estimate is sanctioned, and the improvements will be put in hand after the question of contribution is settled.

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—" With reference to (d), may I know whether the Government will be pleased to call for the information? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Yes, Sir, I will call for the information."

*Memorandum presented by the Tinnevelly District Association to the Executive Engineer regarding disafforestation in the Singampatti zamin hills.*

* 479 *Q.*—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tinnevelly District Association presented a memorandum to the Executive Engineer at the Ryots' Conference held in Tinnevelly on 21st November 1932, about disafforestation in the Singampatti zamin hills and the State hills in the catchment basin of the upper portion of the Tambraparni river;

(b) whether the Executive Engineer promised to investigate the question;

(c) what action has been taken till now and what the result of the same is; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to publish the report of the investigation?

*A.*—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have no information on the subject except that they have perused the following paragraph in a report of the Irrigation Committee of the Tinnevelly District Association, dated 2nd January 1933, of which a copy has been received by Government:—

> "*Paragraph XV.*—In the Ryots' Irrigation Conference the Executive Engineer was requested to investigate the question of disafforestation that was reported to be going on to a considerable and alarming extent primarily in the Singampati zamin hills and to a certain extent in the Government hills also forming the catchment basin of the upper portion of the Tambraparni river. He has agreed to do it. The Committee will keep itself in touch with the result of the investigation and consider if any further steps have to be taken."

(*d*) The question will be considered if a report is received.

## Minor Irrigation

*Maramat to the Rajakalmangalam tank and channel in the Tinnevelly district.*

* 480 *Q.*—Mr. M. Devadasan: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Rajakalmangalam tank and channel in Tinnevelly district have had any general maramat at any time since the British advent;

(*b*) whether the ryots under that tank or under Sengulam lower down have petitioned the authorities concerned for the repair of the same;

(*c*) how long these petitions have been pending;

(*d*) whether the Government realize the imminence and urgency of the repairs prayed for;

(*e*) if so, what action the authorities have taken in the matter; and

(*f*) whether the tank and channel are under the Minor Irrigation Department or the Public Works Department?

*A.*—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The Government have not the information. No petitions have been received by the Government in recent years. A report has been called for.

(*f*) They are minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department.

Mr. M. Devadasan:—"May I know whether the Government propose to give any help for the repair of this anicut? They say that they have no information. Will they be pleased to call for it?"

The hon. Sir Archibald Campbell:—"We have called for a report, …

### Land Revenue Administration

*Objections to the transfer of S. Nos. 55, 56 and 57 of Elundiraikondan village from dry to wet.*

* 481 *Q.*—Mr. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the grounds of objections are that were raised by the ayacutdars to the transfer of S. Nos. 55, 56 and 57 and other lands referred to in Collector's R.O.C. No. A-4-3579/30, dated 3rd October 1931, and published in Council Proceedings, dated 3rd November 1931, and which of them were found to be untrue or frivolous; and

(*b*) whether the Tahsildar's report was based on his personal opinion or on enquiry and inspection?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

### Territorial Changes

*Proposal for the abolition of the Kovvur Revenue division, West Godavari district.*

* 482 *Q.*—Mr. C. INDRIAH: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal before the Government for the abolition of the Kovvur Revenue division of the West Godavari district;

(*b*) if so, in what stage the matter is;

(*c*) whether the Collector of the district and the Kovvur Revenue Divisional Officer were consulted in the matter, and if so, what their views are; and

(*d*) whether any objection petitions were sent up to the Government by the people and if so, whether the objections were considered by the Government?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Board of Revenue has been asked to publish the proposal for public criticism. The Government are awaiting the Board's report.

(*d*) A memorial objecting to the proposed abolition of the division was presented to the hon. the Revenue Member by a deputation of the residents of Kovvur taluk. It will be considered by the Government when the Board's report is received.

Mr. C. INDRIAH:—Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to state whether the Collector of West Godavari and the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovvur, were consulted in the matter?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" A copy of the memorial presented to me was given to the Collector and it will no doubt be considered by the Collector when submitting his report."

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## Administration of Justice

*Supersession of the Panchayat Court at Chidambaram.*

* 483 *Q.*—Swami A. S. Sahajanandam: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Panchayat Court constituted in 1931 at Chidambaram has now been superseded; if so, what the main grounds are for doing so;

(*b*) whether any defect was pointed out in the description of villages lying within its jurisdiction, and as notified in the Gazette;

(*c*) who is responsible for the said defect;

(*d*) whether it was rectified by a subsequent order of the Government; if so, why did not the Court function;

(*e*) even after the Panchayat Court was formed and began to function, whether the village munsif of Chidambaram continued to try cases within the same jurisdiction contrary to the orders of the Government;

(*f*) why did not the village munsif hand over papers of pending suits to the Panchayat Court in spite of the orders made by the Tahsildar;

(*g*) whether he was suspended for the disobedience of orders by the Tahsildar;

(*h*) how was he then restored;

(*i*) whether there was any representation by the public that two or more courts are to be established instead of one as originally constituted;

(*j*) whether there was any delay in the disposal of cases in a single court;

(*k*) whether the suggestion of grouping villages as they stand at present proceeded from the Revenue Divisional Officer or from others;

(*l*) whether the Revenue Divisional Officer passed any orders not to entertain or try cases by the Panchayat Court after notification was duly corrected and made and what his reasons are;

(*m*) how many cheris were included within the jurisdiction of the Panchayat Court already formed;

(*n*) how many members of the said court belonged to the Adi-Dravida community;

(*o*) how many cheris are included in the municipal area as now defined in G.O. Ms. No. 3454, dated 20th September 1932;

(*p*) how many of them are excluded from the said municipal area;

(*q*) why is a village court alone recommended for each of the villages or their groups as defined in the said Government Order, outside the municipal limits;

(*r*) why was Kuthankoil village omitted in the present proposal; and

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(*s*) whether the village munsif of the village holds the presidentship of the existing panchayat court ?

*A*.—(*a*) Yes, the main ground being that the notification issued in 1931 was vague and doubts were felt as to whether the jurisdiction of the Panchayat Court as constituted included the municipal area of Chidambaram.

(*b*) It was brought to the notice of Government that the notification issued in G.O. No. 5131, Law (General), dated the 6th December 1930, did not expressly include Chidambaram municipal village.

(*c*) The proposal for the constitution of the panchayat court in question was made by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram (Mr. F. Lobo).

(*d*) A notification reconstituting the Court was issued only in September 1932. This Court has been ordered to function with effect from the 15th December 1932.

(*e*) The hon. Member presumably refers to the Panchayat Court which was formed in 1931. The village munsif continued to try cases till March 1932, when order was issued to him not to try civil cases.

(*f*), (*g*), (*h*) & (*l*) The village munsif was given time till 31st March 1932 to arrange the records for transmission to the Panchayat Court. Subsequently, a mahazar was received by the Revenue Divisional Officer requesting him to stay his order directing the village munsif to hand over the records of the Panchayat Court. Thereupon, he issued orders both to the village munsif and the Panchayat Court not to try cases arising in the municipal area till the question of jurisdiction was finally settled by the Government.

The Tahsildar of Chidambaram issued an order suspending the village munsif for failure to hand over the records of pending civil suits to the Panchayat Court even though he was not competent to issue such an order. The Revenue Divisional Officer did not consider the order justifiable and did not approve of it.

(*i*) No.

(*j*) No delays were brought to notice.

(*k*) Vide answer to clause (*c*) above.

(*l*) See above.

(*m*) Eight.

(*n*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to Legislative Council question No. 242.

(*o*) Three.

(*p*) None.

(*q*) Panchayat Courts were considered unnecessary for them as they are petty villages with small population.

(r) A village court has been constituted under section 6 (1) of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, for the group of Kuthankoil and Settimuthu villages.

(s) The village headman of Kuthankoil was the President of the court, as constituted in 1931.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether the Government is aware that while there were two representatives of the Adi-Dravida community in the Panchayat Court as constituted in the past, there are none now?" 11-3 a.m

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am not aware of it. Even if I were, Government cannot help it, because as far as I can remember the Government have no power of nominating any member from the Adi-Dravida community."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know whether the Government propose to appoint members from among the Depressed Classes to the Panchayat Court?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am not aware as I said whether Government have power of nomination to the Panchayat Court. If they have it, I shall consider my hon. Friend's suggestion."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Is the Government aware that no cheries have been included in the jurisdiction of the Panchayat Court as reconstituted and how is it possible for any member of the Adi-Dravida community to be elected to the Panchayat Court as now reconstituted?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"There are some cheries included in the jurisdiction of the Panchayat Court even according to the present notification."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"May I know whether the reconstitution of the Panchayat Court has been injurious to the interests of the depressed classes?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir."

## Prisons and Prisoners

*Quarantine of prisoners received into the Jail.*

* 484 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the period for which new prisoners received into the jail are ordinarily kept in quarantine before they are allowed to stay with other prisoners and whether this period was exceeded in the case of Mr. T. P. Alwar of Masulipatam;

(b) the reasons which ordinarily govern transfer of prisoners from one jail to another and what those reasons were in the case of Mr. Alwar for his transfer to Bellary Jail;

(c) how long he was kept in quarantine in the Bellary Jail and whether he was kept there until the expiry of the term of sentence;

(*d*) the amount of fine, if any, imposed on him as part of his sentence and recovered respectively and the date on which he should have been released from the jail, strictly according to rules; and

(*e*) whether he was actually released four days later than the due date and if so, why?

*A.*—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to rule 243 of the Madras Jail Manual.

(*b*) The hon. Member is referred to rules 468 to 472 of the Madras Jail Manual. Convict T. P. Alwar was transferred to the Central Jail, Bellary, on disciplinary grounds.

(*c*) He was confined in the quarantine from 24th April 1932 to 15th October 1932, i.e., throughout the period of his detention in the Central Jail, Bellary.

(*d*) The answer to the first part is Rs. 200 and Rs. 64 respectively, and the answer to the second part is 11th October 1932.

(*e*) He was released on 15th October 1932 as intimation of the fact of recovery of the sum of Rs. 64 was received by the Jail Superintendent only on that date.

*Payment of passage money by Palempadiyan Aydroo, a Mappilla prisoner, for his return journey.*

* 485 *Q.*—B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Palempadiyan Aydroo, a Mappilla, convicted of offence connected with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 was forced to remain in the Andamans for four years after the expiry of his term of imprisonment owing to his inability to pay the debts due to the Government;

(*b*) whether his family was taken to the Andamans according to the Andaman Colonization Scheme at Government expense;

(*c*) what the amount advanced to him under the scheme was;

(*d*) what amount he owed to the Government on the expiry of his term;

(*e*) whether he represented to the authorities at the Andamans that he was unable to pay the debts and that he should be permitted to go back to Malabar without paying such debts;

(*f*) if so, whether he was given such permission;

(*g*) whether he requested the authorities at the Andamans to give free passage to his family to be taken back to Malabar with him and what the order of the authorities was;

(*h*) whether it is a fact that he was permitted to leave the Andamans only on his discharging the whole debt due to the Government; and

(*i*) whether it is a fact that he was not provided by the Government with free passage either for himself or for his family on his leaving the Andamans and that he had to find funds for the passage for himself and his family?

*A.*—(*a*) *to* (*i*) The information has been called for.

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Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"May I know what the Government Order is with reference to the statement of the prisoner under reference that he was unable to pay the debts and that he should be permitted to go back to Malabar without paying such debts?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"With reference to these and other matters I have called for information from the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"That may be so, Sir. But may I know what has been the custom so far with regard to the treatment meted out to prisoners like him who have been released?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"May I know if the information that has been called for has been received since?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"No, Sir."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"If it is proved that all the facts that have been stated in this question are correct, what action the Government will take?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I am not prepared to answer a hypothetical question like that."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I know whether the Andamans Colonization scheme is still in force or has been abandoned?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Notice, Sir."

*Prevalence of dysentery among the prisoners in the jails.*

* 486 *Q.*—Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there have recently been many cases of dysentery among the prisoners in some of the jails in the Presidency, some ending fatally, as was the case with some prisoners confined in the Trichinopoly jail?

*A.*—The Government have no information but have called for it.

Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi:—"May I know whether any investigation was made by the Government as to the causes of deaths of so many prisoners in the Trichinopoly jail?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I have called for information on the points raised in the question."

Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi:—"May I know the causes of death of a certain prisoner in the Trichinopoly jail?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Because that prisoner suffered from a certain disease and inspite of the best medical attention bestowed upon him unfortunately he passed away."

Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi:—"What is the disease? Is it dysentery?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Yes."

Mr. G. LAKSHMANA REDDI:—" Is it not due to want of butter-milk to him?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" It is not possible for me to say that now."

## Law and Order—General

*Alleged lathi charge on satyagrahis in Bezwada on 14th November 1932.*

*487 *Q.*—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mannu Kanakaya, Kadiyal Pichaya and six others were severely beaten with lathis when they were peacefully offering satyagraha before the Andhra Ratna Bhavana in Bezwada, on 14th November 1932;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that several of the volunteers fell down unconscious and were dragged by the Police into the Bhavana;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that they were treated in the Government Hospital, Bezwada; if so, whether the hon. the Home Member will be pleased to state from the hospital records as to the number and nature of the injuries received by each;

(*d*) whether any attempt was made to arrest the persons without inflicting injuries on them; and

(*e*) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

*A.*—(*a*) The eight persons referred to attempted to enter into the Andhra Ratna Bhavan, a place notified and taken possession of under the Unlawful Association Ordinance (IV of 1932) and remaining in the possession of Government. The Police prevented entry into the building. A crowd assembled and in order to prevent a breach of the peace the volunteers were ordered to disperse. On their refusal to disperse, when warned, the volunteers were dispersed by force.

(*b*) In the act of forcible dispersal some of the volunteers fell down and refused to move. They were taken into the building until the arrival of a bus. They did not fall down unconscious.

(*c*) They were rendered first aid in the Government hospital and immediately discharged. The Government have asked the District Magistrate to report the number and nature of the injuries received.

(*d*) As the volunteers refused to disperse and in the opinion of the Police officer in charge there was a danger of a breach of the peace, forcible dispersal was considered to be the best way of dealing with the situation to prevent worse consequences.

(*e*) None.

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Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT :—" May I know whether the hon. the Home Member will be pleased to call for a report from the District Magistrate and place it on the table of the House? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.—" The suggestion of the hon. Member. will be considered."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT :—" May I know whether any attempt was made to arrest the volunteers before they were beaten? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is stated in the answer. The Police had to use force to prevent a breach of the peace."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT :—" May I know as to which was about a cause of breach of the peace. whether the volunteers or the crowd that was collected there? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I suppose both."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT :—" May I know why then the volunteers were asked to be dispersed and not the crowd? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Because the volunteers were causing trouble."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT :—" May I know whether it was not a fact that the Police Officer wanted to punish the volunteers and insult them rather than arrest and bring them before the Court? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not think it is so."

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

## II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE POSTPONEMENT OF DISTRICT AND TALUK BOARDS ELECTIONS IN THE KISTNA DISTRICT.

* Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI :—" I beg to move the adjournment motion that stands in my name and which runs thus—

'*That the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the Government Order passed on December 20th,* 1932, *postponing the District Boards and Taluk Boards elections in the Kistna district from 3rd January to 1st February* 1933 '."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" I beg to second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the motion is in order, and I want to know whether any hon. Member objects to it.

" No objection having been taken, I fix 4 o'clock this afternoon for the moving of the motion."

## III.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920 (BILL No. 25 OF 1932)—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I have to communicate to the House a Message from His Excellency the Governor which runs as follows:—

' *On an examination of the Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Bill No. 25 of 1932) as passed by the Legislative Council at its meeting held on the 1st November 1932 and of the provisions of the Act, I find that a consequential amendment to Section 49 of the Act should be made in order to make the new provisions fully workable. I accordingly return the Bill to the Legislative Council under Section 81-A (1) of the Government of India Act, for its reconsideration. Some drafting amendments also appear to me to be necessary in the Bill. Opportunity may be taken to make such amendments.*' "

## IV.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920 (BILL No. 26 OF 1932).

*Clause 6.*

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Sir, the House was good enough to give me permission yesterday to take up this Bill early this day and in the evening of yesterday the respective representatives of the various parties met together and, I am glad to say, came to some satisfactory conclusion. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar said that this was a non-party measure. I differ from him and say that this is an all party measure, because representatives of all sections of the House took part in it in a very hearty and sympathetic manner. And I am thankful to say that their labours have not been wasted and are likely to prove beneficial. If I am allowed to anticipate a little, I shall briefly refer to the agreed arrangements of yesterday evening. It was urged that this Bill is possibly a penal measure meant for application to the unsatisfactory municipalities. But there was never any such idea. It is really to enable the municipal bodies to conduct their administration with increasing satisfaction that this Bill has been brought forward. There is no intention whatsoever to attach any stigma to any municipality.

" One question raised at the meeting was whether the number of municipalities included in the Schedule is not too large. We had fixed the income test as two lakhs of rupees and included all municipalities having an income over that figure. It was urged that in consideration of the resources of certain municipalities and other causes, it may not be possible to start straightaway appointing Commissioners for all the 26 municipalities included in the Schedule. Now we have reduced the number to 10 by raising the limit of the income to 3 lakhs of rupees instead of two lakhs. Some members on the opposite side have given notice of motions to reduce the number to 12 or 14 but we thought that a more satisfactory solution for all their objections was to raise the limit of income to 3 lakhs of rupees.

" It was urged that the chairmen of municipalities were ignored altogether in the matter of giving contracts. We have taken their

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claims into account and agreed that the disposal of contracts should be by a committee consisting of the chairman, the commissioner and also a councillor to be elected by the Council.

"There was a fear entertained that if we do not specify the services from which should be appointed the commissioners, outside people may be introduced as commissioners for party purposes. To remove such misapprehensions, we have agreed that the selection for commissionerships should be only from Government, or Local Fund or Municipal service.

"These are the changes which we expect, would disarm all opposition to the Bill. We have restored Schedule IX restricting the number of municipalities for compulsory commissionerships to 10 instead of 26. With this explanation, I move

> '*that in clause 6 new section 12-C for sub-sections (1) and (2) the following be substituted:—*
>
> "(1) *A commissioner shall be appointed by the Local Government in the case of each municipality included in Schedule IX and in the case of any other municipality notified by the Local Government in this behalf. Every notification issued under this sub-section shall specify the reasons therefor.*" '

"You will see, Sir, that, before the Government decide to appoint commissioners to certain municipalities, they will have to specify the reasons for their action, and these reasons should also be recorded in writing.

"I hope, Sir, these modifications will meet with the approval of the House."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

> 'in clause 6, new section 12-C, *for* sub-sections (1) and (2), *substitute* the following:—
>
> "(1) A commissioner shall be appointed by the Local Government in the case of each of the municipalities included in Schedule IX and in the case of any other municipality notified by the Local Government in this behalf. Every notification issued under this sub-section shall specify the reasons therefor." '

Khan Bahadur Mahmud SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir. The motion was already passed by this House and Schedule IX has been included in the Bill. Is the hon. Member in order in reopening the subject?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think there is some point in what Mr. Schamnad said. But when there is an agreed motion before the House it is up to the House to correct any mistakes, or to bring in new amendments, I therefore think that exigencies require that this motion should be admitted. Therefore I allow the motion. I do not think there is any point in the point of order raised by Mr. Schamnad Sahib."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I thank you, Sir, for allowing this new clause to be moved notwithstanding the technical objection raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Schamnad Sahib. It gives

effect to the arrangement made between the representatives of the various groups of the Council. Rather than let this Bill be buried as the Leader on our side apprehended, it is better that it has been resurrected in this form to-day, because instead of allowing all municipalities to suffier without the advantage of salaried whole-time commissioners to attend to their daily administrative duties it is better at least to have such a wholesome provision at least in the case of some big municipalities like Madura and nine others.

1-45 p.m. "At the same time it is good that whenever the Government notify other municipalities also for appointment of commissioners, they should not do so arbitrarily and freakishly but support their notification by a statement of reasons. It is hoped that the experience gained in the case of the ten municipalities whose revenues amount to more than three lakhs of rupees in each case will be a good guide in the light of which the Government will exercise its discretion in making notifications. I think, therefore, without further discussion this new clause may be put to the vote."

* Mr. C. Basu Dev:—"Sir, I am told that after my amendment was passed yesterday and after the threat of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar to drop the Bill, there was a conference of the leaders of the various parties at which an agreement was arrived at as to the further course of the Bill. I am not now going to raise any objection to a reconsideration of the question that was decided yesterday. But in fairness to myself I must say that I am very much in favour of every municipality in the Province having an executive officer, but I had to modify my desire in view of the opposition of some of the hon. Members to that idea. When I moved an amendment to delete the schedule my idea was to avoid the hardship that would certainly be caused to the present incumbents in certain municipalities. I therefore proposed to vest the discretion in the Government to appoint an executive officer to any municipality which they think necessary in the hope that in making such an appointment they would consider the question of security of the present municipal officials. As the hon. the Chief Minister pointed out, we are not vesting in the Government any extraordinary power; they have already got the power to supersede municipalities and what we do is to invest them with a lesser power to appoint an executive officer to any municipality where, in the opinion of the Government, there is maladministration or there is sufficiently heavy work to warrant such an appointment. I do not understand the fears which certain hon. Members entertain about this discretion being vested in the Government. I do not think any civilized Government much less the Government of which the hon. the Chief Minister is the head will make such appointments without any sense of proportion or decency or without regard to the actual requirements of the case. I have no such doubts either with regard to this Government or any other Government which may come hereafter.

"I am glad that Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar has tried to alleviate the hardships that might be caused to the present incumbents by the appointment of executive officers. He has suggested that executive

officers should be drawn also from the officials who are already employed in the municipalities. The municipal official as a rule, is a good and efficient person and deserves every consideration and protection. The post of an executive officer will be the aim of his ambition and I am sure he will try his best to merit that appointment by honest, good and efficient service. In this connexion I should like to read to the House the tribute paid to the efficient work done by the municipal employees generally by no less a person than Sir Muhammad Habibulla who had devoted a whole lifetime to the administration of the Vellore Municipality. In the message which he recently sent to the Fifth Provincial Municipal Officials' Conference, he says:

'It is with great pleasure that I am able to bear testimony to the great zeal, interest and integrity with which the municipal officials as a class have generally discharged their onerous and often unpleasant duties and have, with great credit, held their own against any other class of public servants.'

"I hope, Sir, that the Government will give this opinion the weight it deserves and take note also of the general wish of this House to recognize the services which municipal employees have rendered and provide for the executive officers to be drawn also from the ranks of these efficient and experienced men. With these words, I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment. One word more and I am done. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar in supporting the amendment or rather the agreed proposition referred to some ten municipalities to which executive officers should be appointed. I am afraid the agreed proposition does not refer to any particular number of municipalities. I suppose Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar was only giving out his own opinion and not referring to any particular proposition before the House."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Before we proceed further I wish to inform the House that I do not propose to accept any further amendments to this Bill, because we have already got too many amendments. If at all any new amendments are necessary hereafter they must be amendments agreed to by all sections of the House."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I move—

'*that sub-sections* (3) *to* (8) *be renumbered as sub-sections* (2) *to* (7) *respectively.*'

"This is only a consequential amendment."

Mr. A. M. BHANOJI RAO:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"Sir, with regard to your ruling that you will not be prepared to receive any further amendments unless they are agreed to by all sections of the House, I have to submit that I do not know whether the proposition agreed to by the leaders of the parties lays down exactly the number of municipalities to be included in the schedule. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar referred to the number of municipalities as being ten; probably he wants to fix the income limit at three lakhs. I do not think that question has been decided. Anyhow, I should like to move an amendment fixing the income limit at five lakhs."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The matter will be considered when the question arises."

* Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—"Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name. It is purely a drafting amendment. It deals with the old sub-section (4) which has now become sub-section (3) in view of the amendment moved by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. The amendment reads:—

'For *sub-section (3) of new section 12-C*, substitute *the following sub-section, namely*:—

"(3) *No person shall be appointed to be a commissioner and no commissioner shall continue to hold office as such, after he has attained the age of fifty-five.*"'

"The intention of the amendment is merely to make the drafting better and the intention clearer. I therefore move the amendment."

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—"I second the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to move—

'*that the following be added as sub-clause (8)*:—

"*The commissioner shall be appointed from among persons who are in active Government, Municipal or Local Fund service.*"'"

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I second it."

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"Sir, in supporting the amendment I wish to omit the words 'local fund.' The selection should be confined to persons who are in Government or Municipal services. There is no necessity at all to consider the claims of employees in district and taluk boards while there are many efficient employees in the municipalities themselves."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, I do not agree with the spirit of the amendment. It is very just and fair that we should give a chance to those who are employed in the Government and municipalities, but in our enthusiasm to give a chance to those who have gained experience in municipalities and local boards and rendered good service, we should not prevent equally competent men from outside from being appointed as executive officers. I would therefore suggest that for the word 'shall' the word 'may' may be substituted. If that is done, there will be provision for the appointment of competent men from outside the ranks of those already in Government or municipal service. This would only be in the interests of the efficient administration of the municipalities. We should not confine the selection of executive officers to employees of the Government or the municipalities. I therefore oppose the amendment."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I also oppose the amendment. With your leave, may I amend the amendment by inserting this clause? 'The Local Government in making the appointment of a Commissioner shall give preference to persons already in municipal service who are duly qualified for the post.' Such a

provision is necessary particularly because there are a number of municipal servants who are duly qualified and who have put in long service. In some municipalities there are experienced Revenue officers; in several municipalities there are capable managers. I think they can discharge very efficiently the duties of commissioner. It is for this reason that I move my amendment, namely, that the Government should give preference to those who are already in municipal service if they are duly qualified for the post."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Sir, I rise to support the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. I shall attempt to answer one or two points raised by my hon. Friend representing the Central Districts Muhammadan constituency. The amendment seeks only to explain the intention of the author of the Bill. The mover of the Bill explained on the floor of this House just a quarter of an hour ago that it was not his intention to appoint these commissioners from outside the Government or the municipal service. But in the drafting of that intention, there seems to be some loophole for appointments being made from outside these two services. It is now the intention of the proposer of this amendment to make that point clear by specifying that the appointments should be confined to these two services. There are two reasons why it is necessary that these appointments must be confined to these two services alone. The first thing for which we are trying to appoint executive officers is to relieve non-official chairmen not only from the heaviness of the work but also from the liability of their carrying on the administration. Therefore it is necessary that the persons who are going to be appointed and who are going to shoulder this responsible duty should be drawn from certain recognized classes of servants. If persons are going to be appointed from outside these two services, it is just possible that some young man who might possess the ordinary or the general qualifications, might be chosen as an executive officer by the Party in Power. Then it is likely that inasmuch as the period of service is limited, namely, three years, you may not be able to get very competent men. The person appointed from outside these services can accept the appointment only as a stop-gap for further promotions and further prospects in life. Therefore you cannot expect young men to be in municipal service even for a salary of Rs. 800 without looking for further prospects. That would only mean that we are trying to appoint executive officers only for the latters' convenience and not for the efficient management of the municipalities. There are men in the municipal service itself who are putting forth all their energy and attention in order to see that the Local Self-Government institutions are managed beyond cavil and criticism. Another reason why it is necessary that these appointments should be confined to these services is there are already a large number of competent managers of local bodies. By the appointment of these commissioners, they would be relegated to a subordinate position, if they are not given these appointments. It is only fair that chances should be given to those persons who have put in long number of years' service in municipal institutions and who have helped non-official chairmen in the efficient

*management of these municipalities.* They are looking forward to some prospects when you are going to create these new appointments as commissioners. If the choice is extended not only to Government servants and municipal servants but to outsiders also, these municipal servants who have been helping non-official chairmen in the efficient discharge of their duties, will stand very little chance. This amendment is both in the interest of those who are already in municipal service—there are already competent men in at least three or four big municipalities—and in the interest of those in Government service. The reason why I like that Government servants should be connected with these municipal institutions as executive officers, is this. It is supposed that Government servants are competent to manage such institutions properly. There is a certain amount of efficiency in Government service and they will be eligible for being appointed as executive officers; they will be able to manage these institutions properly. If a new man is going to be appointed as an executive officer and if he is going to gain experience at the risk and sacrifice of municipal administration, then there is no use of appointing executive officers. It is only because you want efficient men, because you want men whose ability has been tried and whose character and honesty are beyond reproach, you are going in for these executive officers. We expect these qualifications from those who are actually in service. For these reasons I commend this amendment for the acceptance of the House. It may be a matter of some error that my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, was not informed of the agreement which we came to recently. If it is an error and if he considers it to be a serious one, I beg to apologize on behalf of my Leader who is not present just now."

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, there seems to be some misconception as regards the intention of the Select Committee or of the Government in the matter of selection of candidates for the proposed service. As far as I am aware, it was never the intention of the Select Committee to recruit outsiders. The only idea was to take in Government servants in cases where competent municipal employees were not available. As far as the Government are concerned, they have not got any surplus officers and they can be spared only at considerable inconvenience. I am sure that, when a competent municipal employee is available, his claims will certainly be considered. But I am afraid that, as the amendment is now worded, it will not be possible to accept a hard and fast rule that in every case preference should be given to Government servants."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, in view of the assurance given by the hon. the Chief Minister that, in several cases where there are persons in municipal service who are qualified by their experience and by their ability, they would be preferred, I do not want to put my amendment in the statute. I withdraw my amendment and support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"I do not press my amendment in view of the remarks made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The question is:

'*The commissioner shall be appointed from among persons who are in active Government, Municipal or Local Fund service.*' "

The amendment was carried.

Clause 6, as amended, was put and carried.

*Clause 7.*

* Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—" Sir, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name to Clause 7—New Section 13-B:—

'*In line 1, omit the word " the " occurring before the word " municipalities* ".'

" It is not an amendment of great importance but merely a matter of drafting."

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 7, as amended, and Clause 8 were put and carried.

*Clause 9.*

* Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO:—" Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

'*In sub-section (2) of new section 18-A, the following words shall be inserted between the words " subordinate " and " to ":—*

*" not only to its chairman but also ".*'

" The section as it stands now in the Act reads like this:

'In the case of municipalities included in Schedule IX or notified under sub-section (2) of section 12-C the officers and servants of the municipal council shall be subordinate to the commissioner.'

" My amendment is intended only to clear an ambiguity by saying that they are subordinates not only to the chairman but also to the commissioner. This is not a very material alteration. All the subordinates of the municipality are subordinate not only to the municipal chairman but also to the commissioner."

Rao Sahib D. KRISHNAMURTI:—" I second it."

* Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—" Sir, I am afraid that the amendment proposed is not quite so harmless as it appears on paper. The intention of this sub-section as it now stands is to provide for the subordination of these municipal servants to the commissioner in matters of discipline. The amendment now proposed, if adopted, will undoubtedly lead to complications. In the sections which come later on it is proposed to provide that the commissioner will have the power of making appointments below a certain salary. It is intended also that he should have the power of control in matters of discipline. If the amendment, in the particular form in which Mr. Bhanoji Rao wants it, is accepted, I foresee

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*that there will be grave complications in such matters in the municipalities concerned. I trust therefore that the House will recognize the necessity of placing these subordinates under the commissioner.* I am sorry I cannot accept the amendment of Mr. Bhanoji Rao."

12-15 p.m. * Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I am sure Mr. Bhanoji Rao did not fully realize the implications of the amendment when he tabled it. After having heard Mr. Conran Smith, it is obvious that it will be very undignified for a chairman to be considered to be the head of the menial staff in a municipality. I do not think it is the intention of the House to create any confusion in this respect. The Minister exercises certain control now; if we say that the Secretary and the Under Secretary should have some share in this control, the position will become more difficult. Similarly, in this case we should not introduce complications."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, I do not know if there is any necessity for the amendment. In section 75 of the Act it is already provided that—

> 'the chairman may fine, reduce, suspend, remove or dismiss any municipal officer or servant, etc.'

and with regard to this section, in the schedule, the word ' chairman ' has been substituted by the words ' executive officer.' Therefore, the establishment *suo motu* becomes subordinate to the commissioner. Why then is there any necessity for restating the position that the establishment should be subordinate to the commissioner? It looks as though the position of the chairman will become undignified if this amendment is accepted. I think that clause (2) itself may be deleted."

* Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO :—" Sir, I gave notice of this amendment with the idea of removing the ambiguity. As Mr. Conran Smith pointed out, it is not my idea to vest any dual control over the establishment in the chairman and in the executive officer. No doubt as regards punishments, etc., we have given power to the commissioner; but yet the chairman is head of the municipality and the establishment has to be subordinate to him. That is why I moved this amendment, and I do not see how there can be a clash of powers as between the chairman and the executive officer. But if there is any objection to the amendment, I do not want to press it."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 9 was put and carried.

*Clause* 10.

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I move:

'For *the proviso proposed to be added to sub-section* (1) *of section* 68 *of the said Act*, substitute *the following proviso, namely*:

" *Provided that in the case of municipalities included in Schedule IX or notified under sub-section* (1) *of section* 12-C

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> *the power of making on behalf of the Council all contracts whereof the value or amount does not exceed one thousand rupees shall be exercised by a committee consisting of the chairman, the commissioner and one member of the Council elected by it; and the Council shall not exercise or delegate the power of making such contracts.*"

"The chairman of the Council is after all there by virtue of his being able to command a majority vote and he knows something of the affairs of the municipality; so his presence may be useful on the committee. Similarly, a representative of the Council may be there. I think the publicity involved in the disposal of the tenders by a committee of three consisting of the chairman, the commissioner and the representative of the Council will be very useful."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I second the amendment."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I think, Sir, the scope of this amendment has not been well explained by the learned Member from Bellary. The amendment says that restrictions should be imposed in the case of contracts the amount of which does not exceed Rs. 1,000. I think the procedure laid down by this amendment will introduce delay and complications in certain cases. Considering the amount of the contract involved, viz., Rs. 1,000, I think the more efficacious method of disposing of tenders will be to delegate the power to the commissioner himself and then ask him to make a report to any committee or the Council that he has accepted such and such a tender. That will lead to the speedy disposal of tenders. After all, tenders for Rs. 1,000 and less will be for small works connected with the municipality and the nature of the works will be such that they would require immediate attention and immediate disposal. If the tenders are to be received from the contractors and then sifted by the commissioner, then placed before a committee, and the committee has to meet and accept or reject them—surely all this will be a long and circumlocutory procedure and the labour involved will be beyond all proportion to the amount of contract involved, viz., Rs. 1,000. I therefore think that this amendment is not so desirable as the one recommended by the Select Committee. We can wait and see the effect of the amendment proposed by the Select Committee and then consider after some time whether this amendment is necessary. For one thing there will be enormous delay by adopting the method suggested in this amendment and there will be a tendency to delay matters even in the committee itself. We have had experience elsewhere as to how tenders are delayed, how they are rejected and how tenders are called for again, as they happen to be defective, how the commissioner's recommendation itself happens to be defective and not borne out by facts. All these things, I say with great respect to the mover of the amendment, conduce to the inefficient working of the municipality. I would therefore urge that this amendment be withdrawn and that the original clause as passed by the Select Committee be accepted."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, if there is any circumlocutory procedure involved in this amendment, I may assure my

*[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]* [24th January 1933

hon. Friend from the Central Districts Muhammadan Constituency that *that circumlocution is not the making of the Mover of this amendment but that it is already there in the original clause itself.* The effect of the present amendment is that the word 'chairman' is substituted by the words 'chairman, commissioner and a member of the Council.' The idea of making this amendment is to give publicity to the rates that are quoted by tenderers. In the matter of purchases for immediate use, the power that is already bestowed by the Act either on the chairman or the commissioner still exists but so far as purchases by means of contract or by calling for tenders are concerned, it is desirable that along with the commissioner there must be somebody to represent the non-official side of the municipality. As regards the amount of Rs. 1,000, I know my hon. Friend, sitting as he does in the Corporation of Madras where contracts go generally to five digits and six digits, thinks that Rs. 1,000 is a small thing; but having regard to the resources of municipalities with which we are now dealing, tenders for Rs. 1,000 there, are as important as tenders for Rs. 50,000 in the Madras Corporation. So long as my Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed is a member of the Works Standing Committee in the Madras Corporation and wants to scrutinize tenders for small amounts, it does not look graceful that he should deny the same right to the councillors of a mufassal municipality. Now that the explanation has been given as to the scope of this amendment, I hope my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed with whom we have always got so many points of agreement will see that in this matter also there is no difference between us."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is:

'*In section 68 of the said Act, for the proviso* substitute *the following proviso, namely*:

"*Provided that in the case of municipalities included in Schedule IX or notified under sub-section* (1) *of section* 12-C *the power of making on behalf of the Council all contracts whereof the value or amount does not exceed one thousand rupees shall be exercised by a committee consisting of the chairman, the commissioner and one member of the Council elected by it; and the Council shall not exercise or delegate the power of making such contracts.*" ' "

The amendment was carried.

Clause 10, as amended, was then put and carried.

*Clause 11.*

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I move—

'*that wherever the words* "*notified under sub-section* (2) *of section* 12-C" *occur, the words* "*notified under sub-section* (1) *of section* 12-C" *be substituted*'."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 11, as amended, was put and carried.

*Clause* 12.

* Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move:

'*that in line 1 of new section 73, for the word* " *section* " substitute *the word* " *sections* ".' "

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—" Sir, may I speak on the clause? "

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" Order, order, may I know, Sir, whether any non-official member is at liberty to speak from the Treasury Bench." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I don't think there is any particular standing order or rule forbidding it. He may sit on the Treasury Bench whenever it is vacant and speak from there." (Laughter.)

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" Whenever it is vacant." (Laughter.)

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" With due respect to the Chair, Sir, may I submit that in the Houses of Parliament no private member is allowed to speak from the Treasury Bench." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may go to his seat and speak from there. (Laughter.)"

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—" Sir, the section says :

'Save as provided . . . ' "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member proposing any amendment to the amendment already moved? "

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—" No, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will put the amendment to the vote of the House and then he may move his amendment. The question is :

'*that in line 1 of new section 73, for the word* " *section* ", substitute *the word* " *sections* ".' "

The amendment was carried.

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—" Sir, I beg to move an amendment to the new section 73 to the following effect . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have already intimated to the House that I do not propose to admit any substantial amendments at this stage. So the hon. Member cannot move any amendment."

Clause 12, as amended, was put and carried.

*Clause* 13.

* Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move:

'*That in sub-section* (2) *of section* 305 *as amended*, insert *the following words between the words* " *notification* " *and* " *include* "—" *under sub-section* (2) *of section* 12 (*c*)".'

Every notification should state under which section it is done so this amendment removes that gap."

The amendment was duly seconded.

Clause 13, as amended, and Clause 14 were put and carried.

*Clause 15.*

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move:

'*That in clause 15 for the list of municipalities,* substitute *the following*:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) *Bezwada.* | (6) *Rajahmundry.* |
| (2) *Coimbatore.* | (7) *Salem.* |
| (3) *Kumbakonam.* | (8) *Tanjore.* |
| (4) *Madura.* | (9) *Trichinopoly.* |
| (5) *Ootacamund.* | (10) *Tuticorin.*' |

" As you are aware, Sir, there are two sections of opinion in this House who hold very strong views in regard to this matter. There is one section which says that this power of appointing commissioners should not be restricted to only the 26 municipalities, but should be extended to as large a number of municipalities as possible; and among the people who hold such view is my friend, Mr. Basu Dev. There are others who think that perhaps this number is too large. Sir, I think, taking all these into consideration, we have agreed to proceed cautiously but at the same time, we think also that we should take a substantial step forward. We shall begin with municipalities whose ordinary income is three lakhs. That at least will do away with the objection that the resources may not be sufficient to bear this expenditure. But I venture to think that even if you descend to municipalities with an income of two lakhs it would not be an unprofitable transaction; for I am quite sure that without adding any extra taxation of any sort, the commissioner will be able to find the extra money very easily, and even double the sum required, merely by enforcing existing provisions.

" Sir, in this we have taken into account the feeling of some of the members of this House, and have gone more than half-way to meet them. So the number has been put at ten. There are certain other municipalities which shall have to be brought within the ambit of this clause. Such municipalities, the Government may either notify and bring them into section 9, or if they find the causes for a commissioner's appointment are only temporary, they may appoint such an officer for a period of two or three years. I hope this arrangement will satisfy the view of the majority of the house. I therefore beg to suggest the substitution of the revised list for the list already in the draft."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" I second it."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—" Mr. President, Sir, with regard to the amendment moved by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar I wish to say a few words. The hon. Mover said that I am one of those who wish to have commissioners in as few municipalities as possible. (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: 'You have misunderstood me; I said you are for the commissioners to be appointed in as large a number of municipalities as possible.') (Laughter.)

"Very well, now that the Government have accepted his amendment that these executive officers should be drawn also from efficient municipal officials, I have no objection to the list of the municipalities as given in the schedule; and personally I am for adding some more to the list, if possible. But in view of the reason advanced by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar I think this list is sufficient for the present."

Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—"Sir, I beg to move that Guntur be added to the list."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think I have more than once repeated that I do not propose to allow substantial amendments at this stage. We have only to confine ourselves to the amendments that have been given notice of or to amendments that may be moved to them."

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'*to delete word "Ootacamund" from the schedule of municipalities for which commissioners shall be appointed.*'

"Sir, I do so because we have in Ootacamund prominent men who take a great interest in it, who permanently reside there and have a stake in the station and residents will be more capable than the executive officers who will have only a passing interest. This hill station provides the seat of Government and was specially treated as a hill municipality along with Coonoor and Kodaikanal. For these, amongst other reasons, I move that Ootacamund may be excluded from the list."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I rise to second the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis. Of course, he has given various reasons why Ootacamund should be excluded. The object of this Bill is to purify municipal administration. Taking the case of the Ootacamund municipality, I am sure, my hon. Friend, Mr. Conran Smith will bear me out when I say, that Ootacamund has had a good municipal administration. Mr. Davis, who has been the chairman of that municipality for many years has proved to be one of the capable chairmen, and after him there is another chairman, who happens to be honorary. And even now I do not think the administration has in any way gone wrong. That this Bill should be made to apply to a municipality whose administration is so satisfactory, I do not think, will stand to reason. So I would request that Ootacamund may be excluded from this list."

* Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'*that the following shall be substituted for the list of municipalities given in the schedule:*

"*Commissioners may be appointed for the municipalities which have a population of one lakh and more and with an income of five lakhs of rupees and more from ordinary receipts excluding contributions and drainage receipts*".'

"In moving this amendment, Sir, I should like to recall to the mind of the Mover of this Bill that when he brought forward his original Bill

he was of opinion, and I suppose rightly too, that municipalities having a population of one lakh and more and an income of five lakhs of rupees and more should have executive officers. In the nature of things the activities of those municipalities will be very numerous and therefore an honorary chairman may not be able to discharge his duties well. I suppose that was the reason, and a very sound reason too, which impelled him to move that sort of Bill. Or the reason may be, as he puts it in his statement of objects and reasons attached to his original Bill, that big municipalities have not been able to discharge their duties well on account of these various activities and in some cases also on account of inability on the part of the chairmen. Or, Sir, according to him, the criterion is whether a municipality is such that the chairman is not able to do justice to the various duties that fall upon him or whether the municipal chairman has been administering the municipal affairs unsatisfactorily. These being the criteria for moving a Bill of this kind, I do not see any reason now why the scope of the Bill should be extended. And when the scope of the Bill is to be extended, what is the criterion to be adopted? It has been said by certain persons that either all municipalities must be given executive officers or none at all. The discretion must be left to the Government to find out whether any municipality is working well or not, whether any municipal chairman has been able to discharge his duties well or not and whether it is possible for an honorary chairman to discharge the duties satisfactorily. Therefore my submission to this House is this, that in the case of municipalities which are getting less than five lakhs it is not possible to spend Rs. 10,000 a year; and when such municipalities are working well, why should they be disturbed? I am not going into the question as to the retrograde step that we are taking in appointing executive officers in municipalities which should develop self-governing ideas among the people themselves. But, even as it is, the list that is cut down from 26 is arbitrary. If that is going to be so, why not my hon. Friend the Mover of this Bill stick on to his original proposition that municipalities having an income of five lakhs and more and a population of one lakh and more should have these undesirable executive officers? In this view I am sure many of my friends on this side and on that side also will agree. If you want to make a distinction between one municipality and another, what is the criterion to be adopted? Why should municipalities which are getting an income of two lakhs and three lakhs be excluded from the operation of this Bill? If you want to exclude these municipalities and appoint executive officers where the chairmen are inefficient and are not able to cope with the work, let the Government go into the question and decide which municipalities most require these executive officers. Why should we be afraid of the Government taking this power? Although I am very reluctant to give power to the Government, in the circumstances narrated by my friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar that in some cases abuse of power has been taking place and honorary chairmen are not able to discharge their duties properly, the Government may be allowed to go into

the question and see whether any municipality deserves an executive officer or not. I do not say there are not some municipalities which are abusing their powers. It may be. But which is the authority that is going to decide it? Why should we arbitrarily lay down that these municipalities because they happen to get five lakhs of income must get executive officers? It may be that municipalities that are getting more than five lakhs of rupees are discharging their duties well, and it may be that some municipalities which have an income of below five lakhs are not administering their affairs well. That being the case, why should we single out these municipalities given in the list for appointment of executive officers? If you allow this list to be passed, the implication will be that some municipalities which are getting over five lakhs a year and more are inefficiently administering their affairs. It is a stigma cast on them. Why should we cast such a stigma on these municipalities. We are very uncharitable in singling out these municipalities and forcing executive officers on them. Let the Government go into the whole question whether a municipality is managing its affairs well or not. Then if the Government think they should appoint an executive officer for such a municipality, let them do so. Why should municipalities, simply because they are getting five lakhs, be submitted to this undesirable treatment of having executive officers. Therefore, my submission is that on principle the exclusion of certain municipalities and the retention of some other municipalities in the scope of this Bill is highly objectionable.

"And then, from the point of view of good administration, I do not see any reason why others should be excluded and these should be included. What is the criterion? Are we going to conduct our affairs in this fashion? Because certain persons want these municipalities should be included, they are included; and because certain other persons want certain municipalities to be excluded from the operation of this Bill, they are excluded. The criterion of an income of two lakhs or three lakhs is not mentioned in the Act. That is the understanding they say. But is there any sense behind that understanding? Is there any principle underlying it? And are we going to accept the arguments of persons who have not got any principle behind the inclusion or exclusion of these municipalities? I can very well understand if the list as it emerged from the select committee is accepted; that represents the considered opinion of the select committee. I can very well understand the Mover of the Bill either sticking to his original proposition that municipalities getting an income of five lakhs and over and having a population of one lakh and over should have executive officers, or his accepting the deliberate conclusions of the select committee. Why is it that he is yielding to the advice of some members now? Is he not so strong as to stick to any one of these two principles? I am not casting any reflections on him, but I am sorry to say that he has yielded in a way which does not behove him as a leader in this House. Therefore I say it is not doing justice to himself or to the municipalities themselves if he agrees to the new list. The select committee have come

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to a conclusion after deep deliberation. Let their decision stand. If not let power be given to Government to appoint executive officers only in such municipalities in which there is inefficiency of administration or heaviness of work. So I do not see any reason for the substitution of new municipalities for those that are recommended by the select committee. It looks like child's play. Are we serious men doing serious business? So let my friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar stick to his original proposition or modify his view with reference to the advice given to him in the select committee. I request hon. Members either to drop the whole list recommended by the select committee or accept it in full. It should not be said by outsiders that we are playing like children. I would request my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and those who support this substitution of the new list to think over the matter, and in fairness to themselves and all who participated in this discussion and also in fairness to the municipalities that are going to be affected by this Bill, to act on either principle, so that it may not be said that he (Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar) yielded to this man or that man, or that the Government yielded to this man or that man. He must stick to his own view and not follow this man or that man. I never expected an erstwhile leader in this House will allow himself to be influenced by certain persons. Therefore I would appeal to him and the Members of this House concerned to think over the matter and either drop the whole thing and give the whole power to the Government or accept my amendment which from very many points of view will satisfy everybody."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—" I second it."

* Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am unfortunately not very enthusiastic about this subject because I do not happen to be a chairman of any municipality, but I rise to say only this. My view is that mal-administration alone should be the criterion for appointing an executive officer. In that view Guntur is a typical instance and so I want that Guntur should be added to the list of municipalities which according to the terms or arrangements or whatever they may be called, are going to have executive officers. The case of Guntur came up recently before the Government for mal-administration because the business there came to a standstill. The chairman was also by notification removed from office. Therefore I request that typical cases of mal-administration may be considered. I move that Guntur may be included in the list of municipalities mentioned in Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar's amendment."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" At this stage, I would like to place all the amendments before the House, so that there may be a general discussion on them. The first is Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar's amendment for the substitution of a list of ten municipalities in clause 15, namely, Bezwada, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Madura, Ootacamund, Rajahmundry, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tuticorin. Then there is Mr. Davis's amendment to delete Ootacamund from this list. Thirdly,

Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig's amendment that the following should be substituted for the list: municipalities which have a population of one lakh and more and an income of five lakhs and more from ordinary receipts excluding contributions and drainage receipts. Then there is Mr. Simhachalam's amendment that Guntur should be added to the list furnished by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar."

All the amendments are now for the discussion of the House.

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" I am afraid that the dis- 1 P
cussion is proceeding on a misunderstanding. The hon. Member for Bellary when he moved his amendment clearly pointed out that the list that he submitted was not done arbitrarily but was based on some principle. Hon. Members were mentioning that the list was drawn to suit the fancies of particular individuals. But it is not so, Sir. The hon. Member for Bellary said that he fixed the receipt at 3 lakhs. In the original Bill the income was fixed at 5 lakhs. The Select Committee reduced it 2 lakhs. As a result of the conference of leaders of certain sections of the House they came to the present conclusion which is reasonable. That being so, I cannot see how there can be any complaint from individual members that a particular municipality was included or excluded arbitrarily. The only amendment that has been given on certain principle is that of the hon. Member for Bezwada, Mr. Mahboob Ali. All other amendments point that particular municipalities must either be included or excluded. There is no arbitrariness in fixing the list. Since the whole thing is based on a principle I should like the House to take into consideration the conclusion come to by the leaders of the various sections which should be given due respect. On the other hand if there is any suitable amendment before the House based on any particular principle which is acceptable to the majority of members then it could be taken. But from the discussion no such majority opinion is expressed except for the amendment moved by the hon. Member from Bellary. That being so, I request the House that the amendment originally moved should be accepted."

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN :—" Mr. President, in opposing all the amendments, I want to make a few observations. I am one of those who wish to have executive officers for all those municipalities. Unfortunately Mr. Basu Dev had to withdraw his amendment. He wanted that Government should appoint executive officers in all municipalities for which appointment of executive officers are found necessary. I had the misfortune of seconding his motion. Though he withdrew the motion yet I am of the same opinion. We are here for judging all people alike and we are not here to judge one from one standpoint of view and another from different point of view. There are 81 municipalities in our presidency. Of these we want to apply the present Bill only to 26 municipalities. The amendments seek to limit it to 12 or so. If that be the case what is the standard on which you can proceed? My friend, Mr. Basu Dev, says that it is on the basis of receipts of revenue that they are making appointments. It is not the revenue that should

be the criterion; nor is it the population that should be the criterion for the appointment of executive officers.

"You have known since the recent election what a number of motions of no-confidence against the chairman and vice-chairman are cropping up. The result of no-confidence motions is deadlock of business. It is to counteract the evils of no-confidence among other things that this Bill is sought to be enacted. But I submit that if you want to be fair to all people and if you want to have sound administration in all municipalities then it is just and proper that all municipalities should have executive officers. It may be urged by several members that several municipalities have not enough funds to afford the appointment of the executive officers. But I submit that it is not necessary that you should appoint big salaried men for small municipalities. Tahsildars or deputy tahsildars may be enough in the case of the small municipalities and deputy collectors in the case of big municipalities. You all know that most of the chairmen of municipalities are honorary men and they are unable to cope with the work as some are vakils, or merchants or belong to other professions. They don't attend to municipal work in the way in which full-timed officers would attend.

"On principle also I must oppose the invidious distinction made between important municipalities and other municipalities. Individual municipalities on which we thrust the appointments may say that they *do not want the appointments. The Bill does not provide for executive* officers for minor municipalities if they desire the same.

"From my past experience as a member of a muncipal council, I have to say that the majority of the municipal chairmen as they are now, are not able to devote their full time and energy for the better administration of municipalities of which they are in charge. So in the interests of sound administration of municipalities I wish there should be officers for all municipalities big or small. With these few words I oppose the motions of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. Davis and others."

* Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—"I rise to support the amendment moved by the Mover of the Bill and to ask this House in the interests of municipal administration to reject the other amendments. I think that the amendments moved by Mr. Muniswami Pillai and Mr. Davis are prompted by a misunderstanding of the intention of this Bill. I have tried once or twice in conversation with the Members of this House to show that this Bill was not intended as a penal measure and if those Gentlemen who moved the amendments will disabuse their minds of that idea and consider it in a more dispassionate way I feel they will not press their amendments. I think I am perhaps in a better position than most of us here to appreciate the difficulties of non-official chairmen. It is the wish of the Government that those difficulties should as far as possible be mitigated and I firmly believe that the principle of this Bill is the right one and that the step which we are now taking

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is a right one and I would appeal to these gentlemen to withdraw their amendments. If I can answer for Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, I will say this. The hon. Member for Bezwada wanted to know why Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar did not stick to his original list. The reason is this. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar was keen on his Bill and it was necessary in the interests of the principle of the Bill to come to some agreement with the various parties of the House. The agreement now reached is a fair one. I would again ask the Members of the House to stand by it. Mr. Manikkavelu Nayakar has paid a tribute to the reasoning of Mr. Mahboob Ali which I think he does not deserve. I think Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig will admit he is suiting principles to a particular case and not enunciating principles on their merits. I would like to respond to the appeal of Mr. Muniswami Pillai because I know that the particular municipal administration to which he referred has been successful and I would like if I could, to support the wish which he expressed to exclude the Ootacamund municipality from the schedule. But because as I have said the provision is not a penal one I see no reason why it should be excluded. I would therefore ask Mr. Davis and Mr. Muniswami Pillai to take a broad view of this measure and not base their views on their championship of individual municipalities. With these few words I would support the motion of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar."

* Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—" I think, Sir, many of the objections urged by the previous speaker have been answered by the last speaker. The chairman of the Ootacamund municipality has himself asked for a Commissioner to assist him in his work. Well, Sir, I would ask my Friend Mr. Simhachalam not to press his amendment. We have something now to proceed upon. If he feels that Guntur affairs are such as to benefit by this appointment, there are ways and means by which he can see that the situation is improved. With regard to the passionate observations of my Friend from Bezwada that I was giving the go-by to any principles that I may have had in regard to this matter, it is true that I based the original list on a very high standard. But I found in the Select Committee that it would be well to bring in as many municipalities as possible under the operation of this Bill. But I see there are difficulties in the way. For example, there is the difficulty of finding proper officers. For then, we are to depend on people already in the service of local bodies or in the Government service. As was expressed by the Chief Minister, the Government are finding it difficult to spare at once a large number of people. We want as many municipalities as there are officers. It is not that these ten municipalities alone will get an executive officer and none else. We have made provision in the Bill and have given power to Government to add to the list. I think that my friend from Bezwada is not fair to himself or to other people who have taken part in framing this Bill, in imputing motives to them. I hope, Sir, that the list as suggested by me will meet with the approval of the House and that the other amendments will be withdrawn."

16 m. * Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU:—" In view of the explanation so kindly offered by the hon. Mover of this Bill, I beg to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—" I also withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I will now put Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig's amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

'For the *existing schedule*, substitute *the following*:—

" *Commissioner may be appointed for the municipalities which have a population of one lakh and more and with an income of 5 lakhs and more from ordinary receipts excluding contributions and drainage receipts* ".' "

The amendment was declared lost.

Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig demanded a poll which was taken with the following result:—

*Aye.*

1 Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig.

*Noes.*

1 The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
2 ,, Diwan Bahadur Sir M Krishnan Nayar.
3 ,, Sir Archibald Campbell.
4 ,, Mr. H. G. Stokes.
5 ,, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
6 ,, Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7 ,, the Raja of Bobbili.
8 Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma.
9 Mr. C. E. Jones.
10 ,, J. A. Thorne.
11 ,, H. M. Hood.
12 ,, R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
13 ,, S. H. Slater.
14 ,, E. Conran Smith.
15 ,, T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
16 Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
17 Mr. M. D. T Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
18 Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.
19 Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
20 Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
21 Mr. M. Devadasan.
22 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.
23 Subadar Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
24 Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
25 Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi.
26 ,, P. V. Rajagopala Pillai.
27 ,, V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.
28 ,, P. Bayappa Reddi.
29 Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
30 Mr. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
31 ,, G. Lakshmana Reddi.
32 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
33 Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
34 Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
35 Mr. H. M. Jaggannatham.
36 Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti.
37 The Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
38 Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami.
39 Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
40 Dr. P. Subbarayan.
41 Mr. Yakub Hasan.
42 ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
43 Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
44 Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
45 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
46 Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
47 ,, V. T. Arasu.
48 Rao Bahadur P. C. Muthu Chettiyar.

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*Noes*—cont.

49 B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur.
50 Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
51 „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
52 „ A. B. Shetty.
53 „ G. Simhachalam Pantulu.
54 „ Abdul Hameed Khan.
55 „ Ahmed Miran Sahib.
56 „ K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
57 „ U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
58 „ K. Singam Ayyangar.
59 Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
60 Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
61 „ M. S. Sreshta.
62 Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
63 „ P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.
64 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
65 Mr. K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar.
66 Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.
67 Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
68 Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
69 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
70 Mr. C. Basu Dev.
71 „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
72 „ P. Madhusoodhanan Thangal.
73 „ C. Krishnan.

*Neutral.*

1 The Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur.
2 Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.
3 „ J. A. Davis.
4 „ G. R. Premayya.
5 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
6 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
7 Mr. C. Indriah.
8 „ J. Kuppuswami Choudari.

*Aye* 1. *Noes*. 73. *Neutral* 8.

The amendment was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I will now put Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar's amendment to the vote. The question is—

'*In clause* 15, for *the list of municipalities*, substitute *the following list, namely*:—

1 *Bezwada.*
2 *Coimbatore.*
3 *Kumbakonam.*
4 *Madura.*
5 *Ootacamund.*
6 *Rajahmundry.*
7 *Salem.*
8 *Tanjore.*
9 *Trichinopoly*
10 *Tuticorin* '."

The amendment was carried.

Clause 15, as amended, was put and carried.

*New Clause* 15.

* Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, viz.:—

' Renumber *clauses* 15. 16 *and* 17 *as clauses* 16, 17 *and* 18 *respectively and* insert *the following as clause* 15, *namely*:—

" 15. *After section* 369 *of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely*:—

' 370 (1) *Any reference to the chairman contained in any enactment in force in the Presidency of Madras or in any notification, order, scheme, rule, form or bylaw made under any such enactment and in force in the said Presidency shall, where such reference*

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*relates to the executive functions of the chairman, be construed as a reference to the executive authority.*

(2) *If any question arises as to whether any such reference relates to the executive functions of the chairman or not, the decision of the Local Government shall be final* '." '

" As explained already, the necessity for this amendment arises from the fact that reference occurs in other Acts, such as the Town Planning Act, to the chairman of a municipal council, and the object of this amendment is to make it clear that the executive authority whether it be the chairman or the commissioner is referred to in those Acts also."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clauses 16 and 17, which are now amended to be 17 and 18, are for the vote of the House."

Clauses 16 and 17 renumbered as 17 and 18 were put and carried.

* Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH :—" I move, Sir, the further consequential amendment to the amendment already moved and passed—

' *Schedule A.*

' (*a*) *In the heading*, for *the words and figures* " [*see section* 16 (1).] " substitute *the words and figures* " [*see section* 17 (1)]."

' (*b*) *In the first paragraph, after the figures* " 50 (4)," insert *the figures* " 51 (1) ".'

" The first amendment requires no explanation, as it is merely consequential to the amendment just passed. The second is to supply an omission. In going through the sections of the Act, it is found that section 51 (1) has been omitted."

Mr. A. V. BHANOJI RAO :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH :—" Sir, I move—

' *Schedule B.*

' (*a*) *In the heading*, for *the words and figures* " [*see section* 16 (2)]," substitute *the words and figures* " [*see section* 17 (2)]."

' (*b*) *In the second of the items relating to section* 327, *in column* 2, for *the figure* " (4)," substitute *the figure* " (1)."

' (*c*) *In the second of the items relating to section* 352 *in column* (4), omit *the word* " *or* " *occurring before the words* " *executive authority*."

'(d) *In the item immediately before the item relating to section* 368, *sub-section* (1), *in column* (1), insert *the figures* " 359,".'

" This is merely a drafting amendment, and I do not think it requires any explanation."

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Schedules A and B, as amended, are for the vote of the House."

Schedules A and B, as amended, were put and carried.

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I move that—

'*the Preamble do form part of the Bill*'."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" *I second it.*"

* Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH :—" I move that—

'*in line 3, for the word " purpose " the word " purposes " be substituted*'."

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU :—" I second it."

The Preamble, as amended, was then put and carried.

## After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I move—

'*that the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act,* 1920, *be passed into law.*'

" *In doing so I shall allow myself to make only one remark.* The credit for what we have heen able to achieve so far is due to all friends in this House who have wholeheartedly given their support to it. I should like to say, I am especially indebted to the hon. the Chief Minister, Dr. Subbarayan and Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu and, if I may add an undiluted bureaucrat, I would also mention Mr. Conran Smith. (Laughter.) I have very great pleasure in moving that this Bill be passed into law."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I second the motion and in doing so, I heartily associate myself with the remarks made by the Mover in regard to the help which we got for piloting this Bill. Sir, what appeared at one time to be a Bill which will receive the approbation and support of all sections of the House, unfortunately just at the last moment was viewed by some as aiming at something more than a help to the administration. I am glad, however, that at last good sense prevailed and it has been passed by the House. I am sure Government will find for these posts suitable men with administrative experience and give for working the system we are trying to introduce their best brains. I have no doubt that the experience of the few municipalities for which we are now appointing Administrative officers will make it

possible for the Government to extend it to other municipalities also, at any rate, to municipalities where factious spirit prevails and in consequence the administration suffers."

*Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—" I am very glad to associate myself with the previous speakers in the general satisfaction that will be felt all over the Presidency by reason of this measure becoming law with the consent of all sides of the House. No doubt it would have given us greater satisfaction if there was no interference at all with schedule 9 as it emerged from the Select Committee. We trust that the power given to Government to notify other municipalities and bring them into the schedule from time to time will be very wisely used in all necessary instances and that without undue delay. To this end it is hoped that the Government would be recruiting officers in the various services in such numbers as might enable them always to keep and find a sufficient number of reserves from whom to draw commissioners for the bigger municipalities. Because, although we are aware that, under the law as it is passed to-day, it will be open to make selection of commissioners from municipal and local fund services as well as from the cadre of Government servants, in the case of the bigger municipalities it will perhaps be found necessary, more and more, to depend upon tried and competent men from the regular Government services.

" So far as Madura is concerned, it is so vast a city that, if it had been possible, we should have preferred to have it made into a corporation on the model of the City Corporation. But, as any attempt to pass separate legislation in regard to Madura alone might have involved a delay, those interested in Madura have agreed to share in the benefits under this Bill side by side with other major municipalities. No doubt, under the law as it is passing to-day, the maximum amount of salary and allowances payable to a commissioner is only Rs. 800. Doubts occurred to me, both during the Select Committee stage and subsequently—I wish to put them to responsible Members of Government and Secretaries and also other Members of this House—whether, after all, the requirements of the Madura municipality would, at all junctures and at critical junctures particularly, be met by the appointment of an officer for whom you will be in a position to pay only Rs. 800. I think situations have arisen in the past in the case of Madura and may arise again in the future,—at any rate the present is such a situation—when, to evolve order out of chaos, it would be necessary to commit the executive administration of that place in the hands of a first-class Civilian officer who would be able to go ahead with an amount of driving force, with independence and with impartiality which are absolutely essential so far as that municipality is concerned. Possibly about Rs. 15,000 a year, if not Rs. 18,000 might be required to secure such an officer for Madura. But the maximum payable from out of municipal funds is only Rs. 800 per mensem. I hope Government will come to our help so far as Madura is concerned and find the necessary money to pay such an officer if they agree in the view that, at the present juncture, Madura should be served well by an officer of the type I am suggesting.

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"I hope, Sir, that without taking more time at this stage, it would be fitting that I associate myself once more with the previous speakers in the feeling of thankfulness which we feel towards the Chief Minister and Mr. Conran Smith both of whom have done a very great deal to bring agreement where disagreement loomed large, and to see that the labours bestowed over this very necessary and beneficial Bill were not wasted. I think, Sir, this is an achievement of which this House could be proud. It is an achievement which, in the actual execution and administration of the Act, will create opportunities to the Government to get more and more credit for themselves by bringing under the operation of this Act more and more municipalities to which it would be a benefit to extend the advantage of appointing commissioners. With these words, Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting this motion of the hon. Mover of the Bill."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I rise to support the motion before the House. Sir, in the initial stages there was a fear that this Bill would lower the status of the municipal councillors. But that fear was dispelled by the eloquent advocacy of the measure, both in the Select Committee and in this House, by the ex-Ministers Dr. Subbarayan and Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu and by the able Local Self-Government Secretary Mr. Conran Smith. We hope that the Bill in its present form will give more facilities for the successful working of the municipalities.

"There is a fear among the municipal employees, that in the selection of officers for commissionerships the claims of the seniors among them would be overlooked. I am sure the Government in selecting commissioners will give due weight to the experience and long service of employees in the municipalities who have been able to give a good account of their administrative knowledge. As there is a move on the part of Government to provincialize the cadres of health officers and engineers of municipalities, I think time will show how far this measure is useful in the administration of municipalities. As this Bill had the support of two gentlemen who had opportunity to deal with the portfolio of Local Self-Government, I am sure this must go a long way to improve municipal administration."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—"Sir, yesterday I thought that the Bill was going to die on account of certain amendments moved by a section of the House, but after discussing the matter with the Members concerned, I felt satisfied that there was no such risk. When the parties put their heads together, they came to the conclusion that the measure was a beneficial one.

"One thing that struck me most forcibly is that all of us while 2
keeping up the ideal that we have to reach before us must always bear in P
mind the fact that all self-governing institutions should be safely administered and they must be in the hands of well trained and good executive officers, otherwise the institutions may break. It would really be very good if we are able to have officers like Mr. Conran Smith as

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Commissioners for our municipalities, who will be able to give us their practical wisdom in administering the affairs of our municipalities.

" Some people are afraid that this law is an infringement on popular liberty. I do not think so. On the other hand we will be able to have by the introduction of this measure executive officers who will be able to bring to bear on our municipal administration all their administrative experience which coupled with the idealism which our chairmen or municipal councillors may have will bring in very beneficial results to the various municipalities. The Bill may be regarded by some as being very reactionary in that it will give power to the Government to bring under the operation of this Act any municipality which they like. It is only in cases where the municipalities go wrong and are not able to grapple with administrative problems which may arise before them from time to time that this measure will be applied. In any event I must say that the passing of this measure is a very happy augury for the future because all parties put their heads together and sunk their differences and the result is we have been able to put this Bill on the Statute Book. In these circumstances I thank the hon. the Mover of the Bill, and all those persons who endeavoured their utmost to clear the sky when it became clouded and thus enabled this Council to pass the Bill into law."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Vote, vote, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

*' that the Bill be passed into law '."*

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

## V.—*RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.*

### (1) ESTABLISHMENT OF A BROADCASTING SERVICE FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yesterday resolution No. I was moved and seconded. That resolution reads as follows :—

*' This Council recommends to the Government to take early steps to establish a broadcasting service for this Presidency '."*

The resolution is for the discussion of the House.

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Under Standing Order 33, I desire to move—

*' that all the other business on the agenda do stand over and that resolution No. I in to-day's list of business be taken up first '."*

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the other items of business were allowed to stand over. Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar's resolution was taken up.

## (2) REMISSION OF $12\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT IN THE EXISTING RATE OF ASSESSMENT ON RYOTWARI LANDS IN THE PRESIDENCY

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, I beg to move the following resolution :—

' *This Council recommends to the Government that a remission of at least $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the existing rate of assessment on ryotwari lands in the Presidency be granted during current fasli.*'

" Sir, I propose to be very brief, for I take it that there may not be much time for the resolution to be discussed in detail. Before I state my case in support of the resolution, let me explain its scope. I have asked for remission of at least $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I know that in some districts the owners of ryotwari lands are claiming 25 per cent. Recently a deputation of Tanjore mirasdars waited on His Excellency the Governor and pleaded for a remission of 25 per cent. I also understand that one hon. Member representing the Tanjore district in this House has also given notice of an amendment to my resolution stating that a remission of 25 per cent should be made. But the main reason which induced me to fix the figure at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is my anxiety that practical effect should be given to this resolution. It is not my intention merely to raise the question and leave it to the Government to decide it as they like. I want to co-operate with the Government in this matter. It is not merely as a Member of the Opposition that I have given notice of this resolution. I know, Sir, that it will be possible for the Government to give effect to this resolution. Due to the great efforts made by the Government and especially the hon. the Finance Member, the Government have been able to reduce the expenditure both recurring and non-recurring in the budget of this Presidency. I know with what great trouble and anxiety the hon. the Finance Member worked to get the budget of this Presidency balanced. When most other Provinces have deficit budgets, our Province stands to-day in the fortunate position of having a balanced budget. Our thanks are due to the hon. the Finance Member for having steered the Province during troublous times to the haven of safety. But at the same time as the Mover of this resolution, which indicates that the agriculturists should have some benefit, I am anxious that Government should give consideration to the plight in which the agriculturists of our Province are placed because of the heavy fall in prices of foodstuffs.

" The other portion of the resolution to which I would like to refer is the wording ' in the Presidency.' Though it may be that in the case of Tanjore and a few other recently settled districts there is a stronger case for remission, I feel that there is a case really for the whole Presidency. My resolution is based mainly on the fact that prices of foodstuffs, especially paddy, have fallen very low and the agriculturist is not able to get that margin of profit which he is entitled to get from the land.

" There is also another portion of the resolution to which I shall refer, viz., the words ' current fasli.' I gave notice of this resolution because, as I said before, I wanted that it should be given practical effect. I am anxious, Sir, that even in the current fasli relief should be given

to the agriculturists. I purposely worded the resolution as remission 'for the current fasli' because I wanted that it should take effect both during 1931–32 and 1932–33. So that the resolution as it is worded takes us forward up to the end of June. A portion of the current year's budget as also a portion of the next year's budget will be affected. As I said, the main reason for my resolution is the fall in prices. It is unnecessary for my purpose to refer to earlier discussions when the land revenue policy came into discussion on the floor of this House. Whenever the settlement of a certain district came before the House, the Government found that the Opposition or at least the Members representing that district in the Legislative Council criticised the policy of the Government with regard to the policy of the settlement and also with regard to the executive orders passed. In spite of repeated attempts made by the Legislative Council sometimes supplemented by those of the Government it has not been possible for us to have the settlement policy placed on a stautory basis whereby it could be examined now and again by the Legislative Council. We are therefore obliged to depend upon executive orders. But, I am not anxious to go into any question of policy now. It is enough for my purpose to argue on admitted facts. For example, take the case of Tanjore, where there was, some years ago, a settlement. Government at first wanted to fix the increase in the assessment rate at 25 per cent.

"But after an agitation which lasted for some time, the hon. the Revenue Member gave an assurance that in no district the assessment would be increased by more than $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent and accordingly the assessments in Tanjore and Trichinopoly were increased only by $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Later on when the question of assessments in other districts came under discussion, there was the same marked difference of opinion between the Government and the people. With regard to the districts of Godavari and Malabar, although the Government fixed the rates of increase at $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, the Government realized that even during the resettlement year the plight of the agriculturists was very miserable and they gave a concession by which they postponed the introduction of the new rates and gave a rebate of As. 2 in the rupee in the first year and one anna in the second year and introduced the full rates in the third year. The Government have therefore on more than one occasion realized that the plight of the agriculturists was far from satisfactory and granted some concessions. The present is a time of abnormal world depression where every country in the world is suffering and India also has also to go through the ordeal. That was the chief reason why I move this resolution in this House. I ask the Government to lay aside for a moment all the ordinary rules of settlement, because abnormal conditions like the present require abnormal remedies. I know that the Government may say in reply to my resolution that the settlement rates should be considered as a matter of contract and if during fat years the agriculturist has been able to lay by something he should not grumble if he is hit hard during lean years. I admit that such an argument will have force during normal times, but

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as I have pointed out more than once, these are abnormal times all over the world affecting adversely not merely the agriculturists and people in other walks of life but affecting whole nations. Countries are asking that payments due from them on account of war debts might be remitted or reduced. It is nothing but sheer impossibility to pay the assessment that makes the agriculturists ask for remission. I shall content myself with taking the figures as given by the Government and I do not want to discuss the question of the policy of the Government as regards land revenue. Taking the Tanjore district as an example the basis of the revision of assessment was Mr. Jackson's report. It is a very lucid report and many portions of it give us a valuable help in coming to a conclusion on a resolution like the present one. There the commutation rate was fixed at Rs. 1-14-6. Of course it was argued that if the commutation rate was fixed at Rs. 1-14-6, the increase would amount to 83 per cent or so, and that as a matter of fact, the Government did not increase the rate by 83 per cent but they contented themselves with raising it by 18¾ per cent. But even a rise of 18¾ on the old rates would come to Rs. 1-3-9. The three factors that are taken into consideration by the Government in fixing the assessment are: the rise in the price of food-stuffs, the increase or decrease in the cost of living of the agriculturists and the cultivation expenses. So far as the last two factors are concerned, it was admitted even during the time of the settlement that they were unfavourable to the Government's point of view, that is to say, both the cost of cultivation and the cost of living of the agriculturists had gone up. The only factor which was in favour of the Government was the rise in prices. I do not think that the Government's commutation figure of Rs. 1-3-9 was correct. But even admitting that figure to be correct for the sake of argument, I ask the Government whether their own reports do not now show that the price of paddy has gone much lower than that now. It is generally accepted that the price has gone below Re. 1. Let me first take the reports from non-official agencies before I take the reports from official sources. The Tanjore mirasdars in their memorandum submitted to His Excellency the Governor, have put the price of paddy at about Re. 1, but it is a well known fact that in some places the price has gone even lower than that. I understand that a few members of the Legislative Council especially those representing the Tanjore district, have received petitions from a number of pattadars stating that a remission of 50 per cent will just meet the situation. But whatever it is, the price of paddy having gone much below the admitted figure of Rs. 1-3-9, there is certainly a very strong case for remission. As regards Government reports, there is the report sent from each district head-quarters and confirmed by the Board of Revenue, which also goes to show that the price has gone down considerably and that the price in Tanjore is Re. 1-0-10. In a Government Order issued on the 17th of January 1933, dealing with the interim crop report, it is stated that the wholesale price of paddy per rupee was 56 to 57 lb. in Vizagapatam and Tanjore, 45 to 48 lb. in East Godavari, West Godavari and Trichinopoly, and 35 to 37 lb. elsewhere. These prices when compared with the prices

which prevailed in December 1932 and which are mentioned in the tabular statement appended to the Government Order clearly show that the prices have gone down considerably. In the case of Tanjore the price was Rs. 5-3-0 in 1913-14 as against Rs. 3-5-0 at the present time. Let us take Mr. Jackson's report itself and apply the test which the Government themselves applied, namely, that the ryotwari landholder is entitled to half the net profits and the Government to the other half, although the ryotwari landholders contend that the claim of the Government for half the net profits is not sustainable. But even if the claim of the Government for half the net profits is admitted, do Government get according to the prevailing low prices only one half and does the agriculturist get the other half.

"What do we find by applying Mr. Jackson's figures to present conditions. As regards the first *tharam* the assessment which was originally fixed at Rs. 14-8-0 was increased to Rs. 17-8-9. According to that table the price was Rs. 1-14-6. The balance after deducting 50 per cent for vicissitudes of seasons was Rs. 18-5-9. The margin that the agriculturist would get was somewhere about Rs. 12. The price to-day is Re. 0-15-3, that is half the commutation prices of Mr. Jackson's report. Applying Mr. Jackson's test the agriculturist now get Rs. 4-5-6 and the Government's share is Rs. 14-12-0. It is clear that it is not a case of the Government getting 50 per cent and the ryotwari landholder getting the other 50 per cent. On the other hand the Government gets 75 per cent and the landholder gets only 25 per cent of the net profit. That is how the figures work out. I understand that similar calculations have been made for other districts also and perhaps the same state of affairs prevails everywhere. But as the time at my disposal is short, I do not propose to weary the House with other figures."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has only five minutes more to finish his speech."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, as the time is short, I shall not quote the figures of other districts. I hope hon. Members coming from the other districts will be able to give figures which will certainly lend support to the motion that I have just now made.

"The Government may ask how is this a practical proposition. I state, Sir, there is a surplus available. But whatever way in which this matter is adjusted, it is certainly a dire necessity to give remission to the ryots. It is not as if we are in normal times; we should try to find out ways and means. When the Government thought they could not balance the budget, did they not immediately sit down, have a Retrenchment Committee and cut down the expenditure. Similarly some remedy must be found for an emergency like this. I have great pleasure in moving this resolution."

* Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"Sir, I beg to second this motion which was ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar.

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In doing so, I wish to give some facts concerning my district. In Guntur district now, the value of a bag of paddy is about Rs. 2–14–0. The average yield of an acre comes to only 10 bags of 166 lb. each. One rupee will be the actual expenditure, to get these ten bags of yield, towards the harvest and transplantation charges. About Rs. 1–14–0 will remain for the ryot out of which he has to pay by way of land revenue nearly a rupee. That means that the balance that will remain is practically about 14 annas on which the ryot has to maintain himself. Even a person who has got about 100 acres cannot get nearly Rs. 800 net annual income. At present in the Guntur district—a rich district—there are not many ryots who own more than 100 acres. We can count very few people like Mr. Kuppuswami who own more than 100 acres. Considering all these things, 12½ per cent remission is quite essential and it is also in the interests of the Government to feed the poor ryots who are in a critical position. The poor ryots cannot afford to pay the present rate of land revenue. In the interest of better administration, we may feed the ryot when he is in need to-day and we may extract more when he is strong enough to pay the kists properly.

"Now the banks are not giving any loans to the ryots. Even if we deposit paddy, the Imperial Bank gives only 14 annas or one rupee; they do not advance more. Though we have several co-operative banks in the districts, they are regularly collecting arrears for the last two years; they do not give any advance towards the maintenance of the land or towards the payment of land revenue. When such is the case, the ryot is not in a position to pay the kist. As my hon. Friend said, one crore of rupees has been saved by our Finance Member whom we have to thank on behalf of the ryots. Our Province has a surplus now. At least 12½ per cent reduction can be made in land revenue and thus relief given to the ryot population. As there are many speakers, with these few remarks I second the motion."

* Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Sir, in supporting the motion moved by Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, I beg leave, with your permission, to present to this hon. House a petition signed by thousands of pattadars of my district wherein they claim a remission of 50 per cent of the land revenue for the current fasli, or in the alternative permission to pay the kist in kind instead of in cash."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The petition cannot be presented now. The petition has to be handed over in advance and if it is found in order, then only the petition can be read in the Council. But the hon. Member can now speak on the petition."

* Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"I am very sorry that owing to a misunderstanding of the rules, I am not in a position to formally present the petition to the House. That does not preclude me from stating what the petition is, namely, remission of 50 per cent as I stated or permission to pay up in kind rather than in cash. There is an old proverb which says that it is the wearer who knows where the shoe pinches.

I believe that only the mirasdars or the actual cultivators can realize and understand the actual state of things that do obtain in the villages. They state that 50 per cent remission is an absolute necessity to enable them to carry on from now to the end of the year. My hon. Friend from Tanjore Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar has given notice of an amendment to the resolution for substituting 25 per cent for $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the resolution. If I support the main resolution for reduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, it is not because I feel that the demand of the mirasdars of my district for 50 per cent reduction or the amendment for 25 per cent would be unreasonable. But it is solely out of deference to what Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar said in moving the resolution, about the practicability of the resolution being accepted by the Government. I might state that the practicability of the question has to be considered from both sides. There is the practicability of the question from the administrative point of view of the Government. On the other hand, there is the practicability of the question from the point of view of the persons who have to pay. I can state without any exaggeration that there is not one mirasdar in my district at least—be he rich or poor, be he the smallest landholder or the biggest landholder as my hon. Friend Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar —who is not in difficulties and who is not wondering 'how he is to raise the money to pay the kist falling due immediately.' The hon. Mover and the seconder of the proposition spoke of the low prices that prevail to-day. That is a matter which is within the knowledge of the Government itself. I am not so much concerned with the low prices as 'where is the market at which a ryot can sell his paddy even for that low price.' Being myself a mirasdar in a small way, the stock of paddy with me being not much, the difficulty has been not so much a question of the low price of paddy, but it is where to dispose of this small stock of paddy, how are we to find the money, how are we to convert the paddy into cash, so that before the end of this month, we might pay the instalment which becomes due to the Government. Lest the Government should think that I am overstating the fact, I would request the hon. the Revenue Member only to send out a circular to the Civil Courts of the various districts and find out, in cases in which either paddy or land is attached and brought up for sale, if there be a demand for it, if it be not an ordinary occurrence in courts for petitions being presented by one side or other, to reduce the upset price of land or paddy that is put up for sale and if it be not a fact that even for the reduced upset price, bidders are not forthcoming. That is the miserable and pitiable plight we find ourselves in and it is up to the Government if they are really interested in the welfare of the public to make a generous gesture in this instance. In making this appeal to the Government, may I also show the helpless plight of the ryot as far as the payment of assessment is concerned? It is a case in which we are not able to appeal to any other authority. For injuries at the hands even of the Government in other matters, there are special tribunals to which we could appeal and where we can get remedy; whereas in the case of land revenue, we have got an old anti-diluvian statute the Revenue Recovery Act passed by a Council which was

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certainly not representative of the people and which precludes the right of the mirasidar from making any reference even to the Civil Courts. I am referring to it only to show how absolutely at the mercy of the Government we are in this matter, how the Government has to consider the practicability of reduction from their point of view but also to consider the practicability of recovering the amount from the mirasidars. It might be that in this particular year, by coercive process, by attachment of the standing crops, by attachment of lands, you might be able to force a certain percentage of the people to pay. I may say with the experience I have of my district, it would be almost an impossibility for you—whatever coercive processes you might adopt to get land revenue directly from the mirasidars in at least 25 per cent of cases. Even if you succeed this year, I can only say that, if the present state of things continue, you will soon be driving the mirasidar to absolute destitution. As the time is pressing and as my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayana Nambiyar, is pointing to me the clock, I do not propose to say much more, except to appeal once again to the Government to take a sympathetic attitude towards the poor people, to consider the real difficulties of the situation, to understand how even at the low price they are not able to find a market and how, unless you show some concession, you show some gesture of generosity, people will find themselves reduced to a helpless condition."

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid I cannot, on behalf of the Government, undertake to accept this resolution. Since the economic depression began, the Government have been very carefully watching the situation. I do not wish to take up the time of the House in detailing what the Government have done at various times in regard to this matter. But I may refer to the fact that two years ago, they appointed a Special Committee to enquire into the effects of the economic depression in this Province and to advise the Government as to what measures the Government should take to remedy those effects; we had a very full report and the Government gave very careful consideration to those recommendations and have taken action on such of them as they could. I may, for example, mention that we have raised the kistbandi in several districts in the interests of the ryots.

"The basis on which this resolution rests is that prices have now fallen so much that it is necessary that the Government should remit a portion of the land revenue. In revising the rates of land revenue at a resettlement, the average of the prices of products during a number of normal years previous to resettlement is taken into consideration. But in the recent resettlements we have not taken full advantage of the increase in prices in fixing the new rates. We have not made such increase in the rates of land revenue as the rise in prices would justify. We have limited ourselves to 18¾ per cent increase as the maximum. The result is that in some cases where we might have raised the assessment by over a hundred per cent, we only took as a matter of fact not more than 3 annas in the rupee. No doubt prices have fallen very considerably, in the last three years but they have not reached the

figures on which the present rates of land revenue assessment are based; in no district have the prices yet fallen to a figure which would be equivalent to those on which the present resettlement rates are based. I have here a statement showing the average prices prevailing in the whole Presidency of food grains such as paddy, ragi, cholam and kambu; and these figures show that the prices have not fallen to any appreciable extent since June 1931. I find that the lowest price touched in the case of paddy was in July 1931, and the average price of paddy at present is higher than what it was then. In the case of ragi again, the lowest price touched was in February of 1932 and in the case of kambu, the lowest price was touched in November 1931. For cholam, the lowest price was touched in July 1931. Prices naturally show a tendency to fall at the harvest time and it is just possible that at the present moment prices are showing a tendency to fall. The figures are for the period up to November 1932; but our information is that the average price has not yet reached the figure which would be equivalent to that on which the present assessment is based.

" Of course, the fall in prices must necessarily affect the comforts and the standard of living of the ryots. But all the rest of the civilized world is suffering in exactly the same way. Those who derive their income from investments are now receiving very much reduced incomes; and in some cases the income from investments has almost disappeared. We must all reduce our standard of living to meet the economic conditions prevailing throughout the world. If the Government find it necessary to give remissions, they will certainly be prepared to do so. It was only yesterday that I passed an order giving a special form of remission in a portion of the Tanjore district which was affected by floods last November. Similarly as hon. Members may remember we have in the last year or two, given special remissions or postponements of kist in the case of certain portions of the Tanjore, Trichinopoly and the Bellary districts in consequence of abnormal seasonal conditions. (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: What about this year?) This year in Bellary it has been hitherto reported that the crops have been good. We shall continue to watch the situation very carefully in every district. The present proposal is that there should be a general remission, irrespective of local conditions over the whole of the province. That seems to me to go much too far. I may even say that it is unreasonable.

" Another point of view which I would like to put to the hon. Members of the House is this—one which my hon. Colleague the Finance Member will deal with in more detail—that if we give this large remission, we shall have to put a stop to many useful works. I am speaking now from the point of view of my department, the department of irrigation. In recent years we have done a great deal towards repair of irrigation works, building more irrigation works, providing greater facilities for drainage, etc. I may mention in particular that in Tanjore we have spent some lakhs in recent years in improving the irrigation works and giving greater facilities for drainage. We have also various

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*proposals* in view in the near future *to* still further improve them. If this remission is granted now, we shall of course have to stop the carrying out of these improvements; but on the other hand if we go on with such improvements in irrigation and drainage, they are sure to give the ryots a better outturn from their lands. We have to consider the question whether it is not more beneficial to the ryots that they should have these works carried out—so that they may *get a greater return from* their lands—than that we should give now a remission of land revenue which after all will cover only a small fraction of their cultivation expenses.

"Then again, I must challenge the figures given by my friend from Guntur. I gather that he was speaking on the basis that the assessment was Rs. 10 an acre in the case of land yielding about ten bags of paddy. He said that out of the Rs. 2-14-0 that each bag fetched, one rupee went towards the expenses of cultivation and another rupee went to the Government in the shape of assessment, with the result that the ryot had to live on the balance of As. 14. But I think, Sir, that in the case of land on which the assessment is Rs. 10 an acre must have a greater yield in the Guntur district; the yield would be I think more like 20 bags than 10 bags as mentioned by the hon. Member. I think therefore that the figures quoted by my hon. Friend are open to doubt."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"I can quote many instances if the hon. Member desires, where we have been paying Rs. 13 an acre."

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Then the yield would be higher, as the land would be more fertile.

"There is one more point I wish to refer to, Sir, and that is the actual saving by the small ryot. His saving would be very small, only a few annas; but from the point of view of Government those annas when added together would come to a very considerable sum which the Government would have to give up. The difference to the ryot consequent on any remission will be small, generally very small. I do not say that we are not in sympathy with the ryot; we do sympathize with his present difficulties. As I say, we are watching the situation with considerable care and we are doing what we can to improve the conditions under which the ryots are carrying on cultivation of land, particularly of irrigated land. So, Sir, I feel that at the present time it is better that we should collect the full assessment of land revenue and that we should continue to carry out our policy of using the money on useful works."

* Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, Sir, in supporting this resolution I make an earnest appeal to the Government to view the matter in a sympathetic spirit, as almost all the ryots in most of the districts are actually groaning under heavy burden of taxation and many have become penniless. The chief reason for this miserable plight are the phenominal fall in the prices of agricultural products and unfair taxations. From time to time various representations have been made

and deputations have waited upon the Government with a request to give relief to the already crushed ryot, but it is a pity, the Government have paid no heed to their grievances. The Government have been simply putting off the matter without giving them any relief. It is needless now for me to dwell upon the question in detail as every Member of the House is in the know of the miserable plight of the ryot. The Government are aware that there was not, at any time, within living memory, such a state of deplorable depression as it is to-day, all over the Presidency and in particular East and West Godavari. If the Government do not see their way and help the ryot at this critical juncture with this modest measure of remission of 12½ per cent on the *land revenue, the ryots would* have to leave their lands which may eventually shake the very foundations of the Government. It is therefore most essential that Government should now come forward and offer their helping hand. The economic condition of the ryot is beyond description and it is one of the most primary duties of the Government to rise equal to the occasion and save the ryot who is a strong pillar of Government at the critical period and thus save them from utter destruction. I once again appeal to the Government to sympathetically view this matter and champion the cause of the ryots."

* Rao Sahib D. V. NARASIMHASWAMI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to heartily support the resolution so ably moved by my hon. Friend. It is within the knowledge of every Member of this hon. House that there has been a sudden and abnormal fall in prices of foodstuffs. The situation is drifting from bad to worse every year. In normal years a bag of paddy used to be sold at Rs. 7. Now the current market price is Rs. 2-12-0. The poor ryot has to sell the whole yield of the land to meet the yearly kist and water taxes and no balance is left for his agricultural expenses, normal labour and for his sustenance. He is now in a helpless state and what all he has saved in normal years has now been spent and has become a bankrupt. Our country is proud only of our agricultural class, and if the Government do not now come to the rescue at this critical phase of his career, his very existence would be threatened.

" The second point which I want to urge upon the Government is that they must try to find market for the ryots' produce. The poor ignorant ryot is now at the mercy of the sowcar. Added to this there is now a dearth of markets for paddy. Hitherto the Nizam's State was a good customer. Now a custom duty of annas twelve per bag has been imposed. Further a lot of paddy is being imported into our parts from Central Provinces and it is sold at a competitive price. So, on all sides the poor ryot of my district is being harassed hy the miserable situation which is very grave and the agriculturist is being driven to bankruptcy and ruination.

" *In addition to the imposition of resettlement of taxes, in spite of* popular opposition both outside and in this hon. House, the Government have also enhanced the water taxes by 25 per cent. The situation is very

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serious and critical and unless immediate relief is given to the poor agriculturist he will be forced to relinquish his holding in utter despair.

"The present resolution is a very modest one and I appeal to the Government to accept this resolution and afford relief to the starving millions. This year we expect a surplus budget and I request the hon. Revenue Member to have this as his first charge on the surplus money and earn the gratitude of the dumb millions.'

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I 3-
regret the very unsympathetic attitude taken by the hon. Revenue P.
Member. He said that the mover of this resolution was very unreasonable in the demands that he made. When I asked him how far the Government were going to meet the situation, he said he had nothing to say. In his speech he was referring to the present price and compared it with the commutation prices adopted in the last settlement. So far as the post-reform settlement is concerned, I feel that the districts concerned have got a clear and strong case for re-consideration of the assessment, if not permanently, at least temporarily to alleviate their suffering. This is more so in the case of the districts of Tanjore, Bellary, Malabar and so on. My reason for saying so is this. When Government took up re-settlement in those districts, the commutation rate was arrived at by taking into account the prices which prevailed during the previous twenty years, a portion of which was covered by the war period, when abnormal prices prevailed. Taking those abnormal prices also into consideration, they arrived at a commutation price, which is highly artificial and not natural. If you omit this war period and take into account the other years only then the commutation rate will be found to be much less than what it was taken to be by the Government.

"Then, Sir, as regards the cost of labour, you will find that it has not fallen, even though the price of staple grain has fallen. If the Government will dispassionately view this question, they will find a fair case made out for remission of assessment in some cases. I do not want a wholesale reduction of assessment on all lands. If, for example, you have not, at the time of last re-settlement, increased the rate of assessment on some lands, I do not ask you to give a remission. It may be that in some cases the enhancement was only 6 per cent less. In such cases, all that I would ask is to give a proportionate reduction and not an all round $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, so that the land cess is brought to the previous rate. If the Government find that the enhancement has been by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and more this resolution asks for a remission of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in such cases. So I request the Government to examine the question carefully and dispassionately, and if they do so, I am sure, they will find many cases deserving at least of a temporary relief."

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"Sir, I beg to move—

*'that the question be now put'.*"

* Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"I second it."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:*—" The question is—

' *the question be now put* '."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" The hon. Finance Member has not spoken."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The question has been put and there is no alternative."

*The motion was declared lost.*

Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

*Ayes.*

1 Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
2 Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
3 ,, V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
4 Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.
5 Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
6 ,, M. Devadasan.
7 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.
8 Mr. P. Bayappa Reddi.
9 ,, G. Lakshmana Reddi.
10 The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
11 The Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur.
12 Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
13 ,, J. A. Davis.
14 Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu.
15 ,, ,, D. V. Narasimhaswami.
16 Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
17 Mr. A. Harischandrudu Nayudu.
18 ,, K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu.
19 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur.
20 Dr. P. Subbarayan.
21 Mr. Yakub Hasan.
22 ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
23 Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
24 Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
25 Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
26 ,, V. T. Arasu.
27 Rao Sahib A. S. Alagannan Chettiyar.
28 Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
29 Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
30 ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
31 ,, A. B. Shetty.
32 ,, G. Simhachalam Pantulu.
33 ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
34 ,, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
35 ,, Ahmed Miran.
36 ,, K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
37 ,, U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
38 ,, K. Singam Ayyangar.
39 ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
40 ,, M. S. Sreshta.
41 ,, G. R. Premayya.
42 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
43 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
44 The Zamindar of Chemudu.
45 Mr. C. Indriah.
46 ,, J. Kuppuswami.
47 ,, Mahboob Ali Baig.
48 ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
49 ,, P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.
50 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
51 Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
52 ,, K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar.
53 Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.
54 ,, C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
55 Mr. R. M. Palat.
56 ,, P. Madhusoodhanam Thangal.

*Noes.*

1 The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
2 ,, Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
3 ,, Sir Archibald Campbell.
4 ,, Mr. H. G. Stokes.
5 ,, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
6 ,, Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7 ,, the Raja of Bobbili.
8 Mr. C. E. Jones.
9 ,, J. A. Thorne.
10 ,, H. M. Hood.
11 Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
12 ,, S. H. Slater.
13 ,, E. Conran Smith.
14 ,, T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
15 Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
16 Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
17 Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
18 Mr. V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.
19 ,, P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
20 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
21 ,, D. Krishnamurti.

*Neutral.*

1 Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma.
2 Mr. P. V. Rajagopala Pillai.
3 ,, H. M. Jagannatham.
4 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
5 Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
6 Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
7 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
8 Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.

*Ayes 56. Noes 21. Neutral 8.*

The motion was carried.

The main resolution was put to vote and declared carried.

*Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed demanded a poll and the House divided thus:*—

*Ayes.*

1 Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
2 Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
3 ,, V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
4 Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.
5 Mr. G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
6 Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
7 Mr. M. Devadasan.
8 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.
9 ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai
10 Mr. P. Bayappa Reddi.
11 ,, P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
12 ,, G. Lakshmana Reddi.
13 The Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur.
14 Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
15 ,, J. A. Davis.
16 ,, H. M. Jagannatham.
17 Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti.
18 ,, C. Jayaram Nayudu.
19 ,, D. V. Narasimhaswami.
20 Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
21 Mr. A. Harischandrudu Nayudu
22 ,, K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu.
23 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur.
24 Dr. P. Subbarayan.
25 Mr. Yakub Hasan.
26 ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
27 Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
28 Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
29 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
30 Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
31 ,, V. T. Arasu.
32 Rao Sahib A. S. Alagannan Chettiyar.
33 Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
34 Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
35 ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
36 ,, A. B. Shetty.
37 ,, G. Simhachalam Pantulu.
38 ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
39 ,, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
40 ,, Ahmed Miran.
41 ,, K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
42 ,, U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
43 ,, K. Singam Ayyangar.
44 Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
45 Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
46 ,, M. S. Sreshta.
47 ,, G. R. Premayya.
48 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
49 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
50 The Zamindar of Chemudu.
51 Mr. C. Indriah.
52 ,, J. Kuppuswami Choudari.
53 ,, Mahboob Ali Baig.
54 ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
55 ,, P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.
56 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
57 Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
58 ,, K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar.
59 Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.
60 Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
61 Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
62 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
63 Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
64 ,, R. M. Palat.
65 ,, P. Madhusoodhanan Thangal

*Noes.*

1 The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
2 ,, Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
3 ,, Sir Archibald Campbell.
4 The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes.
5 ,, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
6 ,, Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7 ,, the Raja of Bobbili.
8 Mr. C. E. Jones.

*Noes*—cont.

9 Mr. J. A. Thorne.
10 „ H. M. Hood.
11 „ R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
12 „ S. H. Slater.
13 „ E. Conran Smith.
14 Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
15 Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
16 Mr. V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.

*Ayes* 65. *Noes* 16.

The resolution was carried.

## II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE DISTRICT AND TALUK BOARDS ELECTIONS IN THE KISTNA DISTRICT.

* Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the business of the House be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the postponement of the district board and taluk board elections in the Kistna district, or, to be more exact, postponement of the retirement of the existing members and the returning into office of the newly elected members.

" Sir, my district, the Kistna district, is the only one in the whole Presidency where local board elections are not held up to date. Not only are elections not held, but even dates for elections are not fixed up to date. Nay, even final rolls are not prepared. We are exactly at the stage of considering the claims and objections to the preliminary rolls. Now the fact of the matter is that while the authorities concerned were fixing dates for holding elections in other districts, so far as the Kistna district is concerned, they have been indulging in a game of dilatoriness, so much so that they passed four orders extending the periods of doing the preliminaries for holding elections, such as keeping open the preliminary rolls, calling for claims and objections, considering these claims and objections, and finally, preparation of the final electoral rolls. In fact, Sir, there have been four orders, four extensions up to a period of not less than one month. I have put all these orders in a tabular form which I shall read for the information of this hon. House.

| | Date first fixed. | First extension. | Second extension. | Third extension. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registers to be kept open for inspection up to .. .. | 15—11—32 | 1—12—32 | 10—12—32 | .. |
| Claims and objections to reach not later than .. .. .. | 15—11—32 | 1—12—32 | 10—12—32 | .. |
| Publication of the list of claims and objections and despatch of notices not later than .. .. | 18—11—32 | 5—12—32 | 15—12—32 | .. |
| Date of receipt by election officer and revising authority not later than .. .. | 26—11—32 | 13—12—32 | 23—12—32 | .. |
| Time for the election officer to decide the claims and objections . .. .. .. | 29—11—32 | 16—12—32 | 24—12—32 | 4—1—33 |
| Publication of the final roll not later than .. .. .. | 4—12—32 | 22—12—32 | 3—1—33 | 10—1—33 |

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"Now, Sir, with regard to these extensions I should like to say a few words. First of all I should like to know from the hon. the Chief Minister whether this modus operandi has been adopted in any other district in this Presidency, out of all these 26 districts. Now, Sir, especially the period for receiving claims and objections has been extended thrice, for a period of nearly one month. Having extended this period more or less four times the original period, it is no wonder that they receive a large number of petitions, a large number of claims and objections. Now, the authorities say that, because there is such a large number of claims and objections, it would take a pretty long time to dispose them of. I have to ask, who is responsible for this large number? Because you have purposely extended it for nearly a month, it is no wonder that the number of claims and objections has so much swollen. Now, what I submit is this. It is you that have created the trouble, and you are asking now how all these claims and objections could be disposed of in a pretty short time. Now, Sir, the elections in the West Godavari district, on one side of the Kistna district, have been closed. So also the elections in the Guntur district. And so also the elections in the Nellore district too. If really the Government had a mind to dispose of all these applications in as short a period as possible, certainly they could appoint, in addition to this one election officer for Kistna district, three election officers of West Godavari, Guntur and Nellore and even East Godavari too for the matter of that. And these five officers can dispose of all these applications in no time. But certainly they did not do so, for their game is a game of dilatoriness. They have placed but one man to dispose of all these claims and objections, saying 'do or die; you may take your own time.' Is it possible for elections in Kistna to come off at any time if this modus operandi is adopted?

"Now, Sir, my Friend the hon. the Raja of Bobbili was saying this morning that the delay is all due to the large number of claims and objections. I submit, Sir, it is not a fact. As I stated, this delay and this large number of claims and objections is due to the tactics adopted by the Government itself. Now, Sir, are these extensions made so aimlessly as the hon. the Chief Minister wanted us to suppose this morning? I do submit there is a purpose underlying all these extensions. There is a purpose in not holding the elections at all as far as possible. Now, the postponement according to the Government Order, dated 20th December 1932, the postponement of election, or better still, the postponement of the retirement of the existing members and the ushering in of the newly elected members, who will never be elected, it seems to me, is up to the 1st February 1933. I submit, Sir, it is clearly a make-believe. It is impossible for the Government to believe it to be true. At present, we are just at the beginning of the consideration of the claims and objections which number 80,000. The Government knows it very well. Now, what do they mean by simply postponing these elections only for a month from January to February? Do they honestly believe that they can do all the necessary things within the 1st of February and usher in the newly elected members? Can there be elections

at all, I wonder? So, it is, as I said, more or less for deluding the unwary, to put it as mildly as possible. Now, Sir, what is the purpose of all this delay? What is the purpose of all these extensions? What is the purpose of these manipulations? Is there any?

"Now, if we proceed a bit further, we shall see in the Gazette first of all that there is a disturbance of circles in Kistna. There is a shuffling and re-shuffling of a number of villages numbering about 38 or so, transferring villages from one circle and taking them on to another circle and vice versa. That is one thing. Secondly, there are a number of polling stations which are transferred from one village to another. *What I submit in this connexion is that these villages were attached* to certain circles about six months ago. Now, Sir, is it democracy to disturb them at this late hour, or demonocracy? The villagers in the Kistna district are simply aghast. What is this Government about? *They do not know whether it is a government or an administration or* God knows what. Now, is this democracy or a direct bare-faced defiance of even the ordinary canons of democracy?

"Now, Sir, not only are all these villages disturbed, but there will be new circles. Again రెడ్డొచ్చె మొదలాడు (Reddochche Modaladu). (Laughter). Now, what I submit is it is something like moving in a vicious circle. The Government create a circle as it were in which they want to move and revolve and have a jolly ride. Now, what I mean *is, all these 38 villages are disturbed and grouped into a number of* circles. Naturally the Government will say, 'these are new circles and there should be a fresh preparation of preliminary rolls.' After the preparation of the electoral rolls, all the other processes have again to be gone through. It may take not six months, but even six years. Not only are villages disturbed, but also even polling stations are transferred in a whole taluk board area. Now, when myself and some others of the Kistna district had a talk with Mr. Tampoe, the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities, he assured me, he told me categorically, that under no circumstances would the polling stations be transferred from one village altogether to another. All that he assured us was that if there were more than one polling booth, the remaining polling booths *may be transferred from one village to another* but not in toto. The whole polling station can never be shifted from one village when once it is fixed. And all these polling stations were fixed six months ago. Now they are disturbed for the first time. Again, not even the reserved *seats were spared. Muslims on the one side and women on the other* were given reserved seats. All these were fixed more than six months ago by the present Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities, and the same officer continues; all these changes are effected in his regime *itself. Now, Sir, women's seat was transferred from Mylavaram to* Kondapalli."

**Rao Sahib D. KRISHNAMURTI:**—"On a point of order, Sir, are these points covered by G.O. No. 5082, L. & M., dated 20th December 1932?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is desirable that the hon. Member confines his remarks to the Government Order under discussion. No doubt the several points he is raising are mentioned in other Government Orders but they are not under discussion."

* Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—"Yes, Sir. But what I submitted now is that there has been postponement and what is the reason for all this postponement? What underlies this postponement? It is my duty to explain the cause of this postponement. These extensions were not made aimlessly. There has been a cause underlying the whole thing. There is a big purpose running through the whole thing and what that purpose is I am going to say. Now, Sir, reserved seats have been transferred for the sin of one member or another."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will be entitled to mention them as reasons, but I do not think he will be in order if he should go into the details of the other Government Orders and should go on discussing those Government Orders."

* Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—"I simply try to point out, Sir, the reasons for this postponement and say that this postponement is to help some people. It is not possible for any election to be held in February 1934, if we go on at this rate. It is for the House to see whether ordinary principles of democracy are not trampled under foot. Now, will this hon. House take all these things lying down or protest emphatically and support the motion? To-day it is Kistna, to-morrow it will be the turn of another district. In the year of grace 1933 when democracy has so far advanced, under the very nose of this legislature all these things are being done. What can we do to counteract this autocracy? All these transfers, all these manipulations, all these postponements, had a purpose underneath. It is to help and aid somebody. For the sake of one all the principles of democracy are sacrificed. So I should like to illustrate what I have generally stated with your permission. If you permit me I shall show why this Muslim seat has been transferred, why the polling booths in Nandigama have been transferred, why the Gudivada taluk villages were thrown helter skelter. And the reasons are simple and it is for the sake of one man. (Voices: Who?) It is my Friend the Zamindar of Mirzapuram. (Cheers.) My submission is that Mylavaram was first fixed for women because there were literate women there. But unfortunately the Zamindar of Mylavaram left Mirzapur camp, and so that seat was transferred to Kondapalli."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am once again constrained to remark that the hon. Member is straying off from the Government Order."

* Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—"I am just illustrating for the information of the House. All these belong to the Kistna district. All my friends do not hail from Kistna as I do and as I suffer. So by way of illustration I am just pointing out all these. Now, Sir, the Muslim seat was fixed at Kandipad. It is now transferred to Bezwada. For

fixing all these seats, we had three hours' conversation with Mr. Tampoe in Bezwada.' All parties were agreed for this fixture six months ago. We agreed and in accordance with the agreement of all parties, they were fixed up. After the expiry of six months one fine morning when we open the Gazette we find these seats are transferred. As I said my Friend could not be sure of Kandipadu; he thought at least in Bezwada he might succeed. So this seat was transferred from Kandipadu to Bezwada. With regard to Gudivada, Gudivada is anathema to my Friend the Zamindar of Mirzapuram. It has been smashed to pieces. There is regular chaos. After six months' fixture 38 villages are disturbed. In the history of democracy, ever since the new reforms were inaugurated in 1920 there is not a single instance, there is not a single parallel or precedent for this undemocractic procedure. Now, it is for this House to say whether the poor Kistna district can be left to itself, whether there should be any election at all there and if so when, whether there should be any salvation or not or whether the House is going to leave the whole thing in the hands of the hon. the Chief Minister and the Zamindar of Mirzapuram. (Hear, hear.) If really we are just advancing in democracy, if only we are going to have new reforms, certainly this is not the kind of administration that we must tolerate whether it is Kistna or Madura or East Godavari or any other place for the matter of that. All that is comprised in the Presidency which is governed by this House, of course including the reserved half. So my only prayer is, *will they tolerate and stand all these acts of tyranny, of autocracy* which are barefaced and direct? I request the whole House to consider this problem and to enter an emphatic protest and thus support the motion I have moved."

* Mr. V. T. Arasu :—" Mr. President, I rise to second the motion made by the hon. Gentleman from Kistna. As that Gentleman rightly observed, the district of Kistna enjoys the unique fortune, or misfortune, of having a board which has long ceased to be called representative of the people of Kistna, and to reflect the public opinion of that district. Whereas practically in all the other districts of the Presidency, the elections are completed, and the new boards have come into office, it is strange that in this district alone there is not even a prospect of the elections being held anywhere within the next four or five months. Surely there must be something fundamentally wrong somewhere. It appears to me that an unseen hand is pulling the wires from behind the screens. The hon. the Chief Minister in the course of the replies that he gave this morning to certain interpellations, stated two reasons for the postponement of the elections from time to time. The one reason advanced was that about 80,000 people have suddenly, on one fine morning, come forward and stated that they desire to be included in the electoral roll, and that therefore it was not possible to settle the claims and objections within the time fixed. The second reason adumbrated was that two interested gentlemen—I want this House to note the word ' interested '—have made representations to the Inspector of Local Boards that the dates already fixed should be altered.

"I will take these two reasons advanced by the hon. Gentlemen in charge of the Local Self-Government portfolio, and examine them as to how far they are valid and acceptable in the interests of sound administration. I shall take the second, viz., that the two interested gentlemen in the elections to this district asked for postponement first. It is strange, Mr. President, that the Government should take note of representations made by individuals, however exalted they may be ordinarily. The wheels of Government seldom move even when there are persistent and widespread representations from hundreds of thousands of people. But it is surprising that such sluggish wheels should have moved so rapidly, and so frequently too, in the case of the affairs of this district of Kistna. The statement of the hon. Minister that both the Raja of Challapalli and the Zamindar of Mirzapuram have asked for postponement is itself disputable. For, I am told that the Raja of Challapalli has never come forward with any request for postponement. I am of course subject to correction. Even assuming that the request came from both these exalted gentlemen, it cannot be understood how Government can take note of representations from individuals. They will have to look to the interests of the people at large and not mind the convenience of individuals. However, one thing is clear from the statement of the hon. the Raja of Bobbili, and that is, that the powers of intervention vested in the Government were frequently used, may I not say misused, to placate rival aspirants for power in the administration of the district. It is the duty of the Government to arrange the elections so as to subserve public interests best, and so as to see that the board was run by men who enjoyed the confidence of the constituencies. But it is evident that the present Government with the Raja of Bobbili as the Chief Minister has placed party interests above public interests, and postponed the elections.

"Mr. President, I will now examine the other reason advanced by the Raja of Bobbili, viz., that 80,000 people have on one fine morning come to realize their civic responsibilities, and have asked to be included in the list of those qualified to vote. I think we must congratulate our Friend the Zamindar of Mirzapuram for having kindled this 80,000 people to realize their civic responsibility. But it is strange that these 80,000 people should have come to their senses all of a sudden, on one fine morning in November. The preliminary electoral roll was published on the 20th of September last. The 10th of December was fixed as the last day for the receipt of claims and objections. There was thus clear two months and twenty days within which objections could have been filed. Till about the 1st of December about one thousand objections were received, by the election officer. This number of one thousand objections is what one can reasonably expect. That is what has happened in other districts as well. About the 1st of December the election officer of the place is transferred by Government all of a sudden, and a new officer is appointed instead. Immediately, I want this House to note this carefully, about 80,000 people realize their civic

responsibility. For, within the next two or three days, about 80,000 friends of the Raja of Mirzapuram sent applications and asked to be included in the electoral roll. I will leave it at that, and let the hon. Members of this House draw their own conclusions.

" I should however like to submit to this House, that the two reasons stated by the Raja Sahib of Bobbili are not the only two reasons which prompted the Government to postpone the elections. At any rate that is how I am inclined to view the situation from a dispassionate study of all the Government Orders in respect of this district. Mr. President, the very day on which the Government issued their order extending the life of the present district board, there issued an order changing some of the reserved seats in the district board, and thoroughly altering the electoral areas in the Gudivada taluk."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think the hon. Member can go into the question of the division of circles at this stage. I have repeatedly pointed out that hon. Members cannot go into the merits of the division. If they want they must mention the reasons for postponement. I do not think the hon. Member would be justified in going into the actual merits of the formation of circles."

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" I bow to your ruling, Sir. I was only saying that the most important, and perhaps the only, reason which prompted the hon. the Chief Minister to postpone the election date was with a view to change the electoral areas and thus help his partisan, the Zamindar of Mirzapuram, to secure the return of his henchmen. I am even told that the Government are contemplating to change the electoral areas in other taluks as well. I therefore submit, Sir, that the postponement was ordered with a view that they may have time to recast the electoral areas for both the district and taluk boards, and thereby entrench the Zamindar of Mirzapuram. That is the whole game.

" In this connexion I should like to ask the hon. the Chief Minister one straight question. 'Did the district board or the taluk boards ever make any representations to Government asking for a realignment of the electoral areas and postponement of the election dates?' I know neither the district board, nor any of the taluk boards, ever made any such representations to Government. When that is the case, what is it that greased the wheels of Government, and made them move in such a facile manner? Surely there must be an unseen hand conducing the whole show, and making the wheels of Government move so easily and rapidly.

" Mr. President, I have not very much more to say. In conclusion, I should like to make one earnest appeal to the Raja of Bobbili. The Government orders, on account of the rapidity with which they have been changed and rechanged, have become mere scraps of paper and are being treated as such. I may even go further and state that in Kistna district the Government orders are being treated with contempt. For

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there is no finality about them. An order passed on a particular day is changed the very next day. What respect can such a Government command?

"No doubt, Mr. President, it is natural that a Minister who is also the leader of a party should facilitate one of his own followers to come into power. But, is it just, is it proper, that to achieve that end he should cast to the winds fair play and all well-understood principles of democracy? That is exactly what was done in Kistna."

* Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Mr. President, Sir, from the fury into which the Mover of this resolution lashed himself, but fortunately interspersed with what he obviously considered to be jokes, I should have thought that the Kistna district alone had at the hands of the Government come in for a peculiarly special treatment, that the other districts of the province had all been long blessed with the wholly elected reconstituted boards under the new constitution, that while the elections in all the other districts had long been completed and over, while the boards in the other districts had been working for a very long time, the elections in the Kistna district alone had been kept pending. If the hon. Mover wants us to believe this, he would be wanting us to forget that the new Act under which the local boards are being reconstituted came into force even at a time when Dr. Subbarayan was in charge of the Ministry, he would want us to forget that it is well over two years and a half since the new Act came into force, and that during all these two years and a half the various Ministries, whether it was presided over by Dr. Subbarayan or by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, or by the present Chief Minister, each one of them has been paying constant attention to the reconstitution of these various local boards. We are all aware that since August 1930 several endeavours have been made to divide the various districts into electoral areas, to prepare the electoral rolls, and to hold the elections. The various arrangements had to be made by agencies appointed in the various localities, and notwithstanding the best endeavours of those Ministers delay has occurred in every district. As to whether the delay has been long or comparatively short depended on the circumstances prevalent in each district. We know that in the case of every district board a date was originally fixed for the reconstitution to come into effect and in every case that period has had to be extended from time to time."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"On a point of order, Sir. What he says is not connected to the Government Order which we are discussing, as you yourself, Sir, insisted on confining oneself to the Government Order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I thought the new hon. Member would wait for a little time more to find out how far the argument was relevant to the discussion. The hon. Member has just started to say how far each Ministry is responsible in its own way for the postponement of these elections. I hope the hon. Member will be allowed to proceed with his argument."

* Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"And with the result that in the case of some of the district boards we were able to hold the elections only a few months back, or rather to bring it into actual working order. Even to-day, I may state that the Kistna district is not the only district which has not the newly constituted district board working. In my own district, the elections have been just over, and the last elections were held only three days back."

Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI:—"On a point of order, Sir. My motion referred to the taluk boards and not district boards on which the hon. Member is elaborating."

* Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"In the taluk board elections, the taluk board that came earliest into existence in my district was reconstituted on the 15th of January last, that is, exactly eight days ago. Well, I believe that state of things still obtains in some other districts also. No doubt, there has been distinction between district and district as to the date on which they came into existence. At the rate at which the various district boards have been constituted on various dates, it was inevitable that some district boards had to come last, and the Kistna District Board came accidentally last. Is it then a case for the hon. Mover of the resolution to lash himself to a fury for? Is he justified in his attack when from August 1931 two successive Chief Ministers in charge of the Local Self-Government Department had not been able to reconstitute the taluk boards in all the districts, including the district board of Kistna or even the taluk boards in that district, when for well over two years from August 1931—I beg your pardon, Sir, from August 1930 and not August 1931—from August 1930 till November 1932, the hon. Dr. Subbarayan for three months and the hon. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu for two years were unable to reconstitute the Kistna taluk boards, is it a case for attacking the Raja of Bobbili for not being able to finish up in two months and three weeks that work, which the former Ministers had been unable to do in two years and three months?

"The hon. the Mover of the resolution referred time after time to 'democracy being mocked at,' 'democracy being defied.' A hundred times he repeated democracy. What did he mean by democracy? What is the definition he would like to have of democracy? If he had stated it, the House, I feel sure, would have been very much more enlightened. As far as I can understand, his idea of democracy is this: the moment things are done which are not to his personal taste or to his personal convenience, the moment things are done which do not suit his purpose, that moment democracy is set at nought, and democracy must then get into the stirrups and democracy must not tolerate this sort of intolerable things to go on. And what is that intolerable thing: the adjournment of the dates for receiving claims and objections from the 15th November to the 1st of December, the postponement by two weeks the date for receiving claims and objections and that is to ridicule democracy, that is to hold democracy in contempt? May I ask in return, Sir, if it be democracy to hold the elections with imperfectly prepared

electoral rolls? Is it democracy to go on with the elections when the electoral roll is not representative of the people on whose behalf the election is to be held? Is it democracy to hold the elections when the names of nearly 8,000 possible electors are left out of the electoral rolls? Is it not democracy if opportunities are given to people who claim to have their names enrolled in the electoral register? Is it democracy to refuse them an opportunity? The one argument that was put forward by the Mover was, 'Was this done in the case of other district boards?' But did he say that in the other districts the circumstances were similar? Did the hon. Mover of the resolution or the Seconder place before this House facts on which we could judge as to whether the circumstances which led to the postponement of the preparation of the electoral rolls in the Kistna district were the same as those prevalent in the other districts? The colossal number of 80,000 claims and objections did not happen in any other district. It might be in this particular case the Raja of Mirzapuram on the one side and the Raja of Chellapalli on the other were responsible for bringing such a long list of claims and objections. If they did so, may I ask if that be a service to democracy or a disservice? Time after time, conferences and committees and commissions have been impressing upon us that it is the duty of the enlightened people to educate the ordinary masses in the rights and privileges of voting. Is it not an accepted thing even in the most enlightened countries that claims to have their names enrolled are generally arranged for not by the actual voters themselves but by the prospective candidates?"

Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi:—"On a point of order, Sir. Is it not a game of delaying that the hon. Member is playing, or what is he going to say about the point at issue?"

* Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam:—"About the point at issue, I am only saying this, that the Government would have failed in its duty if, knowing as they did that several thousands of people have not had their names registered in the electoral rolls, they had not afforded an opportunity to those people to put in their claims and objections. This motion for adjournment, if it were to be treated as a motion of no-confidence, would mean that we are trying to censure the Government only because they are affording the people an opportunity to have their perfect rights, because they give to democracy its usual privileges. It might be that out of those 80,000 claims a good number may have to be rejected. (A voice: All.) I am not so diffident; I am sure that at least 50 per cent of those claims will be well-founded. Perhaps in other districts we might not have made so much noise as in the Kistna district.

"I know that in my own district, some 10 to 15 thousand claims were put in, but we did not kick up a row over it. Each party said let all come in. Let all those that are entitled to have their names on the roll be let in and allowed to exercise their votes. I can only say 4 P

that this motion is the outcome of the chagrin felt at the people of the Kistna district being given an opportunity to have their names entered in the electoral roll—the chagrin at not being able to conduct the elections with an improperly or incorrectly prepared electoral roll. Sir, if that be a reason for the people of the Kistna district losing confidence in the Government as my hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, said, all that we can say is 'Let better wisdom dawn on Kistna'."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President. I feel indeed very sorry that at the very commencement of the term of office of the Raja of Bobbili as Minister for Local Self-Government, it has become imperative for this Council to table a motion for adjournment on the ever-recurring question of interference with elections of local bodies.

"Sir, it is just possible that the hon. the Raja of Bobbili started his career with very good intentions. I have no doubt that, if he had been allowed to administer the department without interference and wirepulling from behind, he would have carried his good intentions in the administration of the Local Self-Government Department, because, it is well known that the hon. the Raja of Bobbili, as an administrator in his own State, is one who is looked upon with respect. But when a Raja has become a Minister, I am afraid, Sir, he has become susceptible to the same kind of influences which a Minister who has to look to the elected votes of a party is a prey to. In no other way could we explain the successive events of thorough mismanagement of local board elections. Within the short period of three months, three incidents have occurred which demonstrate the most mischievous interference that could ever emanate from the Government. I have known of the administration of previous Ministers. I know, Sir, the cry of the public has always been that the Local Self-Government Minister interferes far too much one way or the other in the administration of local bodies. The hon. the Raja of Panagal suffered the same criticism; but I must pause to say, Sir, that, having regard to the successive incidents happening in the administration of the Local Self-Government Department, the hon. the Raja of Panagal's administration (of the department) seems to be the most ideal (loud cries of 'Hear, hear') and the least interrupted. But that is no compliment to the present administration, I want to point out. I wish the Raja of Bobbili has at least the ideal of the Raja of Panagal so that he may not be open to the criticism that we are levelling at him this evening.

"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Pannirselvam, has put up a very plausible defence. I admire his skill and his dexterity in raising that plea. But I know that in his heart of hearts he does not believe in the arguments that he advanced in support of his case. (Hear, hear.) If he denies, Sir, then I am afraid, I would have to revise my opinion of him. I know, as a representative of Indian Christians at the Round Table Conference, how he fought for more privileges being given to this country and how he fought for his community. That a man of such

liberal views having the courage of conviction could sincerely advance the arguments which he advanced on behalf of the Raja of Bobbili it is impossible for me to expect.

"Sir, the plain fact is this: My Friend, Mr. Pannirselvam, criticized my hon. Friend on this side Mr. Kolanda Reddi saying that he was lashing himself to fury. May I correct him and say that he (Mr. C. K. Reddi) was not lashing himself, but lashing the other side. With fury he was really lashing the other side. I may say, Sir, that the success or failure of the adjournment motion does not matter. The very fact that an adjournment motion on a matter of this kind was possible at the very beginning of the career of a Minister is enough as a warning to the other side that something is rotten in the matter.

"Sir, I would not have used these strong words had I not been convinced of the unjust interference which the hon. the Chief Minister was compelled to make perhaps despite himself on behalf of the Kistna district. I have had some experience of the Kistna district as the Leader of the Opposition. I know the trouble with the Kistna District Board elections. I know that the Kistna District Board elections have been the rocks upon which successive Ministries floundered. The late Raja of Panagal suffered. Dr. Subbarayan suffered and my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu, suffered.

"Sir, the elections to the District Board of Kistna this time had a very pernicious effect on the administration. Those elections are responsible for the overthrow of Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu from that seat. There is no gainsaying that fact. The hon. the Raja of Bobbili, in answering a charge made by Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu, said that the latter was unpopular with the Party because he could not do things agreeably to the promptings of his partymen as that would have meant abuse of the powers entrusted to him. My hon. Friend, the Raja of Bobbili, said that and, in a way, practically admitted it. He did not deny that there were such promptings. He said on the other hand that the Diwan Bahadur did not help his partymen even though there was a case for helping them. May I ask the Raja of Bobbili respectfully whether this was not one of the instances he had in view; whether this was not the case in which he found fault with Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu that he did not benefit partymen? If that be so, may I ask again, whether it is not in consequence of the failure of Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu to help the Zamindar of Mirzapuram that he became Minister and extended the date for receiving objections? On or about the 2nd November Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu was cashiered from his place both as Leader and Minister of the Local Self-Government Department. Till the 7th November there were no objections and claim petitions received by the election officer. 15th November was the date for the receipt of claims and objections. But no objection was received and yet the date was extended to 1st December 1932. Where was the necessity for that? If there were objections to be received, why did they not pour in by that

time? That was because, — I put this to the Zamindar of Mirzapuram and I ask him to contradict it—the hon. Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu was the Minister. The moment he was cashiered, there was a promise by the Raja of Bobbili that he would support his partymen and now he must have that promise fulfilled. Therefore it was, I suggest, that the date was extended to 1st December and several other complications arose. There was a question of the re-distribution of constituencies. There was a question of transference of the minority community representation from one constituency to another. These questions were discussed at a conference held with Mr. Tampoe, the Inspector of Municipalities. At that conference it was agreed that the warring parties, the Zamindar of Mirazapuram and Mr. H. Gopalakrishna on the one hand and Hakim Maboob Ali Baig and another Muhammadan gentleman on the other, should have for them certain constituencies for minority representation for women and Muslims. When the hon. Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu relinquished the office of Minister the matter was brought to the notice of the Raja of Bobbili like this: If you are going to adhere to the Government Order the Muslim seat would not be ours. He said: 'If that be so, I would ask Mr. Tampoe to revise the constituencies.' Thus it is that a permanent service man lent himself to a manipulation of this kind. (Cries of 'Hear, hear'.) It was a very praiseworthy thing so far that the permanent service at least was immune from such manipulation. But to-day I see instances of this canker of manipulation and corruption growing even into the permanent service. Sir, the constituency was changed, but then again, fortunately or unfortunately, Mr. Baig Sahib became the chairman of the municipal council of Bezwada. The danger again arose whether the Bezwada seat could be so secure as it was once thought. Then again representations were received to rechange the Muhammadan seat from Kandipadu. Well, is that to be done?

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Pannirselvam, cited the instances of several district boards which are not yet reconstituted. But my point is not that these are not reconstituted. My point is that in no case the date for the receiving of objections and claims has been extended for so flimsy, ephemeral and utterly useless reasons. What answer has he got to give? If you extend the dates to suit your purposes, not only 18,000 but 180,000 objections and claims will come in. (A Voice: 'Must.') No. If that is the kind of democracy my friend wants, I wish that he stayed in London longer and learnt real democracy.

"Sir, what we are concerned now about is this. We know the motive which prompted these extensions; there is no use of harping upon the same string. I want to have a definite assurance from the hon. the Raja of Bobbili, at least with regard to the future, that these things will not be repeated not only in regard to Kistna but also in respect of other places where elections are not yet held. All this morning, we were concerned in passing a measure which would lessen the chances of a Government servant, a municipal servant or a municipal chairman

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mismanaging or neglecting the duties relating to the local bodies. You know, Sir, that at the time of the discussion of the District Municipalities Bill, we removed the power of conducting elections from the chairman because we have had experience of the chairmen of these local bodies interfering far too much in the matter of the preparation of electoral rolls and the fixing of election dates. May I repeat that charge against the hon. the Chief Minister to-day? What kind of commissioner shall I have to constitute in order to see that no such things happened in regard to the Local Self-Government administration? I expect, Sir, that you must have a higher sense of duty, a sacred sense of duty with respect to your opponent. It is not enough to say 'I have done what my conscience dictated and what I thought right.'. You must be able to convince us, your opponents, that you are right and that you are prompted by the best of motives and that there was no question of trying to please this man or that man. You must be able to show that you have done everything with uprightness and clearness. If you are able to convince us of that, you shall have our co-operation to the extent that that kind of attitude deserves. But, in case you are going to administer the Local Self-Government Department in a manner to placate votes for you or the partizans of your party, I am afraid you will be following a very very wrong course. It is perhaps not impertinence on my part to warn you that such a course will land you in very great trouble and the days of your Ministry will have to be counted if such kind of things continue."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has got only one more minute."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Yes, Sir. I wish only to point out one more instance. The other day the Minister for Local Self-Government was pleased to remove the chairman of the Guntur Municipal Council from office. And for what reason: for not allowing a motion of no-confidence though it was presented in proper form, and in regular form and for his not handing over the reins of office to the vice-chairman in spite of two resolutions passed to that effect. But if the Local Self-Government Department at the headquarters is going to teach such a chairman a lesson by merely extending the dates for receiving objections in order to support particular men as against other men, it seems to me, Sir, that they cannot improve the administration. I beg the hon. the Chief Minister, therefore, now to tell us that this kind of thing will stop here and now and that there will be no repetition of it."

* Rao Sahib N. SIVA RAJ:—"Sir, I really wish I had followed the advice of a very good friend of mine who said 'if I were you I would not have touched politics.' I had my own reasons not to participate in this debate particularly as much unnecessary heat has been imported in the same, and may I add the abuse of innocent persons who are not here to defend themselves? In the first place I should

take exception—and I am sure that every hon. Member who has got any sense of ordinary courtesy will join with me in taking that exception—to the remarks that have fallen from the lips of my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti, who took exception to the remarks made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Basu Dev, against the Members of the Standing Committee of the Corporation yesterday and characterized him as one having a very poor opinion of Standing Committees. Yesterday he (Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti) lashed himself into a fury and stated that Mr. Basu Dev had absolutely no knowledge of the working of the municipal councils and that he (Mr. Basu Dev) abused it because of his entire ignorance of the working of those bodies. I do not think I need attribute such ignorance or anything of that kind to my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti. I know he is a very clever man and knows the details of administration of both the departments of Government as well as of local bodies. I only say that it is hardly fair for such a gentleman as Mr. Chettiyar to attribute motives to an officer of the rank of Mr. Tampoe belonging to a very noble service which we should all admit. I hope my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti, will realize that he has made a mistake and that he has probably made these remarks in a moment of fury.

"Coming to the subject, viz., the postponement of the dates of elections to the local boards of Kistna district, so far as I am able to see after hearing all the arguments that have been put forward by the hon. the Mover of the resolution, I must say that there is merely much ado about nothing. Not one argument has been put forward to show that this postponement really caused any trouble or difficulty to any member or set of members in the Kistna District Board or Local Boards. No argument has been put forward to show that the postponement has rendered any help to the Zamindar of Mirazapuram. On the other hand, facts show that in the first place there were other persons who wanted that the date of election should be postponed so that they might bring before the Government the grievances they had and probably put in their claims and objections in connexion with the electoral rolls of the Kistna District Board.

"From the very clear speech of my hon. Friend, Mr. Pannirselvam, two points have been clearly brought out. The first point is that it was not only Kistna District Board that was subjected to this treatment but there were also other district boards and that, also on account of many other reasons, Government thought it necessary to postpone the elections in these district boards. Even if it is stated that Kistna came in for this special treatment at the hands of the Government, it has also been pointed out that every Local Self-Government Minister who had to deal with Kistna district had to treat it in a special way. Granting that Kistna District Board alone has come in for this special treatment I make bold to say that it deserves a special treatment and there is no use in shifting the blame for these irregularities on to the Government. If the people of Kistna district are anxious to safeguard the interests

of these bodies, all these troubles would not have arisen.. If it is a fact that Kistna is responsible for many repetitions like this, including the change of Ministry, I do not see how the Government has been responsible for postponing the date of elections, when it is found that Mr. Kolanda Reddi and others were primarily responsible for asking the Government to postpone the elections."

* Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Sir, one thing seems to be very significant with regard to the elections of local boards. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Pannirselvam, said these elections to the local bodies have been postponed from time to time ever since the year 1931 up till now. My general criticism about the elections is that for some reason or another, in spite of the fact that a separate staff for the elections has been appointed, the Government have not been able to get through their business as this Council thought it would. This Council itself gave several extensions and yet the business has not been done and unfortunately in the district of Kistna the elections have not been finished as yet. My Friend, Mr. Pannirselvam, has been harping upon giving the people more opportunities of entering their names and that is democracy. I do admit that is democracy. But I ask him 'is it' democracy to continue the nominated members in the local bodies for any length of time as the Government please? According to the new Act these nominated members should have vacated their places by now but because the date of elections has been postponed, they will continue in their seats in those district boards where the elections have not taken place according to the new Act. If the elections are postponed from time to time there is no end to this. We must draw the line somewhere. You may give one extension, two extensions and not more. But what is being done is that any number of extensions are given postponing the date of elections. Mr. Pannirselvam says that the very fact that a number of people have come forward to put in their objection petitions and also asking for extension of the date of elections shows that there was a necessity for the postponement of elections. What does he mean by this? Does he mean that in other districts, unless these extensions are made, more people would not be forthcoming or does he mean that during the period fixed, the people of Kistna district were not alert enough to send in their nominations? So that I would submit that the arguments of Mr. Pannirselvam are very unconvincing. Coming as I do from Kistna district, I feel that there has been unnecessary delay in the elections. I know the impression the people of Kistna district have with regard to the dilatoriness of the Government with regard to these elections. It may be that they have no cause for having such an impression. But all the same it is there and they think that in order to help certain gentlemen, these dilatory tactics are being adopted by the Government. So what I request the Government is to hurry up the elections as soon as possible. There is also an impression gaining ground in the Kistna district that the elections to the district board will not come up before the general election to the

Legislative Council which will come into being after the new Reforms Act. That is the impression that is prevailing. These acts of dilatoriness and postponement do lend colour to such an impression and I request the Government not to give room for such an impression. About three or four months ago, I suppose in July or August, proposals were accepted and they were notified in the Gazette also. It may be that in some cases the proposals were not right and the Government might have felt that they should be revised, but if the Government go on revising their proposals like this there will be no end to this. There must be drawn some line somewhere and things must go on. If the proposals have been accepted and notified once in the Gazette, I do not think it is right for any authority of the Government to again modify their proposals unless gross errors have been made. In these circumstances it is regrettable that Kistna should suffer of all the districts. It may be that it suffers for reasons not known to many of us but anyhow it is a matter which must draw the immediate attention of the Government."

* Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I had no intention of intervening in this debate but for the remarks which have fallen from the lips of my hon. Friend from Tanjore. He was talking in the name of democracy and asked us if it is not democracy to extend the time fixed for the putting in of objections and claims. I definitely reply him that it is not democracy to fix a certain period of time and then extend it for the sake of putting in claims and objections, because the lessons in democracy ought to be given in the proper way and it is most improper to start newly democratized local bodies on wrong lines. I ask if there is any electoral roll which could be called absolutely perfect. I am sure my hon. Friend the Chief Minister would agree with me in thinking that there is not one electoral roll in the whole world which could be called absolutely correct. There may be some defect or other in the preparation of the electoral roll. What we have to do is to get on with the business. I ask again my hon. Friend from Tanjore whether it is a lesson in the propagation of democratic ideals to postpone elections from time to time and put off the date of the formation of truly democratic local bodies. If that is so, I would like to tell him that it is not a proper lesson at all. As hon. Members are aware, it is now more than three years ago that this Council resolved upon giving to the districts absolutely democratic institutions fully responsible to the people. I ask my hon. Friend from Tanjore whether this repeated postponement of elections to local bodies is an attempt by the party in power to reach the democratic ideals which were so eloquently talked of in this Council some three years ago.

"I expected that some hon. Friend from Kistna would have come forward with facts and figures to show conclusively that it was absolutely necessary to extend the time originally fixed. On the other hand, it was given to my hon. Friend from Tanjore to come to the

rescue of the party and oppose the motion for adjournment. But even he was not able to give any convincing reason for the extension of the period. He said that as many as 80,000 claims were put in; but I submit that even if 800,000 claims had been put in, that would have been no justification for the undue extension of the time originally fixed. The claims have been put in, I fear, in most cases, not because they are true claims, but because the time has been extended. Even granting that the 80,000 claims are true claims thereby showing that 80,000 people had been deprived of their votes, I should say that that is no justification for this undue delay in bringing the new democracy into effect. This is not the way in which the people should be given lessons in democracy. Unless the Government adhered to the date originally fixed by them, an impression would be created in the minds of the people that they could go on extending the time as long as they please if only a few of them asked for it. My Friend, Mr. Kolanda Reddi, asked whether any local board asked for this extension of time, or some interested individuals. We are yet to have an answer to that question. With regard to the seats reserved for women and Muhammadans, I wonder what the Government officer did when he originally recommended that they should be allotted to certain areas. We expect normally that Government officers do their duty properly, especially when very responsible officers are deputed to do this kind of duty. We have no reason to think that in this case, those responsible officers have not done their duty properly particularly when the Government have approved of their choice and I am told by Mr. Kolanda Reddi that the final arrangement was come to with the consent of all the parties concerned. What then is the reason for the Government now thinking that what they had done already is wrong? These are matters on which the Council would like to have fuller information. There is no use of lecturing about democracy without directly answering particular questions raised about the happenings in a particular place. From all that we have heard here, I see that a clear case has been made out for the adjournment motion. My hon. Friend from Tanjore said that it was only by an accident that the Kistna District Board was suffering delay. I wonder what sort of an accident it is, when the whole thing is entirely in the hands of the Government and could easily be set right. Is it logic to say that because this question could not be settled when Dr. Subbarayan was Chief Minister and later on when Mr. Muniswami Nayudu was Chief Minister, so it could not be easily settled in the time of the Raja of Bobbili? The very fact that this question has been delayed for such a long time is all the more the reason why it should not be delayed a minute longer. As my hon. Friend said, things are dragging on after my Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, laid down his office. It is highly regrettable that the present Government should have taken an attitude which puts off the day when full-fledged democracy is to come into force in Kistna. I submit that no reasonable-minded person will fail to support the adjournment motion which has been moved by my Friend, Mr. Kolanda Reddi."

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* Rao Sahib D. KRISHNAMURTI:—" Mr. President, Sir, when my hon. Friend, Mr. Kolanda Reddi, moved his adjournment motion, I expected that he would place before the House some weighty reasons in support of his motion. But let us leave aside the vehemence with which he put forward his case, and examine the only argument that he advanced, namely, that the time for the filing of claims and objections had been extended from time to time. Claims and objections in Kistna district have now swollen to over a lakh and two thousand. As a matter of fact, if the Local Self-Government Department had extended the time wantonly in order to subserve the interests of party factions in the Kistna district, I for one would have been very willing to support the motion for adjournment. But let us be well-informed on the subject before we criticize and attack particular acts of the hon. Chief Minister. There are two parties in the Kistna district, one led by the Raja of Chellapalli and the other by the Raja of Mirzapuram. Both the parties approached the Inspector of Municipalities and requested that time should be given for filing claims and objections and that it should be extended. If the Inspector of Municipalities agreed to comply with the request of both the parties and extended time, could that be described as a step to thwart the functioning of democracy in that district? Mr. Subbarayan's Act lays down that the electoral roll should be thoroughly and carefully prepared and that every facility should be given to the people of the district to have their names included in the same. If according to the Act, the Inspector of Municipalities has extended the time for filing claims and objections, I fail to see why the hon. the Raja of Bobbili should be made the target of attack for no fault of his by the opposition.

" There is one more fact which I want to bring to the notice of the House. An analysis of the claims and objections shows—I am informed it is quite correct—that as many as 66 per cent of the claims and objections have been filed by the party of the Raja of Chellapalli whose spokesman is my hon. Friend, Mr. Reddi, and the remaining 34 per cent by the party of the Raja of Mirzapuram. These are two parties fighting in the District Board elections and if the Local Self-Government Department have afforded sufficient facilities for these two parties to file their claims and objections with their consent and when Mr. Reddi's party gets best advantage, is that a serious matter to be considered by a motion for adjournment of the business of this House? The other proposition, namely, that the time for holding the next elections will have to be extended, follows as a matter of corollary from the fact that about a lakh of claims and objections have been received. Once you receive the claims and objections, they will have to be scrutinized and disposed of according to law. Naturally this work will take some more time. My hon. Friend from Tanjore said that there were only 10,000 claims and objections in the Tanjore district and that it took a long time to dispose of them. But when the number is ten times ten thousand, it will surely take a very long time. Unless these facilities are afforded to the two contending parties how can you expect the electoral roll to be accurate

and exhaustive? If the time is extended in order that the matter may be gone into thoroughly, is it such a grave matter as to level a serious charge against the hon. Minister and his department? It may be the favourite practice of some persons to indulge in the piquant sauce of personal vilification in season and out of season, whether their case is supported or unsupported by sound and substantial reasons merely because they are in the opposition. But if what has been done by the hon. Minister and his department is examined without party bias and in a dispassionate manner, it will be found that the Government have not at all been wrong in extending the time so as to make the electoral roll more perfect. My hon. Friend from Kistna said that elections to the Kistna District Board would never be held within a year. In this connexion, may I mention to him that the election of the President of East Godavari District Board was held only on the 20th January? The moment the electoral roll is completed for the Kistna District Board, elections will be held and I am sure the hon. Chief Minister would do his duty. It will take two or three months more perhaps to dispose of claims and objections. On that account will the hon. Mr. Reddi be justified in saying that the Local Self-Government Department have been systematically postponing elections? Several hon. Members said that when Dr. Subbarayan framed this Act, he never contemplated all these difficulties. When the hon. Member Mr. Muniswami Nayudu was Chief Minister he had to extend the time for elections in several cases and he gave reasons for his action. Those reasons were considered sound and satisfactory. So, on a question like this, before we make up our minds one way or the other we should hear the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government. I know he would tell us how in the face of a joint and insistent demand from all the parties concerned he could not but extend the time. When that is the case, I fail to see any grave reasons which have prompted the hon. Member to move this adjournment motion. I fail to see the graveness or the seriousness in what has happened till now in Kistna. I agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Pannirselvam, that what has now been done is the best that could be done under the circumstances where both parties want more time to prepare an exhaustive electoral roll. There is nothing rotten in the State as it is suggested but everything is quite sound and sober and safe."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Sir, I really had no intention of taking part in this debate. But as so much heat has been expended, I think it but right to say a few words. In the first place, I am sorry that my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, is not here now. I should deprecate bringing in the permanent officials of the Government in our debates. (Hear, hear.) I personally feel that in the working of democracy, it ought to be our principle to leave out any reference to the public service, because they are there as servants of the public and they have got to carry out the orders of the Minister whether it be myself one day or whether it be Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu the next day or the Raja of Bobbili as it is the case at present. They have got to do their duty in the best of their lights. I hope that we shall at

least give them this credit that they are carrying out their public duties in the best way they can. Therefore if we want to attack any act of a public servant, we ought to attack the Minister in charge of the particular portfolio, because if we analyse the matter we would find that the guilty person is often the Minister in charge.

"It has been said that the Act came into force as long ago as August 1930, and we are to-day in January 1933. In spite of all that has been said—and, I know that the Secretariat have been working at break-neck speed to bring this Act into force—I cannot get away from this fact that undue delay has happened and party considerations have had their play in the matter of bringing these local boards into existence. If really, the Ministers in charge felt that these elections could not be held in time and the boards could not be constituted in time, I should have thought it would have been best, as the hon. the Raja of Bobbili has done in a particular case, to place the Collector of the district in charge of the particular board. It would have been much better, if really they felt that these elections could not be held, if they had abolished these boards, because they had become time-worn and ceased to represent public opinion. They should have placed these boards in charge of Collectors so that elections could be held under normal conditions without the effect of one party being in power.

"I can assert on the floor of this House the fundamental principle of the passing of the new Local Boards Act. It is to see that we should begin with a clean slate. Are we doing it to-day? I assert 'no.' We are on the other hand helping the party in power if we allow these boards to continue indefinitely whatever may be the intentions we have. There is certainly a feeling in the districts that these people who are in power have become impregnable and cannot be ousted. That is the reason why I suggest that the Collector should be placed in charge. In this particular case I ask the hon. Minister, Sir, whether he is prepared to place the Collector of Kistna in charge of the Kistna District Board, so that both the parties will have freedom to go before the electorate not as one in power and the other not in power but as people equally balanced so that the electorate would be able to decide who is the right person to administer the affairs of the Kistna District Board when eventually the elections will be held. If the Raja Sahib is prepared to give this undertaking, I, on my part, am prepared to undertake that this adjournment motion will be withdrawn and not pressed to a division. (A voice: Why this invidious distinction?) Why was invidious distinction made in the case of East Godavari? I want to put this as a condition so that it may not be said and laid at the doors of my hon. Friend, the Raja Sahib of Bobbili, that he is trying to help one particular person. It was said by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, when he read the statement before this Council as to the reasons which led to the resignation of his office as Chief Minister, that he really fell because of Kistna. I hope it will not be said to-morrow that the Raja of Bobbili also fell because of Kistna. (Voices: No, no.) I am glad that people are crying 'no,' but when final calculations are made, that will be time to cry 'no' and not now.

"I think my hon. Friend, Mr. C. Kolanda Reddi, quoted particular instances where seats have been changed. I can understand the point made by my hon. Friends, Messrs. Pannirselvam and Krishnamurti, that time had to be given because the number of claims have been very large and extensive. But I would like to ask the hon. the Chief Minister in all earnestness why reserved seats should be transferred from one firka to another. Is it because the hon. the Chief Minister felt on representations from his friend, the Zamindar of Mirzapuram, that it would not be possible to get the person belonging to this particular community into the board who would ultimately vote for him? I would leave the question at that, Mr. President, so that the inference can be drawn.

"We are here not to help a particular party or another. I would like also to suggest to my hon. Friend who has less experience than I have had of the conduct of these affairs, that it would be much better if we leave this matter entirely to my Friend, the Secretary for Local Self-Government, and Inspector of Local Boards; because then it could certainly not be laid at his doors that he played the game for a particular person; because then it will be the permanent officials who will be conducting these affairs and they, I am sure, cannot under any circumstances be influenced by one particular party or another. Therefore, Mr. President, whatever may have been said about the inadequacy of the reasons for moving this adjournment motion, I, on my part, feel that the Opposition had good ground for moving this motion and it has been done not because one particular person is going to gain by it or another particular person is going to lose by it. It is done because we want to have local boards constituted on the public opinion of the people of the district and not on the mere whim and fancies of a particular person who, for the time being, happens to have the ear of the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government."

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, the first point I wish to place before the House is that I found on my taking charge that, unlike other districts, even the preliminary preparations for holding the elections in Kistna had not been completed: in a number of other districts, elections had not been completed, for example, Nellore, Tanjore and Coimbatore. As regards the charge that dates have been changed very often, I have to state that dates were changed at the instance of both the parties. Much has been made of the fact that the Government have been influenced and they took action on representations made by individuals. That has not been the case. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram, the present President of the District Board, approached the Inspector of Local Bodies and waited on deputation on him. Similarly, the Zamindar of Chellapalli who is, I believe, the Leader of the Opposition in the district, waited on deputation; in response to their requests on two occasions, the Inspector postponed the date for receiving claims and objections. I understand that the Mover of the adjournment motion, my hon. Friend, Mr. C. Kolanda Reddi, belongs to the party of the Zamindar of Chellapalli. I do not see why they should now feel

dissatisfied when the date has been postponed at the instance of both the parties concerned. On an examination of the files on this subject, I find that dates have been postponed several times in every district. It has not been possible to adhere to the original dates in any district. After a large number of objections had been received, the Inspector had no option but to take further time to examine the claims and objections. He had to send notices to the parties affected and then came to this decision. I also find from enquiries that the major portion of the claims and objections have been filed by the party led by the Raja of Chellapalli of which the hon. Mover of the present adjournment motion is a member. I do not see why by means of this adjournment motion, hon. Members should condemn the Government for having taken time to have the objections examined. It is not the fault of the Government. When once objections and claims have been filed, they have to be carefully examined and then only the names have to be entered on the rolls.

"As regards polling stations, I find from the report of the Inspector of Local Boards that it was the deputation headed by the Raja of Chellapalli that first approached him to make certain alterations which had already been made by him. Afterwards the other party went to him and wanted him to hear their objections to the proposed changes before making them final. I think that, when responsible people come and submit proposals, it is the duty of the Inspector to examine them. If changes were made in certain cases, the very fact that the changes are not acceptable to both the parties shows that the Inspector has been impartial.

"I have been charged for having altered the formation of the already existing circles as in Gudivada Taluk Board. I have only to say that, under the Act, power has been given whether rightly or wrongly to the Minister to interfere and I found on examination of the question that the original proposals made by the Inspector had been completely altered and I felt it my duty as far as it lay in my power, to restore the original proposals. As regards the change of one reserved woman seat from Mylavaram to Vidyanagar, I may say that is a recommendation sent by the Inspector after hearing both the parties. There is general agreement for this change. As regards the change of the Muslim seat from Kandipad to Bezwada, this has been done after representations had been made by one section of Muslims. I also find from the census figures that Bezwada circle contains the largest Muslim population. Therefore it is only right that the reserved seat should go to that circle.

"As regards the statement that dates published in the gazette have been altered from time to time on many occasions, it will not be possible to foresee the exact dates when it will be possible to hold the elections. While the preliminaries are being conducted by the Inspector, it is usual for the Secretariat to extend the time of the existing boards—district and taluk boards—from time to time by notification published in the gazette. Though the time had been extended, even then in some

cases it is found that elections could not take place on the date fixed. For the sake of convenience, the time was extended in the case of other districts also. After a long extension is made, if it is found that it is possible to hold elections at an earlier date, the Government would have no power to shorten the life of the boards when once it has been extended.

"Apart from these facts, I do not see any other points to which I have to answer. Probably the main object of the Mover of this adjournment motion is his fear that the elections would be postponed indefinitely. If that is so, I can make this assurance that I will make every effort to see that the elections are completed in this district at as early a date as possible. We are only anxious—not only myself, but the Inspector as well as the Secretariat are as anxious as anybody else—to complete the work of the elections soon, so that we can attend to our normal duties. With these words, Sir, I oppose the motion."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar stood up in his seat to speak. (Cries of 'Vote, vote.')

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House seems to be in a mood to vote."

Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, I move—

'*that the question be put.*'"

Mr. A. Harischandrudu seconded it.

The motion was put to the House and declared carried.

A poll was demanded by Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar and it was taken with the following result:—

*Ayes.*

1 The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
2 ,, Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
3 ,, Sir Archibald Campbell.
4 ,, Mr. H. G. Stokes.
5 ,, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
6 ,, Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7 ,, the Raja of Bobbili.
8 Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
9 Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma.
10 Mr. C. E. Jones.
11 ,, J. A. Thorne.
12 ,, H. M. Hood.
13 ,, R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
14 ,, S. H. Slater.
15 ,, E. Conran Smith.
16 ,, T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
17 Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
18 Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
19 ,, V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
20 ,, C. Basu Dev.
21 Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.
22 ,, R. Srinivasan.
23 Mr. M. Devadasan.
24 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.
25 Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
26 Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
27 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
28 Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi.
29 ,, P. V. Rajagopala Pillai.
30 ,, V. C. Vasudeva Pillai.
31 ,, P. Bayappa Reddi.
32 Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
33 Mr. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
34 ,, G. Lakshmana Reddi.
35 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
36 The Maharaja of Venkatagiri.
37 *The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.*
38 The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
39 ,, Bodinayakanur.
40 Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
41 ,, A. V. Bhanoji Rao.
42 The Zamindar of Ettiyapuram.
43 Mr. J. A. Davis.
44 ,, H. M. Jagannatham.

*Ayes*—cont.

45 Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti.
46 „ P. Subrahmanyam Chetti.
47 The Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
48 Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu.
49 „ D. V. Narasimhaswami.
50 Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
51 Mr. A. Harischandrudu Nayudu
52 „ K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu.
53 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur.
54 Mr. W. O. Wright.
55 „ F. G. Luker.
56 „ R. Foulkes.
57 „ F. J. Stanes.
58 „ W. K. M. Langley.
59 „ R. M. Palat.

*Noes.*

1 Dr. P. Subbarayan.
2 Mr. Yakub Hasan.
3 „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar
4 Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar
5 The Zamindar of Chemudu.
6 Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
7 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
8 Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
9 „ V. T. Arasu.
10 „ K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
11 Khan Bahadur P. Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
12 Mr. G. Simhachalam Pantulu.
13 „ Abdul Hameed Khan.
14 „ P. Peddiraju.
15 „ K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
16 „ Ahmed Miran.
17 Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
18 Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
19 Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
20 „ M. S. Sreshta.
21 „ G. R. Premayya.
22 *Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.*
23 Mr. C. Indriah.
24 „ J. Kuppuswami Choudari.
25 „ Mahboob Ali Baig.
26 „ H. B. Ari Gowder.
27 „ P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.
28 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
29 Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
30 „ K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar.
31 Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.
32 Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
33 „ C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.

*Ayes 59. Noes 33.*

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I will now put the main question to the House. The question is—

'*that the business of the House be adjourned.*' "

The motion was put and declared carried.

Dr. P. Subbarayan demanded a poll which was taken with the following result:—

*Ayes.*

1 Dr. P. Subbarayan.
2 Mr. Yakub Hasan.
3 „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
4 Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
5 Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
6 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
7 Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
8 „ V. T. Arasu.
9 Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
10 Mr. G. Simhachalam Pantulu.
11 „ Abdul Hameed Khan.
12 „ Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
13 „ K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
14 „ Ahmed Miran.
15 „ K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
16 Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt.
17 Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
18 Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
19 „ M. S. Sreshta.
20 „ G. R. Premayya.
21 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
22 The Zamindar of Chemudu.
23 Mr. C. Indriah.
24 „ J. Kuppuswami Choudari.
25 „ Mahboob Ali Baig.
26 „ H. B. Ari Gowder.
27 „ P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.
28 Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
29 Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
30 „ K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar.
31 Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.

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*Noes.*

1 The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
2 ,, Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
3 ,, Sir Archibald Campbell.
4 ,, Mr. H. G. Stokes.
5 ,, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
6 ,, Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7 ,, the Raja of Bobbili.
8 Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi.
9 Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma.
10 Mr. C. E. Jones.
11 ,, J. A. Thorne.
12 ,, H. M. Hood.
13 ,, R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
14 ,, S. H. Slater.
15 ,, E. Conran Smith.
16 ,, T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
17 Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
18 Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
19 ,, V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
20 Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.
21 ,, R. Srinivasan.
22 Mr. M. Devadasan.
23 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.
24 Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
25 Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
26 Mr W. O. Wright.
27 ,, P. V. Rajagopala Pillai.
28 ,, V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.
29 Mr. P. Bayappa Reddi.
30 Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
31 Mr. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
32 ,, G. Lakshmana Reddi.
33 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
34 The Maharaja of Venkatagiri.
35 The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
36 The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
37 ,, Bodinayakkanur.
38 Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
39 ,, A. V. Bhanoji Rao.
40 Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
41 Mr. J. A. Davis.
42 ,, H. M. Jagannatham.
43 Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti.
44 ,, P. Subramanyam Chetti.
45 The Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
46 Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu.
47 ,, D. V. Narasimhaswami.
48 Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
49 Mr. A. Harischandrudu Nayudu.
50 ,, K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu.
51 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur.
52 Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
53 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
54 Mr. C. Basu Dev.
55 ,, F. G. Luker.
56 ,, R. Foulkes.
57 ,, F. J. Stanes.
58 ,, W. K. M. Langley.
59 ,, R. M. Palat.

*Neutral.*

1. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
2. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.

*Ayes* 31. *Noes* 59. *Neutral* 2.

The motion was lost.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

VI.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. [a] *Annual returns of officers under the Government of Madras in the Gazetted and non-Gazetted services who held permanent and acting or temporary appointments on the* 1*st April* 1932.

2. [b] *Note with statements regarding revision of scales of pay for services.*

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
*Secretary to the Legislative Council.*

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[a] Printed separately.
[b] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 256–296 infra.

'APPENDIX I.

[*Vide answer to question No.* 469 *asked by Mr.* M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1933, page 168 supra.]

(i)

**G.O. Ms. No. 781, L. & M., dated 29th February 1932.**

READ—the following papers:—

Memorandum No. 42681-1 C, L. & M., dated 23rd October 1931.
Memorandum No. 42681-2 C, L. & M., dated 23rd October 1931.

*Order—Ms. No.* 781, *L. & M., dated* 29*th February* 1932.

All presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipal councils are *informed that Government consider that licence fees should* not be levied on motor lorries not plying for hire, i.e., private lorries. The Government will however have no objection to a nominal fee of Rs. 5 per annum being levied by local bodies in respect of such lorries. All presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipal councils are accordingly requested to see that the maximum rate of licence fees levied on these vehicles does not exceed Rs. 5 per annum per lorry.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

E. CONRAN SMITH,
*Secretary to Government.*

To all Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

(ii)

**G.O. Ms. No. 1263, L. & M., dated 6th April 1932.**

READ—the following paper:—

G.O. No. 781, L. & M., dated 29th February 1932.

*Order—Ms. No.* 1263, *L. & M., dated* 6*th April* 1932.

Some presidents of district boards have enquired as to what class of motor lorries should be treated as 'private lorries' for the purpose of issuing licences on payment of a nominal fee as directed in G.O. No. 781, L. & M., dated 29th February 1932. All presidents of district

boards are informed that the distinction intended by Government is between lorries plying for hire and those which do not so ply and that the lorries falling under the former category are those which must be granted a 'G' permit under rule 30 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1923. If cases of evasion come to the notice of presidents of district boards, they should at once report the same to the District Magistrate concerned for necessary action.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

E. CONRAN SMITH,
*Secretary to Government.*

To all Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, all District Magistrates (with copies of G.O. No. 781, L. & M., dated 29th February 1932).
,, the Law (General) Department.

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 475 asked by Mr. M. Devadasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1933, page 173 supra.]

| Name and description of the scheme. | Remarks. |
|---|---|
| 1 *Ghiriar project* .. .. .. .. | *Vide answer to question No. 618.* |
| 2 *Kallar project.*—This provided for the diversion of the Kallar stream which flows to the west by the construction of a tunnel and other connected works. | The project was not investigated in detail as it was found that the amount of water to be diverted was very small and the cost would be out of proportion to the possible increase in revenue and the work was not likely to be useful by way of famine relief. A combined Irrigation and Hydro-Electric scheme was considered later and dropped as it was not possible to effect a satisfactory settlement with the Travancore Darbar, and as there were other projects under consideration. |
| 3 Project for the utilization of the surplus water of the Nambiyar by improving the Kovankulam anicut, the excavation of a channel therefrom and the construction of a new tank to be supplied by it to irrigate 2,000 acres. Estimated cost Rs. 1,87,000 and the anticipated return was Rs. 10,000. | The project was given up as the return was small and the water-supply precarious and as there were engineering difficulties. |
| 4 *Parapar Scheme.*—This consisted in the diversion of Parapar and two other hill streams for improving irrigation facilities in the district at a cost of about Rs. 30,000. | The scheme was considered hopeless both on engineering and financial grounds. |

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| Name and description of the scheme. | Remarks. |
|---|---|
| 5 *Papanasam Reservoir project.*—The proposal is to construct a reservoir on the Tambraparni in the Papanasam hills and to increase the supply to the anicuts across the river below. | Gaugings of the supply available were taken for a few years. Subsequently the scheme was held up pending the investigation of a combined irrigation and hydro-electric scheme. As it is not proposed to proceed with the hydro-electric scheme at present the question of working out an independent irrigation scheme is under examination by the local officers. |
| 6 *Supply channel to the Ottapidaram Periyakulam and connected tanks.*—The scheme consists in the construction of an anicut across the Arakulam odai and the excavation of a channel therefrom to improve the supply to Ottapidaram Periyakulam and other connected rainfed tanks to augment supply to the existing ayacut of 598 acres and to extend irrigation to a small extent. | The proposal was dropped owing to the scanty supply available as ascertained from gaugings of the river taken for a series of years and as the scheme was unpromising financially.<br>A smaller scheme for extending irrigation to 209 acres under Mandaikulam tank anicut is under consideration by local officers. |

# APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 477 asked by Mr. M. Devadasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1933, page 175 supra.]

*Names of Main and Minor Basins with particulars regarding the Tank Restoration Scheme works in the Tinnevelly district.*

| | Name of district. | Name of main basin. | Name of minor basin. | Total area and the number of works to be investigated. | | Area and the number of works which have been fully investigated, i.e., includes sanctioning of the estimate. | | Number of works which have been executed in pursuance of the proposals and estimates prepared as a result of the investigation. | Number of works for which estimates have been prepared; but | | Number of works in respect of which execution is in progress. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Area in square miles. | Number of works. | Area in square miles. | Number of works. | | Not sanctioned. | Sanctioned and not executed. | |
| 1 | Tinnevelly and Ramnad. | Vaippar .. | Arjunanadi .. | 933 | Fully investigated and executed. | | | | | | |
| | | | Nichabanadi .. | 668 | | | | | | | |
| | | | Uppattur .. | 300 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | * 1,001 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Tinnevelly .. | Uppor Tambraparni .. | Uppodai .. | 272 | Fully investigated and executed. | | | | | | |
| | | | Tinnevelly .. | 1,120 | 668 | 584 | 348 | 317 | 32 | † 7 | 24 |
| | | | Chittar .. | 500 | 268 | 414 | 238 | 236 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 3 | Do. .. | Minor drainages into the gulf of Manar, South of the Tambraparni basin. | .... | 768 | Taken up for investigation and when 23 works were under various stages of investigation further investigation was stopped. | | | | | | |
| 4 | Do. .. | Lower Tambraparni .. | .... | 444 | Not entered upon for investigation. | | | | | | |
| 5 | Do. .. | Minor drainages into the sea between Vaippar and Lower Tambraparni basin. | .... | 328 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 5,333 — 1,211 = 4,122 sq. miles in Tinnevelly district. | | | | | | | |

* Of the total area of 1,001 square miles in Vaippar basin, 690 square miles are in Tinnevelly district and 1,211 square miles in Ramnad district.

† Includes one estimate which has been recorded, investigation of the remaining work was stopped.

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## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item VI—Papers laid on the table of the House—page 251 supra.]

FINANCE (SALARIES) DEPARTMENT.

## REVISED SCALES OF PAY FOR SERVICES.

In answer to an interpellation at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1932, it was stated on behalf of Government that the proposals for the revision of salaries of services will in due course be placed on the table of the House. With reference to the above undertaking, two statements are attached to this note showing the existing and the proposed revised scales of pay in respect of Provincial Services (including posts outside the time-scale and intermediate posts) and in respect of certain of the Subordinate Services.

The recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, and the action proposed to be taken thereon, the scope of the present revision proposals and their financial effect are briefly explained below.

### Provincial Services.

2. The general principles on which the recent Retrenchment Committee based its recommendations and the extent to which these principles have been observed in formulating the present proposals are briefly mentioned in parallel columns below:—

*Retrenchment Committee's recommendation.*

(i) The general standard of pay should be a scale ranging from about 12 per cent to 30 per cent less than the existing scale.

(ii) In those services in which there are two clearly defined grades of appointments, one of which carries greater responsibilities and entails work of a different character from the other, there should be a junior and a senior scale, the latter of which would be open to entry from the former at about the seventh year of service and would overlap it for some years, so as to provide a reasonable scale of increments for those who could not be promoted to the senior scale so early.

(iii) In other departments, where the same differentiation in the nature of the posts cannot be made, a single time-scale should be sufficient.

*Action proposed by Government.*

(i) The percentage of reduction in each case has been stated in the detailed statements attached and will be found in the main to fall within the limits contemplated.

(ii) & (iii) For the services described in item (ii), the principle of two scales has been accepted, but on the *compartmental system* and not on the overlapping system as the latter system is considered suitable only for services such as the I.C.S., where the lower appointments are only feeder posts to the higher ones and form the training ground for the higher appointments in the service. It may be mentioned by way of explanation that the main difference between the two systems is, that under the compartmental system the senior scale of pay is a definite scale applicable to the senior posts whatever the method of recruitment, all officers appointed to the posts starting on the minimum of the scale (or such higher initial pay as is admissible under the

| *Retrenchment Committee's recommendation.* | *Action proposed by Government.* |
|---|---|
| | rules) and their pay at any time depending on the length of service in that scale: while under the overlapping system an officer's pay depends upon his total length of service independently of how long he has held charge of one of the senior posts. Separate scales of pay for junior and senior appointments on the compartmental system have been suggested for the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch), the Madras Engineering, Police, Industries and Medical Services. On the other hand, a single scale of pay has been suggested for the Madras Forest, Survey, Educational (Men's and Women's), Jail, Boiler and Co-operative Services. In these cases, the nature of the posts does not admit of a clear cut division into junior and senior appointments, but the senior officers who will draw the higher stages of pay in the single time-scale will normally hold the more responsible posts in the service. |
| (iv) In view of the fact that the incremental system of pay, although more expensive than the old graded system, has now been established for some years in the majority of services throughout India, this system should be retained; but the increments should be biennial instead of annual, on the ground that an annual increment of Rs. $x$ gives a more expensive scale than a biennial increment of Rs. $2x$. | (iv) This recommendation has been accepted and proposals have been made accordingly. Adoption of biennial increments will result in an ultimate saving of at least 2 lakhs per annum. |
| (v) A greater measure of uniformity should be introduced in the pay of the different services, although the nature of the work and responsibility in a few services may warrant a rather high general level of emoluments than in the remainder. | (v) & (vi) The recommendation of the Committee has been borne in mind in framing revised scales of pay. |
| (vi) The number of different scales of pay in a single department should be examined with a view to reducing their number, if possible, and providing the same rates for those who possess similar qualifications. | |
| (vii) The system of selection grades should be altogether abolished. The theoretical justification for a selection grade was to supply some means of encouraging and rewarding special talent or to provide a small number of prize appointments in departments in which there were but few chances of promotion; in practice however promotion to selection grade posts is made rather on grounds of seniority than by selection and they are not infrequently utilized as a form of consolation for men of long service who have shown themselves unfit for further advancement. | (vii) The Government propose to accept the recommendation of the Committee. |

One other matter not referred to by the Retrenchment Committee may also be mentioned here. Efficiency bars are now imposed at some stage or other in the various scales of pay of Provincial Services, but it is now proposed to abolish efficiency bars.

3. In the revised scales of pay proposed for the Provincial Services, the Government have kept in view the proposal accepted by the Retrenchment Committee that a higher starting pay should be allowed for the security services. The case of each service has been examined and it is proposed to start the pay of the future entrants to the posts of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) at Rs. 250 for directly recruited men and at Rs. 300 for promoted men. For the Madras Civil Service (Judicial Branch) also, the starting pay proposed is Rs. 250. Similarly, in the case of Inspectors of Boilers, a starting pay of Rs. 250 is proposed (as against the existing starting pay of Rs. 400) in view of the qualifications and practical experience required of persons entering the service and the difficulties experienced in recruiting suitable and qualified persons to the service. For Inspectors of Excise also, a starting pay of Rs. 275 is proposed (as against the present starting pay of Rs. 325) as Excise is a revenue-producing department and the pay of Inspectors must be sufficient to shield them from temptation, since any dishonesty on their part will result in a direct loss of revenue to Government. For District Board Engineers also, the starting pay proposed is Rs. 250. For the Madras Police, Jail and Public Health Services, an initial pay of Rs. 220 is proposed and for other Provincial Services of Rs. 200. In the case of Civil Assistant Surgeons, however, a starting pay of Rs. 175 is proposed in view of the fact that these officers get additional income from private practice. For District Registrars, a starting pay of Rs. 150 is proposed for direct recruits if such recruitment is made, but promotees are to start on Rs. 200.

The view of the Retrenchment Committee was that a scale is determined by its initial figure and its rate of increment. The scale being thus fixed, the period should be settled with reference to the conditions and requirements of the service and the maximum then settles itself. Thus, for Deputy Collectors, the initial pay has been fixed at Rs. 250 and the increment at Rs. 50/2. A 19-year scale was considered suitable as representing a fair average length in view of the fact that recruitment was both by promotion and direct. The scale of pay proposed is accordingly Rs. 250—50/2—700. In the case of certain services however the proposals now submitted have deviated somewhat from a strict application of this principle in order to enable officers to reach a suitable maximum. Examples which may be mentioned are District Registrars and Civil Surgeons.

The existing scales of pay and the detailed scales of pay provisionally approved by Government for the various Provincial Services are mentioned in the statement annexed. The scales of pay generally follow those proposed by the Retrenchment Committee but modifications have been made in the maximum or minimum or the rate of increment, after detailed examination of the conditions of each service. The present

opportunity has also been taken to fix separate scales of pay for appointments in the general line and in the educational line of the Medical Department.

4. *Financial effect of the proposals.*—The Retrenchment Committee anticipated that the all-over reduction resulting from the revision of salaries for the Provincial Services will be about 20 per cent or about 17 lakhs per annum. The revised scales of pay proposed in the accompanying statements are expected to result in a saving of about 15½ lakhs per annum which gives a reduction of about 20·8 per cent on the existing cost of the services. The above does not however include the savings from the revision of pay of posts outside the time-scales. There is also a large number of miscellaneous gazetted posts the revised scales of pay for many of which have been considered while the pay for certain others has still to be fixed. Revised rates of pay have also to be fixed for one or two services such as the Sanitary Engineering Service and the officers of the Electrical Department. The revised scales of pay fixed in these cases will in due course be communicated to the Legislative Council. When the revision is finished, it is anticipated that the savings anticipated by the Retrenchment Committee will be exceeded.

5. One or two general aspects of the proposals connected with the revision may also be mentioned here.

(i) In certain departments there are already posts intermediate between those of the officers on the ordinary time-scales and those of the heads of the departments—e.g., Conservators of Forests, Superintending Engineers, etc. But in other departments there are no such intermediate posts and the old method of providing an adequate opportunity for advancement to the officers in the service was by the *provision of selection grades. The selection grade system has been* condemned by the Retrenchment Committee, and the Government have accepted their view. In order to provide reasonable opportunity for advancement in respect of such services therefore the Government have decided, as recommended by the Retrenchment Committee, to constitute where necessary and possible, a limited number of specified posts in respect of which the work involved is sufficiently different in character or responsibility from that performed in the ordinary line into an intermediate grade. This has been done in the case of one post of Assistant Director now in charge of the Central Survey Office in the Survey Department, one post of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration in the Registration Department, the posts of Principals, Presidency College and the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and two Deputy Directors of Public Instruction in the Educational Department; the Principal of the Veterinary College in the Veterinary Department; and the Principal of the Agricultural College and the Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Agricultural Department.

(ii) The Retrenchment Committee endeavoured to present a complete picture of the standards of pay on which they thought that the

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administration of the Province can be carried on under Provincial Autonomy and without the assistance of All-India Services, and they accordingly suggested revised rates of pay for certain Heads of Departments and other posts now held by All-India Service officers. The Government have agreed with the Retrenchment Committee that it is desirable now to fix the pay of such posts which will apply only when Provincial Service officers are appointed to them. Until this time comes, the pay and emoluments of All-India Service officers promoted to these posts including holders of 'listed' posts will be regulated by the orders of the Secretary of State in Council. The revised scales of pay in respect of such posts therefore merely express the intention of this Government and may not come into force for several years to come until the services are completely provincialized.

### Subordinate Services.

6. As in the case of the Provincial Services, the recommendation of the recent Retrenchment Committee that a greater measure of uniformity should be introduced in the pay of the different services and that the number of different scales of pay in a single department should be examined with a view to reducing the number if possible and providing the same rates for those who possess similar qualifications has been borne in mind in framing revised scales of pay for Subordinate Services but the varying conditions of the services regarding the method and age of recruitment, the qualifications required, the nature of the work and the prospects of promotion, etc., do not permit of any large degree of uniformity. The number of classes of miscellaneous posts on different scales of pay are numerous in the case of Subordinate Services and an attempt has been made to reduce the number of these posts on different rates of pay though it has not been found possible to make any substantial reduction. In the case of the Subordinate Services also it is proposed to adopt the principle of biennial increments and to get rid of selection grades and efficiency bars.

The Retrenchment Committee were unable to suggest detailed new scales of pay for the Subordinate Services as they did for the Provincial Services owing to the number and complexity of the various subordinate time-scales. They confined themselves to suggesting reductions in accordance with the following graduated scale:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rs. 25 and below .. .. .. .. | Nil. |
| From Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 .. .. .. | 3⅛ per cent or ½ anna in the rupee. |
| ,, Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 .. .. .. | 6¼ per cent or 1 anna in the rupee. |
| ,, Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 .. .. .. | 12½ per cent or 2 annas in the rupee. |
| Above Rs. 150 .. .. .. .. .. | 18¾ per cent or 3 annas in the rupee. |

They did not contemplate these percentage reductions being applied exactly to existing scales, and indeed such a course would not be possible. But the scale represents the general level of reduction which they considered might be effected without detriment to the existing

standard of efficiency and they recommended that Government should pursue a more detailed enquiry into the subject on the above basis. The reduction suggested varies from nil to 18¾ per cent and they thought that this would lead to an all-over reduction of about 10 per cent in the case of officers of the Subordinate Services drawing over Rs. 25 as against 20 per cent for the Provincial Services and that the savings will amount to approximately Rs. 33 lakhs per annum.

7. *Pay of officers on Rs. 25 and below.*—The Government have decided that the recommendation of the Committee not to effect any reduction in the pay of officers on Rs. 25 and below need not be accepted, as these classes of officers have also derived great benefit from the fall in prices and that proposals may be worked out for new scales of pay with a moderate reduction. A small reduction has therefore been proposed in the case of peons, attenders, daffadars, police constables, forest-guards, teachers in elementary schools, etc. As the number of these officers is enormous, even a very slight percentage of reduction produces a large saving. For example, taking the case of peons, daffadars and attenders, though the reduction in existing cost is only 4·8 per cent the savings will amount ultimately to 2·31 lakhs per annum.

8. *Pay of ministerial establishments.*—The existing scales of pay for the lower grades of clerks in the mufassal is Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60 and in Madras city Rs. 40—40—1½—55—1—65. The Government have decided that the initial pay of clerks should be Rs. 30 for future entrants and that the lower grades of clerks in Madras should be on the same pay as clerks in the mufassal but should be allowed a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6–8–0 per mensem. The scales of pay for the various grades of clerks including the Secretariat and the offices of the heads of departments in the city are under consideration and the final decision arrived at will be communicated to the Council in due course.

9. *Financial effect.*—Revision of salaries has been completed in respect of the following Subordinate Services and the statement below shows the existing cost, the proposed cost and the savings involved:—

| Posts, department or service. | Existing cost per annum. | Proposed cost per annum. | Savings per annum. | Percentage reduction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | |
| Peons, daffadars and attenders, in all departments in mufassal and Madras .. .. .. .. | 47·81 | 45·50 | 2·31 | 4·8 |
| Madras Revenue Subordinate Service .. .. .. .. .. | 20·60 | 17·48 | 3·12 | 15·1 |
| Madras Minor Irrigation Subordinate Service .. .. .. .. | 1·74 | 1·60 | ·14 | 8·2 |
| Settlement Department .. .. | ·21 | ·18 | ·03 | 15·1 |
| Madras Police Subordinate Service .. | 92·92 | 88·65 | 4·27 | 4·6 |
| Madras Excise Subordinate Service. | 6·53 | 5·74 | ·79 | 12·1 |
| Madras Forest Subordinate Service. | 8·75 | 8·09 | ·66 | 7·6 |
| Madras Registration Subordinate Service .. .. .. .. | 9·85 | 8·55 | 1·30 | 13·2 |
| Madras Educational Subordinate Service .. .. .. .. | 25·49 | 19·86 | 5·63 | 22·1 |

| Posts, department or service. | Existing cost per annum. | Proposed cost per annum. | Savings per annum. | Percentage reduction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | LAKHS. | |
| Madras Veterinary Subordinate Service .. .. .. .. | 3·50 | 2·96 | ·54 | 15·[illegible] |
| Madras Co-operative Subordinate Service .. .. .. .. | 5·83 | 5·26 | ·57 | 9·7 |
| Madras Engineering Subordinate Service .. .. .. .. | 14·27 | 12·06 | 2·21 | 15·5 |
| Total .. | 237· 0 | 215·93 | 21·57 | 9·1 |

It will be observed that the total savings amount to 21·57 lakhs or a reduction of about 9·1 per cent in existing cost. The Retrenchment Committee took the net percentage of reduction in the case of Subordinate Services at about 10 per cent of the cost. The revision proposals referred to however result in a slightly lower percentage of savings, viz., 9·1, which is partly due to the fact that whereas the Retrenchment Committee recommended that no reduction should be made in the pay of officers on Rs. 25 and below, Government have considered that reduction may be made with moderation even in the case of these officers. The variations in the percentage of reduction in the existing cost for the different services is mainly due to the fact that some services have a larger number of comparatively higher paid posts than others which admit of a higher percentage of reduction.

The scales of pay relating to the Medical, Agricultural, Fisheries, Local Fund Audit, Government Press, Industries, Jails, Public Health and Survey Subordinate Services are still under consideration. The revised rates of pay for a number of miscellaneous posts have been examined while others are still under various stages of examination. The proposals of Government regarding the revised rates of pay for the above services and miscellaneous posts will in due course be communicated to the Legislative Council. When the revision is finished, it is likely that the savings of about 33 lakhs per annum under Subordinate Services anticipated by the Committee will be exceeded.

*General remarks.*

10. The question of the pay to be allowed to probationers for the various Provincial Services and non-gazetted services is under the consideration of Government.

Again, under Fundamental Rule 23, officers who hold permanent posts under Government in a substantive capacity will have the option of remaining on the existing rates of pay, and the reduced scales of pay will not therefore affect these officers so long as they hold those post or remain on the time-scales of pay applicable to them. It has also been decided by Government that a person who, though not the substantive holder of a post, has completed or is deemed to have compleeted his probation before the 15th August 1931, or where no probation has been prescribed, has officiated either for a continuous period of two years or for a period of two years out of a continuous period of

three years before the 15th August 1931, will be entitled to the existing rate of pay. In other cases including new entrants to services after the 15th August 1931, the revised scales will apply. The question whether any further classes of Government servants will be exempted from the application of the revised scales of pay as a matter of grace is still under the consideration of Government.

11. *Conclusion.*—It will be seen from the above that the savings from the revision of salaries will accrue gradually over a period of years, as pointed out by the Retrenchment Committee in paragraph 155 on page 65 of their report, and the full effect will not be obtained for some 25 or 30 years. The savings realized will however be substantial and will ultimately exceed the limit of 50 lakhs per annum suggested by the Retrenchment Committee. The lowering of the level of salaries will also result in due course in a corresponding reduction under the head of pensions.

C. E. JONES,
*Additional Secretary to Government,*
*Finance Department*

## I. PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

| | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. | Percentage of reduction in existing cost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | |
| **1. MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE (EXECUTIVE BRANCH)—** | | | |
| Chief Secretary .. .. .. | 3,750 * | 2,250 | 40 |
| First Member of the Board of Revenue. | 3,750 * | 2,250 | 40 |
| Second Member of the Board of Revenue. | 3,500 * | 1,800—200/2—2,000, 3-year scale, average Rs. 1,960. | 39·7 |
| Third Member of the Board of Revenue. | 3,000 * | | |
| Collectors .. .. .. .. | 1,275—2,500, average Rs. 1,969. | 800—100/2—1,500, 15-year scale, average Rs. 1,1888/9. (Promotees are to start on Rs. 1,000.) | 39·6 |
| Deputy Collectors— | | | |
| Ordinary grade .. .. .. | 300—40—500 (EB.)—50—850, 13-year scale, average Rs. 624. | 250—50/2—700, 19-year scale, average Rs. 480. (Promotees are to start on Rs. 300.) | 25 |
| Selection grade .. .. .. | 1,000—100—1,200, 3-year scale, average Rs. 1,173⅓. Combined average of ordinary and selection grades Rs. 640. | | |
| **2. MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE (JUDICIAL BRANCH)—** | | | |
| [Revised scales of pay are not proposed for Judges of the High Court as the Local Government are not likely to have the power of fixing their pay.] | | | |
| District and Sessions Judges .. | Pay in the I.C.S. Senior scale—Rs. 1,275—2,250, average Rs. 1,838⅓. | 800—100/2—1,500, 15-year scale, average Rs. 1,1888/9. (Promotees are to start on Rs. 1,000.) | 35·3 |
| Subordinate Judges— | | | |
| Ordinary grade .. .. .. | 650—50—850, 5-year scale, average Rs. 796⅔. | 550—50/2—700, 7-year scale, average Rs. 646⅔. | 23·9 |
| Selection grade .. .. .. | 1,000—100—1,200, 3-year scale, average Rs. 1,173⅓. Combined average of ordinary and selection grades Rs. 850. | | |
| District Munsifs .. .. .. | 300—40—500 (E.B.)—50—600, 8-year scale, average Rs. 493⅓. | 250—50/2—500, 11-year scale, average Rs. 400. | 18·9 |
| **3. MADRAS POLICE SERVICE—** | | | |
| Inspector-General of Police .. .. | 2,500—125—3,000 * 5-year scale, average Rs. 2,866⅔. | 1,500—150/2—1,800, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,700. | 40·7 |
| Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. | 1,750—100—2,150 * 5-year scale, average Rs. 2,043⅓. | 1,100—100/2—1,300, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,233⅓. | 39·6 |
| Senior appointments— District Superintendents of Police. | 650—1,350 * Average Rs. 1,000. | 700—50/2—1,000, 13-year scale, average Rs. 873⅓. | 12·7 |
| Junior appointments— Deputy Superintendents of Police. | Selection grade 800. Ordinary grade 300—20—500—500 (E.B.)—20—600—600—20—700. Probationers directly recruited draw Rs. 250 and Rs. 275 during their first two years giving a 25-year scale, average Rs. 480. | 220—30/2—310—40/2—350—50/2—600, 19-year scale, average Rs. 4142/9. (Promotees to start on Rs. 250.) | 13·7 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **4. Madras Jails Service—** | | | |
| Inspector-General of Prisons .. | 2,300—50—2,500 * 5-year scale, average Rs. 2,446⅔. | 1,400—1/00/2—1,600, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,533⅓. | 37·4 |
| | Medical. / Non-Medical. | | |
| | † Class I (a)— Three posts. Rs. 700—50—950, 6-year scale, average Rs. 866⅔. / 600—50—1,000. 9-year scale, average Rs. 8532/3. | | |
| | † Class I (b)— Four posts. Rs. 550—50—700, 4-year scale, average Rs. 670. / 450—30—600, 6-year scale, average Rs. 560. | | |
| Superintendents .. .. .. | † Class II— Six posts. Rs. 400—20—500 6-year scale, average Rs. 466⅔. / .. | 220—30/2—310—40/2—350—50/2—550—75/2—850. 25-year scale, average Rs. 500. (The revised scale is subject to the condition that no officer should be allowed to draw increments beyond Rs. 450 unless he holds charge of a Central Jail or Borstal School for at least six months and is considered by the Inspector-General of Prisons fit to continue to hold such charge.) | 25 |
| | † Class III— One post .. Rs. 300—20—500, 11-year scale, average Rs. 4222/9. / .. | | |
| | † Class IV— One post. Rs. 300—15—450, 11-year scale, average Rs. 391⅔. / .. | | |
| | Average for one post in Jail Service (including temporary additions to pay) may be taken at about Rs. 671. | | |
| **5. Madras Excise Service—** | | | |
| Commissioner of Excise when not held by a Member of the Board of Revenue or I.C.S. | .... | 1,500—150/2—1,800, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,700. | |
| Deputy Commissioners of Excise .. | 1,400—75—1,550, 3-year scale, average Rs. 1,530. | 800—100/2—1,000, 5-year scale, average Rs. 933⅓. | 39· |
| Assistant Commissioners— | | | |
| Ordinary grade .. .. .. | 600—50—900, 7-year scale. | 500—50/2—700, 9-year scale, average Rs. 6244/9. | 28·2 |
| Selection grade .. .. .. | 1,000—100—1,200, 3-year scale. Combined average Rs. 872. | | |
| Inspectors— | | | |
| First grade .. .. .. .. | 525 | 425 | |
| Second „ .. .. .. .. | 425 | 375 | |
| Third „ .. .. .. .. | 375 | 325 | |
| Fourth „ .. .. .. .. | 325 | 275 | |
| | Average .. 408 | 346 | 15·2 |

[Note.—If it is decided to introduce direct recruitment, direct recruits should draw Rs. 225 for the first two years of their service and then come on to the ordinary scale at Rs. 275.]

* No pay has been fixed for a Provincial Service officer holding the post. The pay given is that drawn by an All-India Service officer appointed to the post.
† For details, see page, 81—88 of the Madras Services Manual, Volume I.

## I. PROVINCIAL SERVICES—*cont.*

| — | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. | Percentage of reduction in existing cost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | |
| 6. **Madras Survey Service—** | | | |
| Director of Survey .. .. .. | 1,500—100—1,800, 4-year scale, average Rs. 1,740. | 1,000—100/2—1,200, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,133⅓. | 34·9 |
| Deputy Director of Survey * .. .. | .... | 650—50/2—850, * 9-year scale, average Rs. 774 4/9. | |
| Ordinary grade .. .. .. | Assistant Directors of Survey— 300—40—500 (E.B.)—50—850, 13-year scale, average Rs. 624. | 200—30/2—260—40/2—300—50/2—600, 19-year scale, average Rs. 404 4/9. | 41·5 |
| Selection grade .. .. .. | 1,000—100—1,200, 3-year scale, average Rs. 1,173⅓. Combined average of ordinary and selection grades Rs. 693. | | |
| 7. **Madras Forest Service—** | | | |
| Chief Conservator of Forests .. .. | 2,500—125—2,750, † 3-year scale, average Rs. 2,716⅔. | 1,400—100/2—1,600, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,533⅓. | 34·9 |
| Conservators of Forests .. .. | 1,750—100—2,150, † 5-year scale, average Rs. 2,043⅓. | 1,000—100/2—1,200, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,133⅓. | 44·5 |
| Madras Forest Service officers—Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests. | 250—25—500, 27-year scale, average Rs. 531⅓. | 200—30/2—260—40/2—500—50/2—700, 25-year scale, average Rs. 422 2/9. | 20·0 |
| 8. **Madras Registration Service—** | | | |
| Inspector-General of Registration .. | 1,250—50—1,500, 6-year scale, average Rs. 1,416⅔. | 1,000—100/2—1,200, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,133⅓. | 20 |
| Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration. | Grade pay plus Madras house allowance. | 600—50/2—800 (without any allowances), 9-year scale, average Rs. 724 4/9. | |
| District Registrars .. .. .. | 250—30—400—50—500, 8-year scale and two selection appointments on Rs. 600 and 700, average Rs. 429. | 150—25/2—200—30/2—320—40/2—400—50/2—500, 21-year scale, average Rs. 321 1/9. (Promotees to start on Rs. 200.) | 25·2 |
| 9. **Madras Educational Service (Men's Branch)—** | | | |
| Director of Public Instruction .. | 2,500—100—3,000 † 6-year scale, average Rs. 2,833⅓. | 1,500—150/2—1,800, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,700. | 40 |
| Deputy Directors (2) and Principals of the Presidency College, Madras, and the Teachers' College, Saidapet. | Now on grade pay *plus* special pay of Rs. 100 for the Principal *of the Presidency College and Rs. 75 for* others *plus* Madras house allowance for officers in Madras. | 800—100/2—1,000 (*without any special pay or Madras house allowance*), 5-year scale, average Rs. 933⅓. | |
| Administrative section (senior scale) and Collegiate section. | 250—25—500 (E.B.)—50—800, 17-year scale, average Rs. 549 4/9. | 200—30/2—260—40/2—500—50/2—700, 25-year scale, average Rs. 422 2/9. | 23·2 |
| Junior scale .. .. .. .. | 250—25—500, 11-year scale, average Rs. 402 7/9. | There will not be a junior scale in future. The posts are to be relegated to the Subordinate Educational Service. | |
| 10. **Madras Educational Service (Women's Branch)—** | | | |
| Administrative section— Higher scale .. .. .. | 300—20—400 (E.B.)—25—500, 15-year scale, average Rs. 370. | 200—30/2—500, 21-year scale, average Rs. 346⅔. | 25·8 |
| Lower scale .. .. .. | 3 on 200—20—440, 13-year scale, average Rs. 341 1/3 | | |
| Collegiate section— Senior scale .. .. .. | 250—25—500—50—750, 16-year scale, average Rs. 527 4/9. | | |
| Junior scale .. .. .. | 200—20—400 (E.B.)—25—500, 15-year scale, average Rs. 370. | | |

[Note.—The posts now in the lower scale in the Administrative section will in future be relegated to the Subordinate Educational Service.]

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. MADRAS MEDICAL SERVICE— | | | | |
| Surgeon-General .. .. .. | | 3,000 * | 1,500—150/2—1,800, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,700. | 13·3 |
| *General Branch*— | | | | |
| Junior appointments— | | | | |
| Assistant Surgeons .. .. | | 200—15—350—20—450, 16-year scale, average Rs. 338 8/9. | Men: 175—25/2—400, 19-year scale, average Rs. 290. | 14·5 |
| | | | Women: 175—20/2—275—25/2—400, 21-year scale, average Rs. 285. | 15·9 |
| Senior appointments— | | | | |
| Civil Surgeons | 75 per cent on | 500—50—900, 9-year scale, average Rs. 753⅓. | 450—75/2—750, 9-year scale, average Rs. 686⅔. | 21·9 |
| | 25 per cent on | 1,000. Combined average Rs. 815. | | |
| Assistant Surgeons in the King Institute, Guindy. | | 300—15—450—20—650, 21-year scale, average Rs. 475. | 200—25/2—300—30/2—480, 21-year scale, average Rs. 336 8/9. | 29 |
| *Teaching appointments*— | | | | |
| *Clinical*— | | | | |
| Tutors or Assistants | 18 on | 200—15—350—20—450, 16-year scale, average Rs. 338 8/9. | 18 on 200—25/2—300, 9-year scale, average Rs. 262 2/9. | 19·5 |
| Lecturers— | | | | |
| Civil Surgeon's cadre | 3 on | 500—50—900, 9-year scale, average Rs. 753⅓. | 19 on 310—30/2—400—40/2—480, 11-year scale, average Rs. 412. | |
| Assistant Surgeon's cadre. | 16 on | 200—15—350—20—450, 16-year scale, average Rs. 338 8/9. | | |
| Professors .. .. .. | 7 on | 500—50—900, 9-year scale, average Rs. 753⅓. | 7 on 500—75/2—800, 9-year scale, average Rs. 686⅔. | |
| *Non-clinical*— | | | | |
| Tutors or Assistants | 3 on | 250—10—350, 11-year scale, average Rs. 311 1/9. | 17 on 220—30/2—340, 9-year scale, average Rs. 294⅔. | |
| | 4 on | 350—20—550—25—800— 21-year scale, average Rs. 575. | | |
| | 10 on | 200—15—350—20—450, 16-year scale, average Rs. 338 8/9. | | |
| Lecturers .. .. | 6 on | 350—20—550—25—800, 21-year scale, average Rs. 575. | 15 on 360—40/2—480—50/2—580, 11-year scale, average Rs. 492. | |
| | 9 on | 200—15—350—20—450, 16-year scale, average Rs. 338 8/9. | | |
| Professors .. .. | 4 on | 700—100/2—1,200, 11-year scale, average Rs. 1,000. | 11 on 600—75/2—900, 9-year scale, average Rs. 786⅔. | |
| | 5 on | 500—50—900, 9-year scale, average Rs. 753⅓. | | |
| | 1 on | 1,100—50—1,600, 11-year scale, average Rs. 1,405 5/9. | | |
| | 1 on | 625—1,150, average Rs. 965. | | |

NOTE.—1. In connexion with the revision of pay of the officers in the Madras Medical Service, the Surgeon-General pointed out that, in existing conditions, a Civil Assistant Surgeon selected for ability for an educational post ranked as a Civil Surgeoncy has to be promoted as Civil Surgeon even though he may be junior in the service to many in the general line who have not become Civil Surgeons. To avoid the administrative difficulties inherent in such an arrangement, he suggested the formation of a separate teaching cadre on separate scales of pay, to which officers could be seconded and if necessary later revert to their original places in the general line. The proposals of the Surgeon-General have been examined and it is proposed to fix separate scales of pay for clinical and non-clinical appointments in the educational line for professors, lecturers, and tutors or assistants. The scales of pay proposed for the non-clinical appointments, in respect of which private practice is entirely barred, are in excess of those proposed for the clinical appointments, in respect of which a limited private practice is allowed: and the latter are in turn higher than the revised scales for Civil Assistant Surgeons or Civil Surgeons in the regular line. The proposals have been framed so as to secure approximately the same amount of savings as would have been realized had the rates of pay of the various appointments been revised on the basis of the existing system.

2. The exact number of posts to be included under the categories of tutors, lecturers and professors has not yet been finally decided.

* No pay has been fixed for a Provincial Service officer holding the post. The pay given is that drawn by an All-India Service officer appointed to the post.

I. PROVINCIAL SERVICES—*cont.*

| — | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. | Percentage of reduction in existing cost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | |
| 12. MADRAS PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE— Director of Public Health— I.M.S. officer .. .. .. .. | 2,100—60—2,400, 6-year scale, average Rs. 2,300. | 1,300—100/2—1,500, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,433⅓. | 37·7 compared to existing cost for I.M.S. Director. 14 compared to existing cost for non-I.M.S. Director. |
| Non-I.M.S. officer .. .. .. | 1,500—50—1,750, 6-year scale, average Rs. 1,666⅔. | | |
| Assistant Directors of Public Health.. | 600—50—1,200, 13-year scale, average Rs. 953⅓. | 600—100/2—1,000, 9-year scale, average Rs. 848 8/9. | 10·9 |
| First-class Health Officers .. .. | 250—20—450 (E.B.)—25—600, 17-year scale, average Rs. 440 5/9. | 220—30/2—340—40/2—580, 21-year scale, average Rs. 390. | 10·1 |
| 13. MADRAS AGRICULTURAL SERVICE— Director— Indian Agricultural Service officers. | 2,000—50—2,250, 6-year scale, average Rs. 2,166⅔. | 1,200—100/2—1,400, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,333⅓. | 38·5 compared to existing cost for I.A.S. Director. 5·9 compared to existing cost for non-I.A.S. Director. |
| Madras Agricultural Service officers. | 1,250—50—1,500, 6-year scale, average Rs. 14,16⅔. | | |
| Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture and | Grade pay *plus* Madras house allowance. | 800—100/2—1,000 (without any special pay or Madras house allowance), 5-year scale, average Rs. 933⅓. | |
| Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore. | Grade pay *plus* special pay of Rs. 75. | | |
| Madras Agricultural Service— General Branch {41 posts on .. | 250—25—750, 21-year scale, average Rs. 500. | 48 on 200—30/2—260—40/2—500—50/2—700, 25-year scale, average Rs. 422 2/9. | 22·3 |
| General Branch {5 posts on .. | 800—25—1,000, 9-year scale, average Rs. 926. | | |
| Engineering Branch—2 posts on .. | 250—20—750, 26-year scale, average Rs. 500. Combined average Rs. 543·2. | | |
| 14. MADRAS VETERINARY SERVICE— Director— Indian Veterinary Service Director. | 1,700—100—2,200, 6-year scale, average Rs. 2,033⅓. | 1,200—100/2—1,400, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,333⅓. | 34·4 compared to existing cost for Indian Veterinary Service Director. 5·9 compared to existing cost for non-Indian Veterinary Service Director. |
| Madras Veterinary Service Director. | 1,250—50—1,500, 6-year scale, average Rs. 1,416⅔. | | |
| Principal, Veterinary College .. .. | Grade pay *plus* Rs. 50 special pay *plus* Madras house allowance. | 800—100/2—1,000, (without any special pay or Madras house allowance), 5-year scale, average Rs. 933⅓. | |
| District Veterinary Officers— Ordinary grade .. .. .. | 250—25—750, 21-year scale, average Rs. 500. | 200—30/2—260—40/2—700, 27-year scale, average Rs. 411 1/9. | 24 |
| Selection grade .. .. .. | 800—25—1,000, 9-year scale, average Rs. 926 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15. MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SERVICE— Registrar of Co-operative Societies .. | I.C.S. senior scale *plus* Rs. 200. * | 1,200—100/2—1,400, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,333 1/3. | 38·5 |
| Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies | 1,050—50—1,200, 4-year scale, average Rs. 1,170. | 700—100/2—1,000, 7-year scale, average Rs. 893 1/3. | 23·6 |
| Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies | 300—30—450—500 (E.B.)—50—750, 12-year scale, average Rs. 570. | 200—30/2—260—40/2—500—50/2—700, 25-year scale, average Rs. 422 2/9 | 25·8 |
| 16. MADRAS INDUSTRIES SERVICE— Director of Industries .. .. .. | I.C.S. senior scale *plus* 250 * | 1,200—100/2—1,400, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,333 1/3. | 39·0 |
| Deputy Director of Industries .. | 750—50—1,500, 16-year scale, average Rs. 1,166 2/3. | 700—100/2—1,000, 7-year scale, average Rs. 893 1/3. | 23·4 |
| *Senior appointments*— Industrial Engineer .. .. .. | 750—25—1,000, 11-year scale, average Rs. 902 7/9. | 420—30/2—600—50/2—700, 17-year scale, average Rs. 569 1/4. (for all senior appointments) | 20·8 (for all senior and junior appointments) |
| Principal, School of Technology .. | 250—25—500—50—800, 17-year scale, average Rs. 549 5/9. | | |
| Principal, School of Arts and Crafts. | 500—550—50/2—600—50—800—800—50—1,000, 13-year scale, average Rs. 794 4/9. | | |
| Assistant Director (Textiles) and Principal, Government Textile Institute. | 600—50—900, 7-year scale, average Rs. 796 2/3. | | |
| Inspector of Industrial Schools .. | 600—50—1,000, 9-year scale, average Rs. 853 1/3. | | |
| Oil Chemist and Soap Expert .. | 500—50—750, 6-year scale, average Rs. 666 2/3. | | |
| Sericultural Expert .. .. | 250—25—650, 17-year scale, average Rs. 467 7/9. | | |
| *Junior appointments*— Assistant Industrial Engineers .. | 300—15—450, 11-year scale, average Rs. 391 2/3. | 200—30/2—410, 15-year scale, average Rs. 316 2/3. (for all junior appointments) Combined average for senior and junior appointments Rs. 443. | |
| Senior Lecturer, School of Technology. | 200—20—500, 16-year scale, average Rs. 366 2/3. | | |
| Superintendent, Leather Trades Institute. | 300—25—600, 13-year scale, average Rs. 476 2/3. | | |
| Leather Research Chemist .. .. | 300—20—500, 11-year scale, average Rs. 422 2/3. Combined average Rs. 559. | | |

*Remarks*.—Revised scale of pay is not proposed for the Leather Expert as the post is not likely to be continued after the present incumbent retires.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17. MADRAS FISHERIES SERVICE— Director of Fisheries .. .. | 750—30—1,200, 16-year scale, average Rs. 1,000. | 600—75/2—900, 9-year scale, average Rs. 786 2/3. | 21·3 |
| Assistant Director (Coast) .. .. | 250—25—500—50—750, 16-year scale, average Rs. 527 7/9. | 200—30/2—260—40/2—500, 17-year scale, average Rs. 380. (for the three posts) | 14 |
| Assistant Director (Inland) .. .. | 250—25—500, 11-year scale, average Rs. 402 7/9. | | |
| Assistant Director (Pearl and Chank Fisheries). | 200—20—400, 11-year scale, average Rs. 322 2/9. Combined average for the three posts Rs. 418. | | |

*Remarks*.—There is a temporary post of Assistant Biologist on Rs. 250 per mensem. If the post is continued after 31st March 1933, the minimum of the revised scale, viz., Rs. 200, will apply.

* No pay has been fixed for a Provincial Service Officer holding the post. The pay given is that drawn by an All-India Service officer appointed to the post.

## I. PROVINCIAL SERVICES—*cont.*

| | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. | Percentage of reduction in existing cost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | |
| 18. **Madras Boiler Service**— | | | |
| Chief Inspector of Boilers .. .. | 700—30—1,000, 11-year scale, average Rs. 883⅓. | 600—75/2—900, 9-year scale, average Rs. 786⅔ | 10·9 |
| Inspectors of Boilers .. .. .. | 400—30—700, 11-year scale, average Rs. 583⅓. | 250—30/2—520—40/2—600, 23-year scale, average Rs. 413⅓. | 29·1 |
| 19. **Madras Factory Service**— | | | |
| Chief Inspector of Factories .. .. | 700—50—1,200, 11-year scale, average Rs. 1,005 5/9. | 600—75/2—900, 9-year scale, average Rs. 786⅔. | 21·8 |
| Assistant Inspector .. .. .. | 250—10—350, 11-year scale, average Rs. 311 1/9. | 200—30/2—410, 15-year scale, average Rs. 316⅔. | 1·8 increase in cost. |
| Inspectors of Factories .. .. .. | 400—30—700, 11-year scale, average Rs. 583 1/9. | 200—30/2—440—40/2—600, 25-year scale, average Rs. 377 7/9. | 35·2 |

[Note.—Though there is a slight increase in cost in the scale of pay proposed for Assistant Inspector, normally there will be no extra cost as the officer will be promoted as Inspector before he reaches the maximum of the scale for Assistant Inspector.]

| | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. | Percentage of reduction in existing cost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20. **Madras Engineering Service**— | | | |
| Chief Engineers .. .. .. | 2,750—125—3,000, * 3-year scale, average Rs. 2,906¼. | 1,500—150/2—1,800, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,700. | 42·7 |
| Superintending Engineers .. .. | 1,750—100—2,150, * *5-year scale, average Rs. 2,043¾.* | 1,000—100/2—1,200, *5-year scale, average Rs. 1,133⅓.* | 44·5 |
| *Junior appointments*— | | | |
| Assistant Engineers: Superintendent, Divi Pumping Station. | 250—20—550 (E.B.)—20—750, 26-year scale, average Rs. 472⅓. | 200—30/2—380—40/2—500, 19-year scale, average Rs. 353⅓. | 34·3 |
| Assistant Executive Engineers, Junior Superintendents, Public Works Workshops, Dowlaishweram and Bezwada, and Assistant Superintendents, Public Works Workshops, Madras. | 375—50—525—50/2—575—50—625—50/2—675—50—975, 15-year scale, average Rs. 787. | | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras. | 300—20—500, 11-year scale, average Rs. 422 2/9. | | |
| *Senior appointments*— | | | |
| Executive Engineers and General Superintendent, *Public Works* Workshops and Stores, Madras. | 625—50/2—675—50—725—50/2—775—50—1,025—*50/2—1,075—50—1,275—50/2—1,375,* 21-year scale, average Rs. 1,050. | 500—50/2—850, *15-year scale, average Rs. 694 4/9.* | 34·4 |
| 21. **Madras District Board Engineering Service**— | | | |
| Second grade .. .. .. | 19 on 400—50—650, 6-year scale, average Rs. 566⅔. | 19 on 250—50/2—600, 15-year scale, average Rs. 444 4/9. | 16·5 |
| First grade .. .. .. .. | 5 on *700—100—1,000,* 4-year scale, average Rs. 940 | 6 on 650—50/2—850, 9-year scale, average Rs. 774 4/9. | |
| Selection grade .. .. .. | 1 on 1,000—100—1,200, 3-year scale, average Rs. 1,173⅓. | | |

* No pay has been fixed for a Provincial Service officer holding the post. The pay given is that drawn by an All-India Service officer appointed to the post.

## II. SUBORDINATE SERVICES.

### 1. Menial Establishments.

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay. | RS. | Revised scales of pay. | RS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. (*a*) Peons in the mufassal establishment. | First 3 years .. .. .. | 12 | First 4 years .. .. .. | 12 |
| | Next 3 ,, .. .. .. | 13 | Next 4 ,, .. .. .. | 13 |
| | ,, 4 ,, .. .. .. | 14 | ,, 5 ,, .. .. .. | 14 |
| | ,, 4 ,, .. .. .. | 15 | ,, 6 ,, .. .. .. | 15 |
| | ,, 5 ,, .. .. .. | 16 | ,, 6 ,, .. .. .. | 16 |
| | ,, 6 ,, .. .. .. | 17 | Over 25 years (say for 5 years). | 17 |
| | Over 25 years (say for 5 years). | 18 | Average .. | 14·7 |
| | Average .. | 15·4 | Reduction on existing cost 4·5 per cent. | |
| (*b*) Peons in the Madras City. | First 4 years . .. .. | 15 | Same as the scale shown above for peons in the mufassal, plus a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem. | |
| | Next 4 ,, .. .. .. | 16 | | |
| | ,, 5 ,, .. .. .. | 17 | | |
| | ,, 6 ,, .. .. .. | 18 | | |
| | ,, 6 ,, .. .. .. | 19 | | |
| | Over 25 years (say for 5 years). | 20 | Average cost Rs. 17·2<br>Reduction on existing cost 3 per cent. | |
| | Average .. | 17·7 | | |
| 2. Daffadars .. .. .. | *Mufassal*—<br>25 on Rs. 18—1 (biennial)—23 (11-year scale, average Rs. 21). | | Rs. 17—1 (biennial)—22 (average Rs. 20) with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem to daffadars in the city. | |
| | *Madras City*—<br>52 on Rs. 20—1 (biennial)—25 (11-year scale, average Rs. 23). | | Reduction in existing cost 3 per cent. | |

## II. SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.*

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1. MENIAL ESTABLISHMENTS—*cont.* | |
| 3. Attenders .. .. .. | *Mufassal*—<br>553 on Rs. 20—1—35 (16-year scale, average Rs. 28$\frac{3}{4}$).<br>*Madras City*—<br>260 on Rs. 23—23—23—1—35 (16-year scale, average Rs. 30). | Rs. 19—2/2 - 25—1/2—30 (17-year scale, average Rs. 25) with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 for attenders in the Madras City.<br>Reduction in existing cost 11·5 per cent. |
| | 2. MADRAS REVENUE SUBORDINATE SERVICE. | |
| 1. Tahsildars (including Huzur Sarishtadars). | Rs. 200—10—300, 11-year scale. Average Rs. 261$\frac{1}{9}$. | Rs. 175—15/2—250. 11-year scale. Average Rs. 220. Reduction = 15$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. |
| 2. Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates (including English Head clerks). | Rs. 150—5—200, 11-year scale. Average Rs. 180$\frac{5}{6}$. | Rs. 125 –10/2—175, 11-year scale. Average Rs 155. Reduction = 14 per cent. |
| Probationary Deputy Tahsildars. | Rs. 125. | Rs. 100. |
| 3. Miscellaneous posts in the Revenue Department— | | |
| (*a*) Treasurers in certain Treasury Deputy Collectors' offices (employed in stations where there is no branch of the Imperial Bank of India). | Rs. 150. | Rs. 125. Reduction in existing cost 16$\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*b*) Head Accountants in Collectorates' offices (Treasury Deputy Collectors' offices). | Rs. 125. | Rs. 100.<br>Reduction in existing cost 20 per cent. |
| (*c*) Head Accountants in taluk offices and Taluk Sarishtadars. | Rs. 100. | Rs. 85.<br>Reduction in existing cost 15 per cent. |
| (*d*) Head clerks in I.C.S. Division offices, Vernacular Head clerks in Collectors' offices, second Accountants in Collectors' offices and certain Treasurers in Treasury Deputy Collectors' offices. | Rs. 90. | Rs. 75.<br>Reduction in existing cost $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. |
| (*e*) Head clerks in non-I.C.S. Division offices. | Rs. 80. | Rs. 70.<br>Reduction in existing cost $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. |
| (*f*) Shroffs .. .. | 6 on Rs. 65. | 6 on Rs. 55.<br>Reduction 15·4 per cent. |
| | 6 on Rs. 35—35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50—1—60.<br>Average Rs. $47\frac{1}{12}$. | 6 on Rs. 30—3/2—42—2/2—50.<br>Average Rs. 41.<br>Reduction 12·9 per cent. |
| | 365 on Rs. 20—1—35.<br>Average Rs. $28\frac{3}{4}$. | 365 on Rs. 20—$\frac{2}{3}$—24—$\frac{1}{2}$—30.<br>Average Rs. $25\frac{1}{2}$.<br>Reduction 11·2 per cent. |

## II. SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.*

| Posts. | Extending scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. |
|---|---|---|
| **3. Madras Minor Irrigation Subordinate Service.** | | |
| 1. Supervisors (12) .. .. | Rs. 150—5—200—10—220 (E.B. at 200), 13-year scale. Average Rs. 191$\frac{2}{9}$. | Rs. 125—10/2—175—15/2—190, 13-year scale. Average Rs. 162$\frac{5}{9}$. Reduction = 15 per cent. |
| 2. Overseers (124) .. .. | Rs. 50—2$\frac{1}{2}$—100, 21-year scale. Average Rs. 75. | Rs. 50—4/2—90; 21-year scale. Average Rs. 69$\frac{5}{9}$. Reduction = 7·3 per cent. |
| 3. Clerk-draughtsmen (16) .. | Rs. 35—35—1$\frac{1}{2}$—50—1—60, 22-year scale. Average Rs. 47$\frac{1}{12}$. | The scale which may be finally approved for clerks. |
| 4. Maistris (2) .. .. .. | 2 on Rs. 30. | 2 on Rs. 28. Reduction = 6·7 per cent. |
| 5. Lascars (137) .. .. .. | Rs. 12—18. Average Rs. 15·4. | Rs. 12—17, the scale applicable to peons. Average Rs. 14·7. |
| **4. Subordinates in the Settlement Department.** | | |
| 1. Sarishtadars .. .. .. | 4 on Rs. 200—10—300, 11-year scale. Average Rs. 261$\frac{1}{9}$. | 4 on Rs. 175—$\frac{15}{2}$—250, 11-year scale. Average Rs. 220. Reduction = 15·7 per cent. |
| 2. Supervisors .. .. .. | 4 on Rs. 150—5—200, 11-year scale. Average Rs. 180$\frac{5}{9}$. | 4 on Rs. 125—$\frac{10}{2}$—175, 11-year scale. Average Rs. 155. Reduction = 14·1 per cent. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Inspectors .. .. .. | 12 on Rs. 60—4—80. Average Rs. 75.<br>96 on Rs. 35—35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50—1—60. Average Rs. $47\frac{1}{12}$. | Same pay as for Revenue Inspectors. |

16

5. Madras Police Subordinate Service.

| | | RS. | | RS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Inspector of Police .. .. | First grade .. .. .. | 275 | First grade .. .. .. | 250 |
| | Second grade .. .. .. | 225 | Second grade .. .. .. | 200 |
| | Third grade .. .. .. | 175 | Third grade .. .. .. | 150 |
| | | | Probationers undergoing practical training. | 100 |
| | Average per post .. .. | 209 | | |
| | | | Average per post .. .. .. | 184 |
| | | | Reduction 12 per cent. | |
| 2. *Sub-Inspectors of Police* .. | *First grade* .. .. .. | *125* | *First grade* .. .. .. .. | *120* |
| | Second grade .. .. .. | 110 | Second grade .. .. .. | 100 |
| | Third grade .. .. .. | 100 | Third grade .. .. .. | 85 |
| | Fourth grade .. .. .. | 75 | Fourth grade .. .. .. | 70 |
| | Fifth grade .. .. .. | 60 | Fifth grade .. .. .. | 55 |
| | | | Probationers *undergoing* practical training .. .. .. .. | 35 |
| | Average per post .. .. | 89 | Average per post .. .. .. | 80·4 |
| | | | Reduction 9·8 per cent. | |

[*Items* 1 *and* 2.—The officers in the City will be on the same scale of pay as those in the mufassal, but the question whether they should be given any special pay for arduousness of the work in the City is under consideration.]

## II. SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.*

**Madras Police Subordinate Service**—*cont.*

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Head constables .. .. .. | Pay in the mufassal. / Pay in Madras.<br>RS. / RS.<br>First grade .. 35 / 42<br>Second grade .. 30 / 38<br>Third grade .. 27 (and 26 in 8 districts). / 35 | Pay. RS.<br>First grade .. .. .. 34<br>Second grade .. .. .. 30<br>Third grade .. .. .. 26<br>Men in the Madras City Police to draw the same pay as in the mufassal with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 1½ per mensem and a special pay of Rs. 5½ per mensem.<br>Reduction 2 per cent. |
| 4. Constables .. .. .. | *Madras City.*<br>Rs. 22—1/3—28—1/4—30.<br>Average Rs. 26.<br>*Mufassal.*<br>In eight districts. / In other districts.<br>RS. / RS.<br>First 5 years .. .. 16½ / 17<br>,, 5 ,, .. .. 17½ / 18<br>,, 7 ,, .. .. 19½ / 20<br>18th year onwards .. 21½ / 22<br>Average per post Rs. 19·6 | RS.<br>While under training for six months .. .. .. 12<br>Next 1½ years .. .. 16<br>,, 3 ,, .. .. 16½<br>,, 5 ,, .. .. 17½<br>,, 7 ,, .. .. 19½<br>From the 18th year onwards .. 21½, this pay not being allowed unless and until the constable's conduct and work have been classed specifically as "good."<br>Average per post Rs. 19. |

Men in the Madras City Police to draw the same rates of pay as in the mufassal with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 1½ per mensem and a special pay of Rs. 4½ por mensem.

Reduction 3 per cent.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. Officers of the Harbour Police and the C.I.D. | Same rates of pay as for officers in the regular forces. | |
| | RS. | RS. |
| 6. Havildars-Major .. .. | 45. | 45. |
| 7. Jamadar .. .. .. | 45—5/3—65 | 45—5/3—65 |
| 8. Head sowar .. .. .. | 37 | 37 |
| 9. Sowars .. .. .. | 24—1/3—30—1/4—32 | 24—1/3—30—1/4—32 |
| 10. Malabar Special Police— | | |
| (i) Constables .. .. | 20—1/2—25 | 20—1/2—25 |
| (ii) Naicks.. .. .. | 30—1/2—35 | 30—1/2—35 |
| (iii) Havildars .. .. | 35—1/2—40 | 35—1/2—40 |
| (iv) Havildars-Major .. | 40—1/2—45 | 40—1/2—45 |
| (v) Jamadars .. .. | 65—5 2—80 | 65—5/2—80 |
| (vi) Subadars .. .. | 125—5/2—150 | 125—5/2—150 |
| 11. Miscellaneous posts— | | |
| (a) Photographer in the C.I.D. | 150—5/2—175 | 125—5/2—150 |
| (b) Photographer in the Central Crime Branch. | 85—4—125 | 75—5/2—100 |
| Boat crew establishment— | | |
| (c) Drivers .. | 40—1—45<br>35—1—40 | 40—2/2—44—1 2—45<br>35—2/2—39—1/2—40 |
| (d) Syrangs .. .. | 25—25—25—1—35 | 25—2 3—27—2/2—35 |

## II. SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.*

### MADRAS POLICE SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*

*Mufassal*—cont.

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. |
| 11. Miscellaneous posts—*cont.* | | |
| Boat crew establishment—*cont.* | | |
| (*e*) Tindals .. .. | 20—1/2—25 | 20—1/2—25 |
| (*f*) Lascars .. .. | 17½—1/2—20—1/5—21—1/5—22 | 17½—1½/2—19—1/2—20—1/5—22 |
| (*g*) Boatmen .. .. | 17½—1/2—20—1/5—21—1/5—22 | 17½—1½/2—19—1/2—20—1/5—22 |
| (*h*) Instructor in Plan-drawing, Training School, Vellore. | 100—2½—125 | 85—3/2—100 |
| (*i*) Riding Instructor .. | 40—2—50 | 40—4/2—48—2/2—50 |
| (*j*) Munshi for probationers. | 60—3—75 | 55—3/2—61—4/2—65 |
| (*k*) Librarian .. .. | 20—1—35 | 19—2/2—25—1/2—30 |
| (*l*) Buglers and bellows boys. | Same rates of pay as for constables. | |
| (*m*) Sub-Assistant Surgeons and compounders. | Same scales of pay as in the Medical department. | |
| (*n*) Nursing orderlies .. | 12—18 | 12—17 (the scale applicable to peons). |
| (*o*) Totis .. .. .. | 10 to 13½ | 10 to 13½ |

### 6. MADRAS EXCISE SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay. | RS. | Revised scales of pay. | RS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Assistant Inspectors .. | First grade .. .. .. | 200 | First grade .. .. .. | 175 |
| | Second grade .. .. .. | 175 | Reduction 12·5 per cent. | |

Third grade .. .. .. 150

Combined average Rs. 172·5.

Second grade .. .. .. 150
Reduction 14·2 per cent.
Third grade .. .. .. 125
Reduction 16·7 per cent.
Combined average Rs. 147·5.
Reduction in existing cost 14·5 per cent.

2. Laboratory Assistants .. ..

First grade, one post on Rs. 200—12½—300
(9-year scale, average Rs. 263⅓).
Second grade, one post on Rs. 120—7½—180
(9-year scale, average Rs. 158).
Third grade, one post on Rs. 80—5—100
(5-year scale, average Rs. 94⅔).

First grade, Rs. 175—15/2—250
(11-year scale, average Rs. 220).
Reduction 10·4 per cent.
Second grade, Rs 100—10/2—150
(11-year scale, average Rs. 130).
Reduction 17·7 per cent.
Third grade, Rs. 70—5/2—85
(7-year scale, average Rs. 79⅔).
Reduction 15·9 per cent.

3. Sub-Inspectors .. ..

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| First grade (122) .. .. .. | 90 |
| Second grade (124) .. .. | 80 |
| Third grade (199) .. .. | 70 |
| Fourth grade (198) .. .. | 60 |

Combined average Rs. 72·6

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| First grade .. .. .. .. | 80 |
| Second grade .. .. .. | 70 |
| Third grade .. .. .. .. | 60 |
| Fourth grade .. .. .. | 55 |

Combined average Rs. 64·2.
Reduction in existing cost 11·6 per cent.

4. Miscellaneous posts—

Special Botanist .. ..

Rs. 200—10—250
(6-year scale, average Rs. 233⅓).

Rs. 175—15/2—220
(7-year scale, average Rs. 204).
Reduction 12·6 per cent.

Plant collector .. ..

*Rs. 30—1—40*
(11-year scale, average Rs. 36).

Rs. 28—2/2—38
(11-year scale, average Rs. 34).

## II. SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.*

### 7. Madras Forest Subordinate Service.

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay: Grade. | No. | Rs. | Revised scales of pay: No. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Rangers .. .. .. | First .. .. .. | 9 | 225 | 9 (5 per cent) .. .. .. | 200 |
| | Second .. .. .. | 17 | 200 | 17 (10 „ ) .. .. .. | 175 |
| | Third .. .. .. | 25 | 175 | 26 (15 „ ) .. .. .. | 150 |
| | Fourth .. .. .. | 25 | 150 | 26 (15 „ ) .. .. .. | 130 |
| | Fifth .. .. .. | 38 | 125 | 97 (55 „ ) on Rs. 75—5/2—90—10/2—110 (Average Rs. 96). | |
| | Sixth .. .. .. | 42 | 100 | | |
| | Seventh .. .. .. | 19 | 80 | | |
| | | 175 | | | |
| | Average per post Rs. 137·3. | | | Average per post Rs. 122·1. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 11·1. | |

| Posts. | Existing: Grade. | No. | Rs. | Revised: Grade. | No. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Foresters .. .. .. | First .. .. .. | 37 | 50 | First .. .. .. | 37 | 45 |
| | Second .. .. .. | 79 | 45 | Second .. .. .. | 79 | 40 |
| | Third .. .. .. | 116 | 40 | Third .. .. .. | 116 | 36 |
| | Fourth .. .. .. | 132 | 35 | Fourth .. .. .. | 132 | 32 |
| | Fifth .. .. .. | 159 | 30 | Fifth .. .. .. | 159 | 28 |
| | | 523 | | | 523 | |
| | Average Rs. 37·2. | | | Average Rs. 33·8. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 9. | | |

| | Grade. | No. | RS. | Grade. | No. | RS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Forest guards .. .. | First .. .. .. | 101 | 24 | First .. .. .. | 101 | 23 |
| | Second .. .. .. | 205 | 21 | Second .. .. .. | 205 | 20 |
| | Third .. .. .. | 508 | 18 | Third .. .. .. | 508 | 17 |
| | Fourth .. .. .. | 703 | 15 | Fourth .. .. .. | 703 | 15 |
| | | 1,517 | | | 1,517 | |
| | Average Rs. 17·4. | | | Average Rs. 16·9. | | |
| | | | | Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 3. | | |

*Miscellaneous appointments.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. Assistant to the Chenchu Officer. | Rs. 125. | Rs. 100. Reduction in the existing cost 20 per cent. |
| 5. Curator in the Forest College. | Rs. 100—5—150. Average Rs. $130\frac{5}{9}$. | Rs. 85—5/2—95—10/2—125. Average Rs. 109. Reduction in the existing cost 16·5 per cent. |
| 6. Draughtsmen .. .. .. | 1 on Rs. 80—4—100.<br>6 on Rs. 60—4—80.<br>25 on Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60. | 1 on Rs. 70—5/2—85.<br>6 on Rs. 55—5/2—70.<br>25 on Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55. |
| 7. Veterinary Assistants ..<br>Sub-Assistant Surgeon ..<br>Teachers .. .. .. | 3 on Rs. 60—120.<br>1 on Rs. 75—125.<br>22 on Rs. 20—1—30. | Will be regulated by the scales of pay fixed for officers in their respective departments. |
| 8. Havildars .. .. .. | 2 on Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60. | 2 on Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55. |
| 9. Engine-driver (temporary) .. | Rs. 60—4—80. | Rs. 55—5/2—70. |

## II. SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.*

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. |
|---|---|---|
| | **8. Madras Registration Subordinate Service.** | |
| 1. **Sub-Registrars** .. .. | Ordinary grade—80 per cent.<br>Rs. 65—5—150,<br>average Rs. 110⅓.<br>Upper grade—15 per cent.<br>Rs. 160—5—200,<br>average Rs. 185⅓.<br>*Selection grade*—5 per cent.<br>Rs. 200—10—250,<br>average Rs. 233⅓.<br>Combined average Rs. 127·7<br>including selection grade. | Second grade—80 per cent.<br>Rs. 60—7½/2—90—10/2—130,<br>average Rs. 97⅓.<br>First grade—20 per cent.<br>Rs. 140—10/2—180,<br>average Rs. 164 8/9.<br>*Combined* average Rs. 110·8.<br>Reduction in the existing cost<br>13·2 per cent. |
| 2. Reserve Sub-Registrars .. | Rs. 35 on appointment.<br>Rs. 40 on completion of the<br>departmental tests. | Rs. 30 on appointment.<br>Rs. 35 on completion of the<br>departmental tests.<br>Reduction in the existing<br>cost 13 per cent. |
| | **9. Madras Educational Subordinate Service.** | |
| 1. Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Junior scale. | 50—2½—75<br>(11-year scale, average Rs. 65 5/18). | 50—5/2—70 *<br>(9-year scale, average Rs. 62 1/9).<br>Reduction 4·4 per cent. |
| 2. Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Senior scale, Licentiate School Assistants and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools. | First grade 25 per cent on<br>Rs. 150—10—250<br>(11-year scale, average Rs. 211 1/9).<br>Second grade 75 per cent on<br>Rs. 75—5—100—10—150 | First grade 20 per cent on<br>Rs. 140—15/2—200<br>(9-year scale, average Rs. 177⅓).<br>Second grade 80 per cent on<br>Rs. 70—10/2—130 |

* For direct recruits in future, the qualification required will be an L.T. degree.

17

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | (11-year scale, average Rs. 120⅚). Combined average Rs. 143·4 | (13-year scale, average Rs. 104⅔). Combined average Rs. 119·2. Reduction in existing cost 16·9 per cent. |
| 3. Supervisors—Supervisor of Sanskrit Schools. | Rs. 40—40—2—60—1—70 (22-year scale, average Rs. 54⅘). | Rs. 35—3/2—50—2/2—60 (21-year scale, average Rs. 47$\frac{1}{12}$). Reduction in existing cost 13·9 per cent. |
| 4. Supervisor, Chenchu Schools. | Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60 (22-year scale, average Rs. 47$\frac{1}{12}$). | Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55 (21-year scale, average Rs. 42$\frac{1}{12}$). Reduction in existing cost 10·6 per cent. |
| 5. Certain posts of headmasters to be relegated to the Subordinate Educational Service from the Madras Educational Service. | One Headmaster, Madrasa-i-Azam—Rs. 250—800 (M.E.S.) (average Rs. 549⅙). Twelve headmasters of other training schools—Rs. 250—500 (M.E.S.) (average Rs. 402⅗). Three headmistresses of training schools—Rs. 220—20—440 (M.E.S.) (average Rs. 341⅛). | 16 posts. 80 per cent on Rs. 70—10/2—130. 20 per cent on Rs. 140—15/2—200. Combined average Rs. 119·2. *Plus* special pay of Rs. 25. |

[NOTE.—The relegation of the posts to the Subordinate Educational Service will be given effect to as and when vacancies occur either by promotion or retirement of the permanent incumbents.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. Subordinate Collegiate Service (Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers in Colleges). | 95 per cent ordinary grade on Rs. 125—5—175—7½—250 (21-year scale, average Rs. 187½). 5 per cent selection grade on Rs. 250—10—300 (6-year scale, average Rs. 283⅓). Combined average Rs. 192. | Rs. 100—10/2—200 (21-year scale, average Rs. 148⅝). Percentage of reduction 22·4. |

## II. SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.*

MADRAS EDUCATIONAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 7. Secondary grade trained and certified teachers and higher and lower elementary trained teachers— | | |
| | 1. *Men*— | |
| Secondary trained and certified teachers | Rs. 35—35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50—1—60 (average Rs. $47\frac{1}{12}$). | Secondary trained and certified teachers— Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55 (21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{1}{12}$). Reduction = 10·6 per cent for men. |
| Higher elementary trained teachers. | Rs. 25—1—50 (average Rs. $36\frac{1}{9}$). | Reduction = 44·6 per cent for women. |
| Lower elementary trained teachers. | Rs. 20—1—30 (average Rs. $26\frac{1}{9}$). | Higher elementary trained teachers— Rs. 23—2/2—45 (23-year scale, average Rs. $33\frac{4}{15}$). |
| | 2. *Women*— | |
| Secondary trained and certified teachers. | 80 per cent on Rs. 45—3—90 (average Rs. 70). 20 per cent on Rs. 100. Combined average Rs. 76. | Reduction = 7·8 per cent for men. Reduction = 16·8 per cent for women. |
| Higher elementary trained teachers. | Rs. $27\frac{1}{2}$—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50 (average Rs. 40). | Lower elementary trained teachers— Rs. 19—2/2—23—1/2—28 (15-year scale, average Rs. 24). |
| Lower elementary trained teachers. | Rs. $22\frac{1}{2}$—$1\frac{1}{2}$—45 (average Rs. 35). | Reduction = 8 per cent for men. 31·4 per cent for women. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. Pandits and Munshis .. | Two in Presidency College. | Rs. 100—5—125 (6-year scale, average Rs. 116$\frac{2}{3}$). | 22 on Rs. 65—7$\frac{1}{2}$/2—110 * (13-year scale, average Rs. 91). |
| | Twenty in Presidency College and other first-grade Arts colleges. | Rs. 75—4—95 (6-year scale, average Rs. 88$\frac{1}{3}$). | |
| | Twelve in second-grade Arts colleges. | Rs. 50—3—65 (6-year scale, average Rs. 60) | Rs. 45—5/2—60 (7-year scale, average Rs. 54$\frac{2}{3}$). |
| | Fifty-eight in secondary schools. | Rs. 40—2—50 (6-year scale, average Rs. 46$\frac{2}{3}$). | Rs. 35—4/2—43—2/2—45 (7-year scale, average Rs. 41$\frac{1}{3}$). |

[* This scale will be allowed only to persons who have been trained in critical and comparative methods of study and who possess an Oriental degree of a University.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9. Physical Training Instructors. | | Rs. 35—35—1$\frac{1}{2}$—50—1—60 (average Rs. 47$\frac{2}{9}$). | Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55 (average Rs. 42$\frac{2}{9}$). Reduction in existing cost 10·6 per cent. |
| | | 25—1—50 (average Rs. 36$\frac{1}{6}$). | Rs. 23—2/2—45 (average Rs. 33$\frac{4}{15}$). Reduction in existing cost 6·7 per cent. |

## II. SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.*

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| | MADRAS EDUCATIONAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.* | |
| 10. Drawing Masters .. .. | Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60 (average Rs. 47$\frac{2}{9}$). | Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55 (average Rs. 42$\frac{2}{9}$). Reduction in existing cost 10·6 per cent. |
| | Rs. 25—1—50 (average Rs. 36$\frac{1}{9}$). | Rs. 23—2/2—45 (average Rs. 33$\frac{4}{15}$). Reduction in existing cost 6·7 per cent. |
| 11. Combined Drawing and Needlework Mistresses (Women's Branch). | Rs. 125—5—150. | Rs. 100—5/2—125. |
| 12. Teachers in Amini Divi Islands (Men's Branch). | Rs. 25—1—35. Rs. 15. | Rs. 24—2/2—28—1/2—33. Rs. 15. |
| 13. Manual Training Instructors. | Rs. 80—4—120. | Rs. 70—5/2—95. |
| | Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60. | Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55. |
| | *Physical Directors.* | |
| 14. Physical Directors in Colleges and Assistant Physical Director (Men's Branch). | Rs. 75—5—100—10—150 (11-year scale, average Rs. 120$\frac{5}{8}$). | Rs. 70—10/2—130 (13-year scale, average Rs. 104$\frac{3}{8}$). Reduction in existing cost 13·4 per cent. |
| | *Assistant Physical Director (designation to be changed to Senior Physical Director).* | |
| | Rs. 150—10—250 (11-year scale, average Rs. 211$\frac{1}{9}$). | Rs. 140—15/2—200 (9-year scale, average Rs. 177$\frac{1}{9}$). Reduction in existing cost 16·1 per cent. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15. (*a*) Workshop Instructor .. | Rs. 180. | Rs. 150. |
| (*b*) Workshop Assistants .. | Rs. 60—2—80.<br>Rs. 40—2—60.<br>Rs. 25—1—50. | Rs. 55—3/2—70.<br>Rs. 35—4/2—55.<br>Rs. 23—3/2—35—2/2—45. |
| 16. Assistant Instructors (Senior and Junior) in the College of Engineering, Guindy. | 1 post on Rs. 200—10—300 (11-year scale, average Rs. $261\frac{1}{9}$). | Rs. 100—10/2—200 (21-year scale, average Rs. $148\frac{8}{9}$). Reduction in existing cost 42·9 per cent. |
| | 1 post on Rs. 125—130—10—250 (14-year scale, average Rs. $183\frac{1}{7}$). | Rs. 100—10/2—200 (21-year scale, average Rs. $148\frac{8}{9}$). Reduction in existing cost 18·8 per cent. |
| 17. Commercial Instructors .. | (*a*) 3 on Rs. 80—4—120 (11-year scale, average Rs. $106\frac{2}{3}$). | 3 on Rs. 70—5/2—95 (11-year scale, average Rs. 85). Reduction in existing cost 20·3 per cent. |
| | (*b*) 7 on Rs. 60—4—80. | 7 on Rs. 55—5/2—70. |
| 18. Miscellaneous posts— | | |
| (*a*) Weaving and Spinning Assistants— | | |
| Men's Branch .. | Rs. 35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50. | Rs. 30—3/2—45. |
| Women's Branch .. | Rs. 40. | |
| (*b*) Power-House Superintendent, College of Engineering, Guindy. | Rs. 250—10—350 (average Rs. $311\frac{1}{9}$). | Rs. 225—15/2—300 (average Rs. 270). Reduction in existing cost 13·2 per cent. |

## II. SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.*

### Madras Educational Subordinate Service—*cont.*

**16. Miscellaneous posts**—*cont.*

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. |
|---|---|---|
| (*c*) Pump House Operators, College of Engineering, Guindy. | Rs. 20—1—25. | Rs. 19—2/2—23—1/2—2 |
| (*d*) Linesmen .. .. | Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60 | Rs. 30—3/2—39—2/2—45. |
| and Electricians .. .. | Rs. 30—2—40 | |
| (*e*) Shift Operators .. | Rs. 75—5—100 | Rs. 70—5/2—90. |
| (*f*) Fitters .. .. | Rs. 40—1—45 | Rs. 35—2/2—39—1/2—40. |
| (*g*) Instrument repairers, College of Engineering. | 1 on Rs. 30—1—50 (average Rs. 40). | Rs. 28—3/2—37—2/2—45 (average Rs. 34½). Reduction 13·8 per cent. |
| | 1 on Rs. 60—2—80 (average Rs. 72⅔). | Rs. 35—3/2—53—2/2—55 (average Rs. 46 1/9). Reduction in existing cost 36·2 per cent. |
| (*h*) Stokers and cleaners, College of Engineering. | Rs. 20—1—25. | Rs. 19—2/2—23—1/2—24. |
| (*i*) Battery room attendants, College of Engineering. | Rs. 35—1—50 | Rs. 28—3/2—37. |
| | Rs. 30—1—40 | |
| (*j*) House-keeper (Women's Branch). | Rs. 65—4—85. | Rs. 60—5/2—75. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*k*) Mechanics, Presidency College. | Rs. 65—5—95, 7-year scale (average Rs. $84\frac{4}{9}$). Rs. 40—2—60 (average Rs. $52\frac{4}{9}$). | Rs. 38—2/2—50, 15-year scale (average Rs. $44\frac{14}{15}$). Reduction in existing cost 19 per cent. |
| (*l*) Museum keepers .. and (*m*) Gas superintendent .. | Rs. 40—40—$1\frac{1}{2}$—55—1—65. | Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55 *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6-8-0. |
| (*n*) Carpenters in schools. | Rs. 40—2—60. Rs. 25—1—50. | Rs. 35—4/2—55. Rs. 23—2/2—45. |
| (*o*) Blacksmiths and fitters in schools. | Rs. 40—2—60. | Rs. 35—4/2—55. |
| (*p*) Sergeants .. .. | Rs. 50—$2\frac{1}{2}$—75. Rs. 50—2—80. Rs. 30—2—40. | Rs. 45—5/2—70. Rs. 28—3/2—37. |

10. Madras Veterinary Subordinate Services.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. | Selection grade, 15 per cent. Rs. 125—5—175 (average Rs. $155\frac{5}{9}$). Ordinary grade, 85 per cent. Rs. 60—4—120 (average Rs. $93\frac{1}{3}$). Combined average Rs. 102·7. | First-grade, 15 per cent. Rs. 110—10/2—150 (average Rs. $124\frac{4}{9}$). Second grade, 85 per cent. Rs. 55—5/2—100 (average Rs. 78). Combined average Rs. 86·3. Reduction in the existing cost 15·7 per cent. |

## II. SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.*

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. |
|---|---|---|
| | 10. MADRAS VETERINARY SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.* | |
| 2. Veterinary compounders .. | Selection grade, 15 per cent. Rs 50.<br>Ordinary grade, 85 per cent. Madras—Rs. 33 (8-year)—34—$\frac{1}{2}$—35—5/5—40 (average Rs. 36). Mufassal—Rs. 30—$\frac{1}{2}$—35—5/5—40 (average Rs. 35$\frac{1}{5}$).<br>Combined average Rs. 37·2. | No selection grade.<br>A single scale of Rs. 28—$\frac{1}{2}$—40 (average Rs. 33$\frac{1}{3}$).<br>Reduction in existing cost 10·4 per cent.<br>Compounders in Madras are to get a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 in addition (average Rs. 35$\frac{5}{8}$).<br>Reduction in existing cost 3·7 per cent. |
| 3. Miscellaneous posts in the Veterinary department— | | |
| Artist and photographer in the Veterinary College. | Rs. 85—4—125. | Rs. 75—5/2—100. |
| Mechanic in the Veterinary College. | Rs. 35—1—40. | Rs. 30—2/2—36. |
| Carpenter in the office of the Director of Veterinary Services. | Rs. 23—23—23—1—35. | Rs. 22—2/2—28—1/2—32. |
| | 11. MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SUBORDINATE SERVICE. | |
| 1. Sub-Deputy Registrars .. | *As sanctioned in G.O. No.* 282, *Development, dated 25th February* 1932. | *First grade* for Sub-Deputy Registrars in independent charge—<br>4 on Rs. 125—10/2—175 (average Rs. 155). |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Sub-Deputy Registrars in independent charge—<br>4 on Rs. 150—5—200<br>(average Rs. $180\frac{5}{9}$).<br>Other Sub-Deputy Registrars—<br>21 on Rs. 100—5—150<br>(average Rs. $130\frac{5}{9}$).<br>Combined average Rs. 138·6. | *Second grade* for others—<br>21 on Rs. 100—5/2—125<br>(average Rs. 115).<br>Combined average Rs. 121·4.<br>Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 12·4. |
| 2. Senior and Junior—<br>*Inspectors*— | *Senior Inspectors*—<br>Rs. 80—4—100<br>(average Rs. $93\frac{1}{3}$).<br>*Junior Inspectors*—<br>Rs. 40—4—60—2—80<br>(average Rs. $62\frac{2}{9}$).<br>Combined average Rs. 65·2 | *Senior Inspectors*—<br>Rs. 75—5/2—90<br>(average Rs. $84\frac{4}{9}$).<br>*Junior Inspectors*—<br>Rs. 35—5/2—75<br>(average Rs. $56\frac{1}{3}$).<br>Combined average Rs. 59.<br>Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 9·2. |
| 3. Miscellaneous appointments in the Co-operative Department— | | |
| Manager, Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. | Rs. 80—4—100. | Rs. 75—5/2—90. |
| Temporary Auditor (1). | Rs. 80. | Rs. 75. |
| Temporary Auditors (9). | Rs. 40. | Rs. 35. |

## II. SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.*

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. |
|---|---|---|
| | 12. MADRAS ENGINEERING SUBORDINATE SERVICE. | |
| 1. Supervisors .. .. | *A. Permanent staff.* | |
| | Rs. 80—7½—125 (E.B.)—130—10—250 (20-year scale, average Rs. 166 8/9). Recruits with Engineer qualifications start on Rs. 125. | Rs. 70—10/2—110—15/2—200. (21-year scale, average Rs. 133 5/9). Reduction 20 per cent. Recruits with Engineer qualifications to start on Rs. 100. |

*B. Temporary staff.*

| Grade. | Subordinates with Engineer qualification. | Others. | Grade. | Subordinates with Engineer qualification. | Others. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | | RS. | RS. |
| First grade .. | 170 | 125 | First grade .. | 150 | 100 |
| Second grade .. | 160 | 110 | Second grade .. | 135 | 90 |
| Third ,, .. | 150 | 100 | Third ,, .. | 125 | 85 |
| Fourth ,, .. | 135 | 90 | Fourth ,, .. | 110 | 75 |
| Fifth ,, .. | 125 | 80 | Fifth ,, .. | 100 | 70 |

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Reduction 16·3 per cent. |
| 2. Overseers.. .. .. | Rs. 50—2½—100 (21-year scale, average Rs. 75). | Rs. 50—4/2—90 (21-year scale, average Rs. 69 5/9). Reduction 7·3 per cent. |
| 3. Draughtsmen .... .. | (*a*) Head draughtsmen in Chief Engineers' offices— Rs. 250—10—300 (6-year scale, average Rs. 287½). | Rs. 150—15/2—210 (9-year scale, average Rs. 191). Reduction 33·6 per cent. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | (*b*) Draughtsmen in Chief Engineers' offices and head draughtsmen and draughtsmen in other offices— | |
| | First grade, Rs. 150—10—200 (average Rs. $187\frac{1}{2}$). | First grade, Rs. 120—10/2—150 (average Rs. $141\frac{1}{2}$). Reduction 24·5 per cent. |
| | Second grade, Rs. 110—6—140 (average Rs. $132\frac{1}{2}$). | Second grade, Rs. 90—10/2—120 (average Rs. $111\frac{1}{3}$). Reduction 15·8 per cent. |
| | Third grade, Rs. 60—4—100 (average Rs. $86\frac{2}{3}$). | Third grade, Rs. 50—4/2—90 (average Rs. $69\frac{1}{3}$). Reduction 19·9 per cent. |
| 4. Tracers— | *Mufassal*— Rs. 30—1—50. | Rs. 28—2/2—42—1/2—45 *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 for men in Madras City. Reduction 7·9 per cent. |
| | *Madras City*— Rs. 33—33—33—1—50. | |
| 5. Garden Foreman and Garden Overseer, Government House, Ootacamund. | Rs. 45—3—75. | Rs. 40—5/2—65. |
| 6. Dam Superintendent, Periyar. | Rs. 200—5—250 (11-year scale, average Rs. $230\frac{5}{9}$). | Rs. 175—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—190—10/2—220. (11-year scale, average Rs. 202). Reduction 12·4 per cent. |
| 7. Assistant Dam Superintendent. | Rs. 150—10—200 (6-year scale, average Rs. $183\frac{1}{3}$). | Rs. 125—10/2—175. (11-year scale, average Rs. 155). Reduction 15·9 per cent. |
| 8. Sluice Superintendent, Bezwada. | Rs. 85—5—125 (9-year scale, average Rs. $110\frac{5}{9}$). | Rs. 75—$\frac{5}{2}$—90—$\frac{10}{2}$—100. (9-year scale, average Rs. $90\frac{5}{9}$). Reduction 18 per cent. |

## II. SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.*

MADRAS ENGINEERING SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 9. Boat Superintendent, Bezwada. | Rs. 50—2½—100. | Rs. 50—4/2—90. |
| 10. Boat Superintendent, Dowlaishweram. | Rs. 60—4—80. | Scale to be fixed for clerks. |
| 11. Lock and Wharf Superintendents. | 74 on Rs. 25—1—40 and 59 on Rs. 20—1—30. | 133 on Rs. 20—2/2—30—1/2—35 with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem for men in Madras City. |
| 12. Anicut Superintendents .. | First grade—Rs. 40—2—60.<br>Second grade—Rs. 21. | First grade—Rs. 35—4/2—55.<br>Second grade—Rs. 20. |
| 13. Personal Assistant to the Consulting Architect. | Rs. 300—10—400 (11-year scale, average Rs. 366⅔). | Rs. 225—15/2—300, when the Consulting Architect is a part-time officer. (11-year scale, average Rs. 273¾). Reduction 25·3 per cent<br>or<br>Rs. 150—15/2—210 (9-year scale, average Rs. 187½). Reduction 48·9 per cent if and when the Consulting Architect becomes a full-time officer. |
| 14. Estimator in Consulting Architect's office. | Rs. 110—6—140. | Rs. 90—10/2—120. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15. Blue Print Operators .. | 1 on Rs. 33—50.<br>1 on ,, 30—1—45.<br>2 on ,, 30.<br>2 on ,, 20.<br>1 on ,, 12. | 6 on Rs. 20—2/2—30—1/2—35 *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 for men in Madras City.<br>1 on Rs. 12. |
| Assistant Blue Print Operator | Rs. 15—20. | Rs. 12—17 (pay for peons) *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0. |
| 16. Stock Verifier .. .. | Rs. 100—5—150—10—200 (average Rs. 158⅓). | Rs. 85—10/2—145—15/2—175 (average Rs. 134½).<br>Reduction 15·1 per cent. |
| 17. Telepho e gumastas .. | 61 on Rs. 20—1/2—25 and<br>6 on Rs. 25—1/2—35. | 61 on Rs. 19—1/2—24.<br>6 on Rs. 23—2/2—33. |
| 18. Overseer, Humpi Ruins .. | Rs. 65—5—140. | Rs. 50—4/2—90. |
| 19. Government Horticulturist. | Rs. 75—5—125 (average Rs. 105⅚). | Rs. 65—5/2—70—7½/2—100 (average Rs. 86).<br>Reduction 18·9 per cent. |
| 20. Clock winder .. .. | Rs. 23. | Rs. 20. |
| 21. Irrigation conservancy subordinates. | 380 on Rs. 20—1/2—25. | 380 on Rs. 19—1/2—24. |
| 22. Mechanical Foreman .. | Rs. 110 | Rs. 90 |
| 23. Forwarding officer .. .. | Rs. 35 | Rs. 30 |
| 24. Lorry drivers .. .. | 2 posts on Rs. 40—60<br>1 post on Rs. 55. | 3 on Rs. 40—2/2—50 |
| 25. Maistris .. .. .. | 2 on Rs. 50—2½—100<br>1 on ,, 35—1—55<br>* 7 on ,, 30—1—50<br>6 on ,, 30—1—45<br>1 on ,, 30—1½—45 | 2 on Rs. 50—4/2—90<br>3 on ,, 30—2/2—50<br>12 on ,, 28—2/2—40 |

* Includes four temporary posts in the Agency.

## II. SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.*

| Posts. | Existing scales of pay. | Revised scales of pay. |
|---|---|---|
| | MADRAS ENGINEERING SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.* | |
| 26. Store-keepers .. .. | 1 on Rs. 200—10/2—250 (average Rs. 232½). | 1 on Rs. 150—5/2—155—7½/2—200 (average Rs. 177⅞). Reduction 23·5 per cent. |
| | 1 on Rs. 100—2½—125 (average Rs. 116⅔). 1 on Rs. 80—2—100—5—125 (average Rs. 106¼). | 2 on Rs. 70—3/2—85—5/2—100 (average Rs. 86½). Reduction 22·4 per cent. |
| | 1 on Rs. 65—3—78 (average Rs. 74⅔). | Rs. 50—5/2—70 (average Rs. 63⅔). Reduction 14·7 per cent. |
| 27. Ledger Verifier .. .. | Rs. 65—4—85. | Scale of pay for clerks. |
| 28. Gate-keepers .. .. | 2 on Rs. 20—1—25 | Rs. 19—1/2—24 |
| | 5 on Rs. 12—18 | Rs. 12—17, the scale applicable to peons. |
| 29. Canal clerks .. .. .. | 3 on Rs. 20—1—30 | Rs. 19—2/2—23—1/2—28 |
| 30. Navigation Superintendent.. | Rs. 50—2½—100 | Rs. 50—4/2—90 |
| 31. Water Regulation establishments. | Superintendents—1 on Rs. 21 | 1 on Rs. 20 |
| | 1 on Rs. 16 | 1 on ,, 15 |
| | Maistri—1 on Rs. 27 | 1 on ,, 25 |
| 32. Quarry Superintendent .. | Rs. 20—1—30 | 19—2/2—23—1/2—28 |
| 33. Conservancy Sergeant .. | Rs. 80 | Rs. 70 |
| 34. Irrigation conservancy subordinate. | 1 on Rs. 20—35 | 19—1/2—24 |

# THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

## Wednesday, the 25th January 1933.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT.

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur.
Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Birley, Mr. F.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indriah, Mr. C.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Kolandu Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, *Kt.*, Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, The
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Luker, Mr. F. G.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Maharaja of Venkatagiri, The
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. Gade.
Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
*Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.

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PRESENT—*cont.*

Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur, The
Zamindar of Chemudu, The
Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The
Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS.

### Prisons and Prisoners

*Supply of buttermilk to C class prisoners.*

* 488 *Q.*—Mr. G. LAKSHMANA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received proceedings of a meeting of the non-official visitors of the Bellary Central Jail presided over by Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar urging the modification in the jail diet given to the C class prisoners specially recommending the supply of buttermilk in order to ensure better health and if so, what action has been taken in the matter;

(*b*) whether the Government have also received complaints regarding bowel complaints and in particular dysentery prevalent among prisoners for want of buttermilk as part of their diet; and

(*c*) whether the Government have made any and if so, what enquiry to see if they should not change their opinion in regard to the supply of buttermilk?

*A.*—(*a*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative and the second part of the question does not arise.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No.

Mr. G. LAKSHMANA REDDI:—" May I know whether the report of the proceedings of any meeting of the non-official visitors has since been received? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" No, Sir."

Mr V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, whether in view of the feeling in respect of the non-supply of buttermilk to C class prisoners among the Members of this House, Government have any intention of modifying those rules? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I shall consider my friend's suggestion."

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## Irrigation

*Irrigation works in the Tinnevelly district for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept by the Government.*

* 489 *Q.*—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to Irrigation works in the Tinnevelly district for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept by the Government—

(*a*) the gross revenue and the total outlay incurred during the last financial year for which figures are available; and

(*b*) the amounts spent in respect of each work in charge of the Public Works Department during that year?

*A.*—(*a*) The gross revenue and total outlay incurred in 1931–1932 were Rs. 12,98,372 and Rs. 2,72,163 respectively.

(*b*) A statement [a] giving the information is appended.

## Land Revenue Administration

*Extent of cultivable land in the Tinnevelly district lying uncultivated.*

* 490 *Q.*—Mr. M. DEVADASAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that 6·46 lakhs of acres of cultivable land in the Tinnevelly district is at present uncultivated; and

(*b*) whether the Government have got any policy for bringing this large extent of land as well as similar extents in other districts into cultivation?

*A.*—(*a*) The extent of cultivable waste other than fallow in the Tinnevelly district at the end of fasli 1341 was 151,280 acres.

(*b*) The policy of Government relating to the disposal of cultivable land is embodied in the Board's Standing Orders Nos. 15, 17, 18, 19, 19-A, 21, 24 and 26.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether Government will consider the desirability of amending the Board's Standing Orders so as to enable private individuals to acquire lands more easily than at present?

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"The question of acquisition of lands is dealt with in the Land Acquisition Act."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"I wanted to know whether Government will consider the desirability of amending the Board's Standing Orders so that these lands may be liberally allowed to all those who apply for the same?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"If my hon. Friend puts a definite suggestion I shall be pleased to consider it."

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 373–378 infra.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Sir, some of the Board's Standing Orders refer to the disposal of lands when an irrigation project is under execution or contemplation. May I know whether in the Tinnevelly district there are any projects of such character, that is, either under execution or investigation? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" It is possible that the Board's Standing Orders may apply to the Papanasam Scheme, but I cannot answer the question without notice."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Barring lands under that scheme, may I know whether there are lands available for assignment under darkhast rules? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I believe there are."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Under cowle rules also? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Under the Board's Standing Orders."

## Railways

*Facilities to the Tanjore Mirasidars for the exportation of rice.*

* 491 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased—

(*a*) (i) to lay on the table all petitions addressed to the Government by the Tanjore district mirasidars for providing better export facilities for their rice to other countries and to Ceylon in particular and for a reduction in the South Indian Railway Company's freight thereon;

(ii) to state whether the Government accepted the resolution moved by Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar of Shiyali and by the late Sir Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar of Negapatam, urging on the Government for opening all the Tanjore district minor ports like Tirumullavasal, Nagore, Point Calimere, Adirampatnam, etc., to facilitate Tanjore district rice export at cheaper steamer-boat transhipment charges; and

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) (ii) be in the affirmative, what action the Government have taken thereon?

*A.*—(*a*) (i) The question of providing better export facilities for the Tanjore district rice to other countries including Ceylon, and for reducing the railway freight thereon was referred to in a printed memorial, of which considerable numbers in identical terms were received on different dates, and in resolutions passed on various occasions by a number of associations in the Tanjore district. Relevant extracts* of the printed petition and of the resolutions are appended.

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 379–380 infra.

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(ii) The reference apparently is to the resolution moved in the Council on 30th March 1915 by Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar and seconded by the late Sir A. T. G. M. Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar recommending that a special officer be deputed to inquire into the causes of the decline in the number of minor ports in this Presidency and in the trade in many of them and to suggest measures for improving their number and developing their trade. The resolution was finally withdrawn with the permission of the President and the question of Government's acceptance of the resolution did not arise.

(b) The question does not arise.

Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM :—" May I know whether Government have realized the urgent necessity for providing transport facilities for the removal of paddy in the Tanjore district; and if so, will they consider the possibility of the opening up of some of those ports? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" That is also under consideration. We have appointed a special officer to go into the whole question and his report is now under the consideration of Government."

## Education

*Restoration of stipends for pupil-teachers in elementary and secondary training schools.*

* 492 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to restore the cut in the stipends of pupil-teachers in elementary training schools in 1932–33;

(b) whether any representation has been received from pupil-teachers in secondary training schools for the restoration of stipends from next year; and

(c) if so, what the Government propose to do in the matter?

*A.*—(a) No.

(b) No representation has been received by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know why Government do not propose to restore the cut? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" These cuts have been made as a permanent measure and not as a temporary one."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Was it done because Government thought the fall in prices would be a permanent one? "

*The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :*—" No, Sir, on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee who went carefully into the matter."

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Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"Was the recommendation of the Committee to give retrospective effect?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"This question does not relate to retrospective effect."

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MUNICIPAL WARDS IN MADURA.

* Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar:—"Sir, I beg leave of the House for moving an adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the proceedings of the Government in the Local Self-Government Department notifying the division of the Madura Municipal Council wards in Notification *No. 54 in the Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary issued on 19th January 1933."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"I second it."

* The hon. the President:—"I wish the hon. Member will convince me about the urgency as well as the great public importance. If he satisfies me about them, I shall consider the admissibility of the motion."

* Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar:—"I am glad the hon. the President has called upon me to explain . . . "

* The hon. the President:—"I don't want a long speech over that."

* Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar:—"The fact is that the Madura Municipality was previously divided into eighteen electoral wards in the last elections, which were held previous to the supersession. In 1931 when the Municipal Council was functioning, for over a period of about three months from April to June, the Municipal Council took up and considered the question of the re-division of wards. Public notice was given to all the inhabitants and interests concerned to give them an opportunity to make adequate and proper representations of their objections or otherwise in the matter. The Municipal Council made its own proposals, and eventually the Inspector of Municipalities went down from here and was present at the meeting of the Municipal Council to help them in arriving at a fair re-distribution of the wards. In accordance with his advice and in consultation with him the Municipal Council drew up a scheme of wards. And in this the Inspector himself acted not only in consultation with the Municipal Council but also on the representations of various interests concerned. He acted only after satisfying himself as to what was the most equitable and fairest mode of distribution, due regard being had to the interests of various communities and vested interests. Eventually Government approved that scheme and notified it on 16th June 1931. There was some little discontent apparently in some quarters; a representation was made to the Government, and the Government enquired into it, found it to be baseless, and confirmed that redistribution by issuing a Government Order in

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August 1931. Administratively this scheme came into force, and the 29 wards system has prevailed from July 1931. Electoral rolls were published with effect from July 1931. Somehow or other in the latter half of 1932 some scheming interested individuals apparently brought up a complaint against that distribution of wards, particularly stating that the wards were manipulated by the late Chairman, Mr. Tulasiram, so as to secure an undue strength for his Sourashtra community. That complaint was again gone into by the Special Officer who was in charge of the Municipality. The Inspector of Municipalities was also asked to go into this, and this time he happened to be Mr. Tampoe, and not Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar. The Special Officer examined the distribution of wards, and this investigation he spread over some months. The Special Officer sent in his report in October 1932 bringing out very clearly that there was not the least foundation for the allegation against Mr. Tulasiram. Mr. Tampoe endorsed that report, and the old distribution of 29 wards that had been already notified in accordance with the report of Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar was again confirmed by Government by a Government Order which was received by the Special Officer on the 1st December 1932. Now the elections are notified to be held on the 11th February and the counting on the 13th proximo. They were waiting to see the announcement in the notice board of the municipal office. That notice was about to be put up on the 6th of this month. Two holidays intervened. Various intending candidates had already begun to canvass votes. They had purchased copies of electoral rolls. But, on the 9th instant, a few letters were sent round by the Special Officer to a few select individuals that the manager of the Inspector's office had arrived in order to consider the re-distribution of wards; who that manager is nobody knows; but we find a re-classification of wards put up, apparently done in consultation with interested individuals, evidently because the chances of success of some of the intending candidates were not bright. Therefore, a public meeting was held in Madura representing various communities. As nearly as one thousand people mustered in the Town Hall, and all communities, Sourashtras and non-Sourashtras, Hindus and Muslims, all gathered there to denounce this eleventh-hour distribution of wards. The meeting authorized a body of persons to wait on His Excellency and the Chief Minister on deputation on this matter. I headed that deputation. Mr. Tampoe also came to Madura and stayed there for 24 hours or less than 48 hours, and then he came here to inform Government of what really happened there. Now under the law 15 days' notice is required for the scrutiny of electoral rolls, to receive claims and objections and deciding them. Now we are asked to go for election not upon the old rolls, not upon any valid rolls, and much confusion has been introduced, if not also bitter discord between the Sourashtra and non-Sourashtra communities, for which there is no justification. Now there is no time for the preparation and scrutiny of electoral rolls, for receiving claims and objections and for final publication of the rolls. All statutory rules

have been given the go-bye. Much was made yesterday of these rules; *and here is a case which goes counter to all of them. In fact there is* no time for observing all these rules; and yet the elections are proposed to be held very early. So, is not this matter urgent, is it not public, and is it not important?"

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"In the file I also find, Sir, the opinion of the Collector, Mr. Hall . . . "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"On a point of order, Sir, may I know what the hon. Minister is saying? Is he going into the merits of the whole question and giving his reply to the adjournment motion?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will kindly wait *for a couple of minutes.*"

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The opinion of the Collector of Madura, Mr. Hall, one of the most experienced and efficient officers of Government, *is as follows*:—

-15 m. 'I have had the allegations in the petitions investigated by one of my Deputy *Collectors and hold that the Special Officer had cause for suspecting that the* division of the municipality into wards by the late Chairman was so manipulated as to secure a *predominance of Sourashtra councillors.* Even a cursory examination of the wards leads to show that wards Nos. 3, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27 and 28 would go to representatives of the Sourashtras, because the population therein consists entirely of Sourashtras . . . etc.'

"On looking into this, Sir, I felt convinced that the matter is of sufficient importance to merit a re-investigation. The Inspector was asked to go to Madura and examine the reasons given in the petition and submit fresh proposals to the Government, if he was convinced that there were proper grounds for re-classification of the wards. On receipt of his report the Government have carefully gone into the details and when it was found that the Sonrashtra community which is only 20 per cent of the population is likely to secure a large block of 12 to 14 seats in the municipality and the interests of all the other communities have not been properly taken into consideration, I felt convinced that there was a case for revision. No doubt the original proposals were approved by the Government but I also felt convinced that a mistake had been committed, and when time is available there is no harm in rectifying the mistake. New proposals have been made and dates have already been fixed in February, and on the 13th the results will be declared. So, within the time fixed in the original order, i.e., the 14th February, the elections will be completed, and there will be no need to extend the period of supersession. In view of the statement I have made, Sir, I feel there is no necessity for this adjournment motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"After hearing both the sides, I think that this has assumed some importance and urgency. I therefore hold that the motion is in order. Does any hon. Member object? (After a pause.) Objection not having been taken, the motion will be taken up for discussion at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

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III.—HOLIDAY FOR COUNCIL ON ACCOUNT OF RAMZAN I D.

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—" Mr. President, Sir, with your permission, I should like to move that this Council do not sit on Friday next. My reason for making this motion is that Saturday next is a holiday on account of Ramzan Id, and it by chance, the moon appears on Thursday evening, this Council will not sit on Friday next because that will become a holiday on account of Ramzan Id falling on that day. But I want that the Council should make up its mind not to sit on Friday, so that the Council may have proper notice for not sitting on Friday. Besides this, Sir, the Council should not sit on the day previous to an important holiday like that of Id. Because the Mussalman Members of this Council would wish to go home and be present on the great day at their homes; and if they want to do so, they have to start a day earlier. If they start on Friday they will not reach home till about 1 o'clock or 2 o'clock and in the case of some places in Malabar till 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the holiday. So, for these reasons, I move—

*' that the Council do not sit on Friday next '."*

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" This is not a regular motion and need not be seconded."

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" I have no objection."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" I have no objection. I suppose both Friday and Saturday will be holidays. Saturday is already a public holiday, and the proposal now is to have Friday as a holiday. I take it that this is in addition to Saturday."

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" It is in addition to Saturday."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" I agree to the proposal."

The proposal was agreed to.

IV.—ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" Sir, I beg to move—

*' that with a view to the filling up of the vacancy in the Standing Finance Committee caused by reason of the seat of Mr. F. E. James having been declared vacant on account of his election as a Member of the Legislative Assembly and his taking his oath of allegiance as such Member, this Council do proceed to elect a Member of the said Committee."*

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I have to inform the House that in accordance with the regulations framed under Standing Order No. 80 for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote,

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I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the time by which nominations of candidates for election of a Member to the Finance Committee should be sent to the Secretary. If the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies, namely, one, there will be an election between 2-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. to-morrow."

V.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT, 1908 (BILL No. 12 OF 1931).

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

*' that the consideration of the next item of business be postponed to Monday next '.*

" My reason for making this motion is that when I was coming into this Chamber just now, certain proposals were made to me in connexion with this Bill and the Government would like to have time to consider those proposals; and we hope to be able to make an announcement on Monday next."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I second it."

*The motion was carried and the consideration of the Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act was postponed to Monday next.*

VI.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS COURT OF WARDS ACT, 1902 (BILL No. 6 OF 1932).

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill [a] further to amend the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902, for certain purposes and move—

*' that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'*

" This Bill is intended to apply to this Province a provision relating to the powers of the Court of Wards with reference to its control of expenditure by the wards. The Madras Court of Wards makes suitable allowances to its wards but has recently had to meet certain claims made against an estate on account of the expenditure incurred by a ward to whom a liberal allowance was made. This has happened on more than one occasion. In the Central Provinces this difficulty has been met by a provision in the Act that properties of wards shall not be liable under section 68 of the Indian Contract Act, but power has been reserved to the Court of Wards to meet such claims in whole or in part in proper cases. This latter proviso enables any unusual expenditure properly incurred by a ward in an emergency to be met by the Court of Wards from the estate funds. It is proposed to make similar amendments in the Madras Court of Wards Act."

* Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to move the amendment standing in my name, viz.—

*' that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—The hon. the Revenue Member, the*

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* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 5th July 1932.

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*Advocate-General, the hon. the Raja of Bobbili, Mr. F. G. Luker, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. C. Basu Dev, Mr. A. B. Shetty, Mr. V. T. Arasu, Mr. G. Sriramulu Nayudu, Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti, the Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and myself.'*

"Sir, my reason for moving that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee is this. I feel that under the law as it stands, for instance, under the Indian Contracts Act, the position of an infant is sufficiently safeguarded and any move to place infants in charge of the Court of Wards in a position of special vantage does make large inroads into the general law as it exists to-day. There have been a number of cases where such vantage positions have been created in law both in this country and in other countries. But before placing a class of persons in that special position, it is necessary to examine carefully the reasons why they should be placed in that position because the position of vantage in which the ordinary law is made inapplicable should be very rare. I feel also that in a way the merchant community in this Presidency will have to think twice over before they can approve of a measure such as this because in fact it will affect them in a serious way, as it takes away the discretion which is now vested in courts of law to find whether the purchases or transactions entered into by an infant are 'necessary' in the sense the term is understood in legal parlance. Now that discretion which is at present vested in an impartial tribunal like the judiciary in this Presidency is sought to be taken away and vested in an officer in charge of the Court of Wards. It is only an executive order. Therefore I suggest to this Council that this Bill should be carefully scrutinized and should pass through the Select Committee stage."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I hope the Government will not oppose this motion. Although it is a Bill of only one section, the matter contained therein is of considerable importance. Section 68 of the Contract Act occurs in that portion of the Law of Contracts which deals not with contracts properly so-called but with what are known as quasi-contracts. It is only an obligation that is imposed by force of statute and not by force of the obligation arising from the contracts entered into by persons who are *sui juris*. Section 68 deals with cases of necessaries supplied to a minor or to one whom the minor by law is bound to maintain. In such cases the man having such a claim is bound to prove all the essentials which will give him the right to recover the cost. In the absence of such a proof which the courts of law will exact the claim will fail. In the absence of a provision like that contained in section 68 of the Contract Act there will be considerable hardship particularly in the case of persons whose status is denied wrongfully or of persons whose right to maintenance is disputed either by custom or by virtue of certain decisions of courts of law, but are not decided finally. Now the object of the Bill is to take away the obligation which section 68 has enacted under so many stringent conditions

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and to give merely a discretion to the Court of Wards. The Bill is one of considerable importance and I hope the House will support the motion so that the matter may be given full consideration in the Select Committee."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN :—" I want to move an amendment. I move that the names of Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan and Mr. A. T. Pannirselvam be added to the Select Committee. I also move that Mr. Hameed Khan's name be added."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" I second it."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—" I move for the addition of Mr. Moidoo's name."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That brings us to the necessity of suspending the Standing Order. Is the hon. Member pressing his name? "

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—" I move that under Standing Order No. 39 (2) the strength of the Select Committee do exceed 15."

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" It seems to be unnecessary, Sir."

The motion that the Standing Order be suspended to make the number 18 was put and carried.

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL :—" I am not opposing this motion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" I propose the name of Mr. Nambiyar."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Nobody will object if the name of a Member of this House is mentioned. Everybody is competent and honourable but I earnestly put it to my friend whether it is necessary to have such a large Committee as 19. Even now it is 18. (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: '18 is a bad number.') I put it to my Friend, not that I object, whether it is really necessary to add the name of Mr. Nambiar."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I entirely agree with the hon. the Law Member. I only wish that these remarks were made a little earlier."

The motion of Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, as amended by Messrs. Devadasan, Madanagopal Nayudu and Hameed Khan, was put and carried.

## VII.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION FOR 1931-32.

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL :—"I move—

'*that the Report of the Madras Services Commission for the year* 1931–32 *submitted with reference to section* 20 *of the Madras Services Commission Act* (*Madras Act XI of* 1929) *be taken into consideration*'."

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I second it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" There is no doubt that the Public Services Commission of Madras has been doing useful work. We have come to believe that there is a need for such an institution. But at the same time I should like to point out that instead of reducing the hardship that is felt by the candidates and applicants for various services, the difficulties which they have to face have been increasing practically everyday. Of course last time when we were considering the same subject it was brought to the notice of the Revenue Member that the fees that have to be paid along with applications were too heavy and also that these applicants even before they are appointed are called upon to send a medical certificate from a very highly qualified medical man. These are the two main defects from which most of the applicants suffer. I can understand the need for medical fitness being considered when the applicant is actually appointed. But before he is appointed he is called upon to furnish a fit certificate which in my opinion is certainly unnecessary. When the Services Commission calls for applications for one appointment, on account of the unemployment in the Presidency among the educated people a large number of people apply. I would rather suggest to the Services Commission to devise some means by which they could make a selection by avoiding unnecessary expenditure from hundreds and sometimes thousands of applicants who come from distant parts in order to be interviewed by the Members of the Commission. I can understand personal interview in only some particular cases. Personal interview in practically every case will certainly do no good and I know the kinds of interview that take place and also the kinds of questions that are asked by the Commissioners. Sometimes the Commissioners ask very very simple questions which in my opinion will not materially help the Commissioners to come to the conclusion whether a particular candidate is personally fit for a particular job. We can as well avoid all inconvenience to the various applicants by avoiding the necessity of the applicants presenting themselves before the Members of the Commission. I am sure the Commissioners by doing that will also be free from a good deal of work which is, in my opinion, unnecessary that they should take upon themselves. The other thing is that one finds these reports contain lot of funny things which are very entertaining to the readers of the report, for example, the way in which the examinees that sat for the various examinations answer. All that shows the kind of education that is obtained in the Province has deteriorated considerably. We cannot throw the responsibility on the students for the mistakes they have made or are likely to make. The system of education is wooden. It is high time that the system is revised.

" Another matter that the Commission, I am afraid, has not given attention to is the representation of the various communities in the various services. As a matter of fact it has not carried out the various principles involved in the communal Government Order where particular

candidates do not come forward from particular communities. I understand the rule is the chance of those interests should have accumulated effect and that when the next chance comes it should be possible for the Commission to appoint a larger number of the members of that particular community on account of the fact that it was not able to comply 1-45 p.m. with the required quota in the previous years.

"That is not, I am afraid, being done. I can give one instance in this connexion to illustrate the way in which things are being done. With regard to the Co-operative department, ever since the Commission came into existence not a single Muslim has been appointed as sub-deputy registrar, although I think the Commission has recommended a large number of non-Muslim applicants and the Government has appointed sub-deputy registrars to the extent of 25 from non-Muslims, not a single Muslim has been appointed. According to the communal Government Order, I think there ought to have been five appointments given to Muslims out of those twenty-five, whereas as things stand at present not a single Muslim has been actually appointed. I do not know what explanation the Services Commission has to give for this, whether it has not received a sufficient number of qualified applications from Muslims. It is a well known fact, Sir, that the Muslim community can supply a sufficient number of graduates qualified and competent to hold such posts."

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"On a point of information, Sir, may I ask to what appointments the hon. Member is referring?"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I am referring to the appointment of sub-deputy registrars in the Co-operative department. Not one single Muslim has so far been appointed to this post. I remember when the Tampoe-Hood Committee sat, they were able to select three Muslims, and not one of them has been appointed. It was in the year 1929, I think. Since then, so many selections were made and appointments made, and not one Muslim has been appointed. I give this only as an illustration. If you go into the appointments made in other departments, we find the same thing. I do not know what exactly is the reason why the Commission is not adhering to the communal Government Order in calling for applications and in making its recommendations to the Government for appointment. These are some of the things which I thought it necessary to place before the hon. the Revenue Member, who is in charge of this portfolio, so that he might consider this question and see if the Commission has any tangible reasons to advance for its lapses in this respect and if matters could be rectified in future."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, when we considered the report of the Services Commission of the previous year, some hon. Members representing the Depressed Classes advanced reasons as to why the facilities afforded to the Depressed Classes by the Services Commission were not enough to induce members of my community to

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take advantage of the various services. As already pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, the facilities given to the backward communities must be in a greater degree than they are at present. Though the Depressed Classes have been able to produce graduates in their rank and file, we find that for want of facilities in recruitment they could not get into service. In the matter of medical fees, examination and entrance fees which stand in their way, more facilities are required for them. I am sure the hon. the Revenue Member will kindly see whether special arrangements could be made to release the Depressed Class members from the payment of fees. Sir, by the kind recommendation of the hon. the Revenue Member, I think the Services Commission have been able to give us a privilege of two years in the age limit, which enables a few members of our community to get into the services. But considering the percentage of our population, the percentage of our community in the services is not proportionate. Until that is secured, I am sorry to say our progress will not be of a standard quality. One important point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is that people who have been selected before the Services Commission came into existence have been disturbed. One instance is that of a young man of my community who was taken into the Excise department in the year 1928 and was kept in the reserve list. In the year 1930, that young man was asked to go out as a probationary Excise Sub-Inspector. The Government spent over Rs. 100 and that young man was given the due training. Latterly, the Services Commission asked that young man to submit an application to the Services Commission, which he did. But, in the month of August 1932, after the young man had completed his probation and after having served in the department, he received a letter to the effect that he is age-barred by fonr months. The Government have spent money on his training; he actually served in the department; the Commission having asked him to send an application says that he is age-barred by four months in August 1930. Such an instance does not indicate that the Services Commission is taking rather a progressive step in the interests of the depressed classes. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will bring this matter to the notice of the Services Commission and make the Commission give us some facilities so that an increased number of people of my community may be drawn into the services."

Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar:—" Mr. President, Sir, I am very glad that Mr. Muniswami Pillai has brought to the notice of the hon. Revenue Member that people sometime after entering the service are told when they are to be made permanent that they are over aged. I think the age limit should be taken into consideration only when they appear for the examination held by the Madras Services Commission. Otherwise, what is the use of our young men spending money, passing examinations and not being given appointments when the chance comes on the plea that they are over aged and also being asked to go. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan was speaking about the communal Government

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Order. Of course people were recruited according to the communal Government Order. But as a result of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, all those people who were recruited on the communal Government Order were sent home. In fact, things now stand as they were before the communal Government Order was brought into operation. I request the hon. the Revenue Member to see that such rigidity is not enforced in the case of Depressed Classes and backward communities who cannot afford even to pay the medical fees and examination fees of Rs. 5 and Rs. 7-8-0, and not to apply the axe of retrenchment to those recruited on the communal Government Order who have put in some service. But let the retrenchment be somewhere else or let there be no retrenchment at all. As Mr. Hameed Khan pointed out, on one selection if candidates in certain communities are wanting let this deficiency be compensated by selecting more candidates from such community next time. Otherwise, there is no use of any communal Government Order.

"As for the Services Commission, I do not know how the selections are made. I know a young man, strong, robust, fully qualified to enter the police service and he is an M.A. He appeared for the examination for recruitment of Deputy Superintendent of Police, but somehow he was not selected. Then he appeared for the Sub-Inspector's selection, and he was not selected. I do not know why he was not found fit to hold a Sub-Inspector's post, when he was an M.A., quite strong and robust. He was tall enough and broad enough while matriculates were selected. There is a rumour (I cannot guarantee to the truth of it) that the view of the Services Commission is that S.S.L.Cs. are better than M.As. and B.As. and so only S.S.L.Cs. are prferred by them. Perhaps they forget that they became M.A's. and B.A's. only after passing the S.S.L.Cs. If the Services Commission have such a view, I think they should correct it. Taking all these things into consideration, I think it would be better that we go back to the old methods of recruitment by which the Revenue Member dealt with the appointments in the Revenue department, the Law Member with appointments in his departments and the Ministers in their own departments. This will avoid the waste of much time and money now going on after the coming in of the Madras Services Commission. If retrenchment is to be made, I think we should retrench the Services Commission if they are proceeding like this. When the Commission make the selection, what do they do? They do not select people districtwar. In making selection, not only the communal Government Order should be applied, but it should be done also districtwar. Age limit should not be so rigidly applied. This Council should lay down a policy as to how they should select. There are a number of B.As. and M.As. who are within the age limit when they appear for the Services Commission examination and when they are selected by the Commission. But by the time they get a chance of entering service they become just over aged and are not allowed to enter service for their whole lives. There are

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hundreds, at least a thousand people who are not eligible for Government service solely for this reason. So, I request the hon. the Revenue Member to see that these defects are remedied, otherwise Services Commission must go."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, when the report of the Services Commission was discussed last year in this house, the attention of the hon. the Revenue Member was drawn to several important matters. The hardship caused to candidates appearing for the competitive examinations held by the Services Commission by insisting on their producing medical certificates from Civil Surgeons was one of such matters. I am glad to find that the Government in this matter have accepted the recommendation of the Services Commission and ordered that medical certificates to be produced by candidates for admission to examination for clerkships might be from civil assistant surgeons instead of civil surgeons, and the fee leviable for such certificates has also been reduced from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 5. I may here ask the hon. the Revenue Member to consider further whether the candidates who appear for such examinations may not altogether be exempted from producing medical certificate. Why not allow them to produce medical certificates after they are selected or after they are actually appointed? I find, Sir, that, in 1931 there were 4,470 applications and out of these 1,750 were selected; in 1932 there were 3,173 applicants out of whom only 546 were selected. So, this medical certificate is an unnecessary tax on 2,720 candidates in 1931 and 2,627 candidates in 1932. Even supposing that the Government do not see their way to exempt candidates altogether from producing medical certificates, can they not at least order that certificates given by any registered medical practitioner may be accepted? I do not understand why a registered medical practitioner who is considered qualified for doing medical and surgical work, is not considered eligible for granting medical certificates. I think that Government, even in case they cannot exempt candidates from producing medical certificates before they are selected for appointment, can allow them to produce medical certificates given by any registered medical practitioner. It is also necessary that the fees for these certificates should be reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2 or Re. 1.

"Suffering is the badge of the tribe of our unemployed young men. Why should Government add to their suffering by insisting on their producing certificates of physical fitness from assistant surgeons when they seek employment?

"In connexion with interviews also, Sir, they are put to a lot of trouble. This is a matter which requires consideration from Government. The report before us shows that 696 persons applied for the selection of Police Sub-Inspectors' posts, 662 of them appeared for interviews and out of these 57 were recommended. For the posts of Research Assistants there were 109 qualified applicants. Out of these 103 appeared for interview and in the end only 8 were recommended for appointment. For the posts of Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, there were 797 qualified applicants, 752 appeared for interview

and only 80 were recommended. For the posts of Sub-Inspectors of Excise 680 persons appeared for interview and 41 were selected. I do not understand why the Commission cannot have a preliminary scrutiny of the applications and call for interview only the most eligible of the candidates and thus minimize as much as possible the inconvenience and expenses caused to the candidates most of whom have to go back disappointed after the interview.

"Attention has been drawn in the report to the deficiency of candidates from Muhammadan, Christian and Depressed Class communities for appointment as clerks and to the fact that several vacancies which were to be filled by one or other of these communities, had to be allotted to other community people. In this connexion the Government may examine the question whether they cannot raise still further the maximum age-limit for the Depressed Classes candidates. They may also consider what further concessions they can give to the Depressed Classes so as to improve the supply of such candidates. The question whether the educational qualifications may be a bit lowered in the case of candidates belonging to the Depressed Classes is also worth examining.

"The specimen howlers published in the report afford interesting reading. The results of the examinations and the reports received from examiners disclose that both in general knowledge and in their ability to express themselves clearly and accurately, either in vernacular or in English, the candidates have shown themselves to be deplorably poor. A similar unsatisfactory state of things was reported last year also. I wish to know whether the attention of the Director of Public Instruction has been drawn to this matter and what steps the Government have taken to improve the education and training of our young men.

"In paragraphs 20 and 23 of the report the Commission have drawn attention to the cases in which their recommendations have not been accepted by the Government. This is a matter for serious consideration. Certain conventions have been established by the Government of India in regard to the All-India Public Services Commission. This Government ought to observe those conventions and not defeat the object for which the Services Commission was established. I may here draw attention to the observations of the Simon Commission in their report relating to this matter. They say: 'Certain conventions have been established which add to the weight of the Commission's findings. We are informed that in no single instance has the Government of India acted contrary to the advice of the Commission in making appointments. It may, however, require the Commission to select candidates with particular qualifications or from a particular community. In regard to the Commission's quasi-judicial consideration of the appeals, it has been established that though the advice of the Commission is not formally binding on the Government, it shall be accepted save in exceptional circumstances.' They say further: 'The provincial Governments should undertake to observe the same conventions in relation to

the findings of the Commission as are observed by the Government of India in its dealings with the Central Commission.' I respectfully draw the attention of the hon. the Revenue Member to these observations made by the Simon Commission in their report."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, it is always very difficult to do better than my friend Mr. Shetty in the correct presentation of the case. He has expressed in as accurate a manner as possible all the grievances of the applicants who approach the Public Services Commission for appointment year after year. The grievances of these people were placed before this House last year also when the report of the Commission was taken into consideration. The hon. the Revenue Member, however, did not then consider the grievances to be of such a nature as to need redress except perhaps in the direction of reducing the medical fees from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7-8-0. If the report is presented to this Council only as a matter of formality and not with a view to get the wrongs righted by bringing them before the notice of the Government, it seems to me more than useless that this Council should waste its time over its consideration. The grievances which these poor unemployed applicants suffer from are really very terrible. In order to secure an appointment carrying a salary of Rs. 35 or Rs. 40, apart from the amount their parents spend on their education which by itself is very large, they have to pay very heavy travelling charges, medical certificate charges and registration charges. These payments only benefit the treasury and not themselves in 99 cases out of hundred. Sir, is it impossible for the Government to devise a method by which this kind of unnecessary expenditure by the applicants could be avoided? I do not think it is beyond the ingenuity of a Government to devise some scheme by which this hardship can be easily removed. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will consider this very seriously and make such arrangements as are necessary to remove the cause of these grievances.

"Sir, with regard to the communities from which persons are recruited, I am afraid, the very introduction of communal representation has given rise to more complaints than were heard of before the communal representation question was seriously taken up by the Government. It no doubt relieved the majority communities from the grievances that the claims of their young men were completely ignored. But the divisions which the Government recognized are very broad divisions such as Brahmans, non-Brahmans, Christians and Depressed Classes. It is easily forgotten that amongst non-Brahmans themselves there are various subdivisions and the members of the smaller subdivisions are completely ignored both by the Brahman community and by the non-Brahman major subdivisions. (Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar was heard to say 'No.'). My hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliar cannot feel the pinch of it because he belongs to a very very large majority community."

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Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" I am always fighting for the *minorities among the Hindus and not for any majority community.*"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Well, Sir, if his efforts have been as successful as he would ask us to believe I would have been the first to congratulate him on his achievement. But now I only sympathize with him that in spite of his Herculean efforts things are not moving in the right direction. Apart from that, Sir, it is clear that several members of minority communities feel that their claims are not properly recognized. If you only look into the figures of the minority communities from which recruitment is made, you will be easily convinced that their grievances are real. I do not want to mention the name of any one particular minority community as the one that has suffered by neglect or by indifference of the Public Services Commission, because I am not at all enamoured of young men of my community entering Government service. Still, it is desirable that those who qualify themselves for such service ought not to be rejected on the ground that they belong to a community which does not either make noise or pull the strings from behind. I would be satisfied if the Government would only bring to the notice of the Public Service Commission the fact that the minority communities feel that their claims are not adequately considered.

" Now, Sir, I want to submit that the age-limit is a serious handicap to many persons. Our educated young men present their applications for appointment when they are below the age of 25. In some rare cases they get selected before they pass the age-limit and, after being selected, while they are every day waiting to see the postman delivering a letter from the Public Services Commission asking them to appear before them to take up this appointment or that appointment, they are tantalized by the fear that a few months' delay would shut them out altogether from entering the service. It is desirable, in view of this tragic circumstance, to lay down that once an application is registered and a person is found eligible for being selected to Government service, he must be considered to be suitable for appointment whenever a vacancy might arise for him. Otherwise you will be dashing to the ground the hopes of so many of our educated young men qualified to enter Government service. On account of the fact that no vacancies arise at particular periods, are they to suffer all their life? It is very desirable that the Government should look into this matter. I do not think they will be doing a wrong thing or relaxing the rules very much if they agree to recognize the fact that a person declared competent to join service should be allowed to do so whenever vacancies arise.

" My hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar who is busy reminding his friends the names of persons of my community who are in the Government service he must remember that his 'Herculean efforts' are not responsible for the fact that those estimable gentlemen find a place in the list."

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Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" Our efforts were responsible for bringing most of them into the list."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" I will say that they came into the service by their own efforts and not by the efforts of great men like my hon. Friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" They have themselves greatness. We helped them to be prominent."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" I am willing to thank my friend for the supposed assistance he gave. I do not want to go on bandying words with him."

" With these submissions, I request the hon. the Revenue Member not to treat this matter lightly which has been discussed on the floor of this House year after year but to take into consideration the poignancy, the grief and the misery that is caused to these young men who knock at the doors of the Public Services Commission but who are rejected and sent away, after they have wasted a lot of money for coming to the town, thus completely shutting down their chances of getting any appointment because they have passed their age limit."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" I had no intention of intervening in this debate because I had not received a copy of this report in time and I was taken by surprise when I received it this morning, and also when I found that this matter was under discussion.

" I wish to support very warmly the suggestion of Mr. Shetty that the production of medical certificates from all candidates should not be insisted upon. As a matter of fact a very small percentage of candidates is selected. That being so it seems to me that it is a waste of labour and waste of money that a candidate should be asked to produce medical certificate even before he becomes successful in the examination and that he should be afterwards told that he has been rejected. I fail to see why the medical fees should not be recovered only from those candidates who have been selected and if only those who have been selected are examined by the Medical department. The present system is a system of wastage of effort, of money and labour.

" Another point that I wish to impress is that the results of the examination are not communicated as quickly as possible. It strikes me that special efforts should be made to inform all the candidates as quickly as possible what the results of their ordeal have been. It has been already pointed out that the ordeal is very severe and that a large number of candidates feel considerable anxiety about the result of the examination. It is therefore desirable that they should be relieved of their anxiety as quickly as possible.

" Another point that I wish to impress upon is that many people who have been selected are not appointed for a very long time. They do not know when they will get appointments and often the guillotine of age bar shuts them out from employment. Some relief should be given to all those candidates who have been selected but who owing to

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the present need for retrenchment and owing to the abnormal economic situation in the country cannot be employed at once. I say some method must be devised by which these persons are given employment by raising their age limit.

"The third point is that in my opinion almost every possible appointment should be brought under the Madras Services Commission. I suppose that candidates for a large number of appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 30 and upwards are not selected by the Madras Services Commission. To give one instance, the appointments of clerks in Settlement Offices in certain districts are made without any reference to the Madras Services Commission. At least that is the information that I have received. Would it not be possible to make a rule that appointments to these offices should be given to persons who have been selected by the Madras Services Commission in preference to others? I would request the hon. the Revenue Member to be good enough to prepare a statement showing all appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 30 which are at present not filled in by the Madras Services Commission and giving the reason as to why in each of these cases reference is not made to the Madras Services Commission.

"It has been pointed out that candidates are called upon for interviews from distant places. I know that in several cases some deserving candidates are unable to come for these interviews. In one case I myself financed money for the candidate to go to Madras for interview and I am glad to say that that candidate met with success. I do not know why it is not possible to devise some simpler method of holding interviews. In small countries like Ceylon and other colonies it is possible for all candidates to come to one centre. But in the large Presidency of Madras it is difficult for candidates from distant districts to come to Madras. I do not understand why this is done. Is it to swell the revenue of the railway company? I should suggest that the Madras Services Commission may be asked to travel round the Presidency and to interview persons if they are otherwise qualified.

"There are many other points which require very careful consideration, but I am afraid I have not been able to study the matter because the report reached my hands only this morning."

* Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu:—"I had no intention of intervening in this debate but for the fact that the hon. Member for the City of Madras, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, complained about the lack of representation of the members of his community in the Public Services of this Province. Unfortunately a superior attitude seems to have been assumed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, when my hon. Friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar said that some of the members of Mr. Chetti's community who occupied high appointments owed their success to the non-Brahman movement. I may mention that, though not all, at least some of the high appointments such as the High Court Judgeship which the members of his community got was largely due to the non-Brahman movement, though not

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solely due to that. I do not think he is going to deny that. Though the number of appointments which the members of his community enjoy in Government service is small, I may say that the members of his community hold very high appointments in other services. Therefore to say that members of other communities are not mindful of the interests of his community is not quite correct. It has not been the aim or object of the members of the majority communities to see that his community is not represented well in Government service. If his community is not so well represented in Government service as other communities, it is probably due to the fact that the Public Services Commission did not think that their claims deserved so much consideration as others, or probably due to the defects of his own community. Therefore, it is not quite right to lay the entire blame on the Public Services Commission. As far as my community is concerned, I am not going to lay the blame on the Public Services Commission. I certainly feel that the members of my community are not properly represented but on that account I do not think that the blame should be laid at the doors of the Public Services Commission.

"So far as the work of the Public Services Commission is concerned, they are working to the best of their ability, and we wish they worked under better conditions. We know that the insistence of medical certificate on the candidates is causing very great hardship to the candidates. I understand that recently the charge for a medical certificate has been increased from Rs. 7½ to Rs. 16. That is a very great hardship. The applicants spend a lot of money before their examination and practically very few applicants are selected for appointments. If my information is correct, a large number of people whose names are found on the eligible list for appointment in public services become overaged and are on that ground declared unfit for Government service. Even when previous lists are not exhausted, further examinations are held very often and we do not see the necessity for this. In other services the production of a medical certificate is insisted upon only when the appointments to which the selected candidates are appointed are likely to become permanent. I feel that some such change is absolutely necessary from the point of view of saving a number of poor applicants. I therefore feel that definite attempts should be made in this direction."

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—"Sir, I wish to say a few words with regard to my own community in the districts of Ganjam, Ganjam Agency and Vizagapatam. Before the Public Services Commission was appointed the Government were pleased to pass a number of Government Orders recognizing the claims of or granting privileges to the Oriya community. These Government Orders are still there and they are not heeded to by the Public Services Commission. I brought this to the notice of the Government by means of interpellations and Government simply stated that all those Government Orders were under consideration. They have not done anything more. That is a great grievance to us. So far as these two districts are concerned, on the

question of language, they require special treatment. Government do not seem to realize the force of this contention. Anybody who goes there to serve must know the Oriya language. Without knowing the Oriya language he cannot be appointed and there is no good of appointing a Malayalee in the Ganjam Agency or the Ganjam district. Therefore, I disagree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Sreshta, when he says that the Collectors should not appoint these persons without personal interview. The Public Services Commission must know whether those people who are appointed are suitable for those appointments in the districts in which they have to serve. There is no use of appointing anybody or everybody.

"The second point is that the aboriginal tribes, i.e., the inhabitants of these districts are rather backward. They are backward and can't pass the same test as others; it would be rather difficult for them to compete with other people. They will not be able to get into public service at all. In such a case I think it is but right that some special concession should be shown to them so that they may come up to the level of other people. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that so far as the Agency tracts are concerned, the Government should provide for some special concession for the people of those tracts.

"Under the present arrangement the Government waste a lot of money in first posting Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the Agency tracts and then inducing them to learn the Oriya language by offering them a reward of Rs. 200 or so. On the other hand, if they post only those officers who know the Oriya language, they need not incur this extra expenditure. I do not mean the Government should post only Oriyas; it is enough if they post Oriya knowing persons. There is also another difficulty. The Officer who is first posted to the Agency tracts begins to learn the Oriya language after taking up his post in the Agency. It takes him about two years to become conversant with the language. But by that time, he has served his term of agency service and he is transferred elsewhere and all his knowledge of Oriya is of no use. I brought this matter to the notice of the hon. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu when he was Chief Minister, but he gave me some reply which was most unsatisfactory. (Interruption.) I do not say that you should appoint Oriyas alone; you may appoint Oriya knowing men. If the Government cannot see the silliness and the absurdity of the present arrangement, I cannot help.

"In this connexion, I must thank the hon. Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar who had a Government Order passed in 1931 to the effect that a certain proportion of posts in the Excise Department should be given to the Oriyas. If more such Government Orders are passed dealing with all the departments under the Government, the position will be much improved. The communal Government Order does not mention the Oriyas at all as a community entitled to a certain proportion of the appointments. The Public Services Commission does not hold any examination in Ganjam for the sake of the Oriyas of Ganjam and the people of the Agency.

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The Commissioners go up only as far as Waltair; they do not go further north; they probably think that the climate is bad and that the place need not be visited."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN :—" Sir, I feel constrained to say a few words with regard to the difficulties of the candidates appearing for the examinations held by the Services Commission. I cannot say that the questions set at the examinations are difficult, but they are wayward and the answers are still more wayward. These questions are in most cases not a suitable test to find out whether a candidate will be an efficient Government servant or not.

" Moreover, the examinations cost a good deal not only to the Government but also to the poor candidates who had already spent considerable sums of money in having undergone their courses in schools and colleges. They have to come very often all the way to Madras from distant parts of the Presidency. Many of them hang upon the Members of the Council and the officers of the Government to get appointments under Government. We have to do something to allay the apprehensions of candidates who have not been able to get any appointment although they passed the Commission's examination a long time ago. For these and several other reasons, I personally think that the old system of recruitment to the services is a much better one than the present system. I am of the same opinion as my hon. Friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar who thinks that the Commission ought to go. Under the present system, the candidates wait for long periods in anxious expectation of getting Government appointments and sometimes they have to end their lives in misery and vain hope. They go from place to place in search of appointments and when they are disappointed everywhere, they join the more turbulent elements of the society—I hope hon. Members will pardon me for saying this—and bring trouble not only to themselves but also to others. Disappointment and discontent lead them to adopt violent methods, resulting in danger to State and society.

" With regard to the depressed classes, I have to thank Mr. Shetty for the clear and clever exposition of their case. At present the classification of the depressed classes is too vague, wide and dangerous for them and the classes included in that category are rather too many. It includes not only the untouchables but hundreds of other castes also who claim to be suffering under the same disabilities as the depressed classes. Attempts have been made to include other backward classes also in the category of the depressed classes. For instance, my hon. Friend Mr. Ganala Ramamurti brought forward a resolution to include the Viswa-Brahmans in the depressed classes and fortunately it was not taken up for consideration in this session. At present the classification includes not merely the depressed classes but also some other classes because it reads ' depressed classes and others.' I shall give one or two examples to show how this inclusion of ' others ' in the category of depressed classes has been prejudicial to the interests of the depressed classes. Some time ago the Government wanted to select a candidate for the post

of a *Deputy Tahsildar from the depressed classes.* There was no Hindu depressed class candidate available then but a Christian convert belonging to the depressed class applied for the post. Though the latter was fully qualified for the post he was not selected, but a Coorgee was selected although he was not a member of the depressed classes. Recently an Honours Graduate who is a Christian convert from the depressed classes applied for the post of a Deputy Collector. His application was rejected on the ground that he was not a member of the depressed classes. But a Marava gentleman was chosen for this appointment. *On a subsequent* occasion he applied for a similar post stating that his previous application had been rejected on the ground that he was a Christian and he requested the Government to consider his present application favourably basing his claim at least as a Christian. Even on this occasion his application was rejected on the ground that the Government had already refused to accept his claim to belong to the depressed classes. The *Marava* gentleman chosen for the post of a Deputy Collector, did not *belong to the class of untouchables. All this has been possible because* the word ' others ' also occurs along with the words ' Depressed classes.' A deputation of which I had the honour to be a member waited on His Excellency the Governor and represented to him that the word ' others ' should be deleted. His Excellency promised consideration of the request but nothing has been done so far. I request the hon. the Revenue Member to delete the word ' others ' and to treat the claims of the depressed classes entirely as a separate matter without mixing them with the claims of other backward classes. The best thing is to reserve a certain number of posts on a population basis for the depressed classes. If a Hindu depressed class candidate is available, he may be appointed *to a vacant reserved post; otherwise a candidate from the Christian* Depressed Classes whose social and economic position is no better than that of the Hindu Depressed Classes, may be appointed. Although I am a Christian I want to expose the cause of the depressed classes as a whole whether they be Hindus or Christians, because they are in a most unfortunate position in the matter of appointment under Government. So far as Christians of the Depressed Classes are concerned, I ask for an equitable treatment, being extended to them. I am sure, the hon. the Revenue Member will be pleased to consider the few points that I have placed before the House."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR : " Sir, I just want to say a few words so far as the position of the Ceded Districts in the public services of this Presidency is concerned. At the present stage of the evolution of our public service the question whether a Services Commission is necessary or not does not arise. In all advanced countries a need has been felt for Services Commission and personally I think that it is highly desirable that there should be a *Services Commission in our Province.* So far as our Services Commission are concerned they are acting only under the instructions given to them. What we have to do is to bring to the notice of the hon. the Revenue Member that those instructions have to be revised in order that certain difficulties that are being felt may be

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removed. Those difficulties have been mentioned categorically on the floor of the House. Firstly, candidates ought not to be asked to produce medical certificates before they are actually selected. Secondly, candidates who have been selected and appointed as temporary clerks have to make room for permanent clerks. By the time another opportunity occurs for the candidate he becomes age-barred and on that account he is declared unfit to enter Government service any further. That is a grievance which calls for remedy. Thirdly, in selecting candidates from certain backward tracts such as the Ceded Districts, it is desirable that the selection should be confined to candidates belonging to the Ceded Districts. Posts in the Ceded Districts should be filled up by candidates belonging to the Ceded Districts. It was with this idea that I put a question to the hon. the Revenue Member whether it is not desirable that so far as the posts in the Ceded Districts are concerned, selection by competitive examination or otherwise should be confined to candidates from the Ceded Districts alone and should not be thrown open to candidates from all parts of the Presidency.

"Backward as we are, intellectually inferior as we are—of course it is rather humiliating to confess it, but anyhow we must face facts—backward as we are, when we are pitted against the Andhras of the north, or against the Tamils of the South or against the Malayalees of Kerala, we are bound to go to the wall.

"We are not able to compete with them, and we shall not be able to 12
compete with them successfully. That is why several candidates from P.M.
the Ceded Districts have not been selected. The candidates feel these grievances. We, the representatives of our districts for the time being, have been approached by batches of these people and we have been asked to represent these grievances to the Government. Therefore I take this opportunity of commending to the hon. the Revenue Member the necessity to issue definite instructions in order to alleviate these various grievances, which have been referred to by me apart from the other grievances referred to by various other speakers.

"As regards the question of the selection of candidates community-war, the Madras Services Commission act under the instructions given to them by the Government. If there are any grievances, it is our duty to bring them to the notice of the Government. We therefore take this opportunity of placing before the Government these grievances. If the hon. the Revenue Member will be pleased to issue definite instructions, it will go a long way to alleviate the distress which is now being felt by a large number of applicants."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—"Sir I should like to say a few words on the report of the Services Commission. It was thought that the creation of the Services Commission would go a long way to remedy the difficulties felt in the matter of appointments. From the working of the Commission for the past few years, it has been felt that no appreciable advantage has been derived therefrom. I should say that this is due to want of necessary and proper instructions from the Government to the

Commission. As has been urged by the hon. the Member from Bellary, I hope that the hon. the Revenue Member will consider the matter and issue necessary and proper instructions to the Commission. so that the difficulties that are placed in the way of the applicants appearing and being selected to the posts, may be minimized and the candidates are allowed to have an easy way.

" My hon. Friend from South Kanara has furnished figures with regard to the number of persons called for interviews and the number of persons finally selected. A very large amount would have been wasted over interviews from the pockets of candidates who compete for the appointments. It is a well known fact that everybody is put to a lot of financial difficulties in these days and it is not advisable to put these poor persons to lot of expenditure in the matter of their coming to the interviews. I would like to suggest that a small number of persons from among the large number of applicants should be selected for the interviews, that the number of persons who are interviewed is minimized so that other candidates would not be put to the necessity of spending unnecessarily. As has been suggested by various speakers before me, the Commission should go round for having interviews in various centres. As far as my knowledge with regard to these interviews goes, I may say that applicants are put one or two questions and the interviews are disposed of in one or two minutes. I wonder what benefit would be gained by having these interviews. I hear that such questions as ' where you come from ' ' to what caste you belong ' are put to the candidates. I do not know how the Commissioners are able to get any impression by putting such questions to the candidates. I do not know whether much good will result from these interviews and whether proper persons would be selected.

" I should like to make a few remarks with regard to medical certificates. A good lot of money is being wasted by the applicants being asked to produce medical certificates before they sit for the examination. Even those who come out successful at these examinations are not able to get appointments. So, I would suggest that applicants might be asked to produce medical certificates after they are selected.

" I would emphasize the point that was urged by my hon. Friend, from Madras, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar. Besides selections being made according to communities, I would ask that districtwar selections also should be made. By selections being made according to communities, candidates from some districts who can get some recommendations in those districts may get through, but candidates from other districts are left uncared for. Therefore I would urge that selections should be made districtwar also."

.m. Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA spoke in Tamil and the following is the English rendering of her speech:—

" Mr. President, Sir, some of my brother Members spoke before me about the work of the Services Commission. Some of those might be surprised to see a woman rising to speak on the subject. The time for ·dates of my sex appearing before the Commission for appointments

and taking part in competitive examinations has not yet come. But still as one who knows the difficulties of the educated youths who had to pass through the eye of the Commission to secure any appointments under the Government, I have to say a few words. In our country many of the families educate their male children in higher education with a view to equip them for any Government appointments. But such educated men after their arduous and costly educational career find it very difficult to secure even petty jobs under the Government in these days. The Commission is functioning to select suitable candidates for the appointment from among the applicants whether they belong to the depressed classes or indigent poor or of the higher classes. I do not want to criticize the idea of such a Commission But my only wish is to point out that the chances of boys belonging to the indigent poor and the depressed classes being remote and next to nothing, only go to aggravate their sufferings further after spending a lot of money on education which they could ill afford. The history of the educational career of some of these poor boys is very pitiable. Some parents even go to the extent of spending not only their small savings on the education of their children but also go so far as to even make themselves debtors. In such cases, the failure of the candidate of the much coveted appointment, however ordinary it might be, was a blow which could not be described. Among the candidates who appear before the Commission are no doubt many poor non-Brahmins and members of the depressed classes. However poor they might be they somehow manage to scrape the prescribed entrance fee of Rs. 5 and a medical fee of Rs. 7–8–0. Then only the applications are accepted. But it is a pity that even after passing through such competitive tests, they are not able to get the appointments and they have to wait for the loaf in accordance with the rank. Even if they are fortunate enough to get a job it is nothing more than a clerk's post fetching a paltry sum of Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 per mensem. With that small amount he has to maintain his family and his parents who pinned their faith on his future by spending even above their means. In these days of financial depression it is very difficult for the educated people to secure any appointment. Their expectations of getting suitable appointments according to their educational qualifications are shattered on the stone of practical difficulties and the various obstacles on the way to the goal. The cases of many of the parents who contracted debts to educate their children and face disappointment later are pitiable. It is also a hard fact that not even ten per cent of the candidates come out of the competitive examination held by the Commission successful. The only reason for such a colossal failure seems to be their lack of general knowledge. The so-called educated people who appear before the Commission are lacking in general knowledge not to speak of anything else, and this could very well be seen from the report of the Commission for the year 1931–32. I read the following extracts from the report of the Chief Examiner on the examination in 'English composition':

"*Hook-worm*—(1) is the living thing which is used to catch fish; (2) a person like Pandit who always studies (perhaps the student meant a 'book-worm'); (3) these are found in our daily walks of life and enter

into our body through the down part of our feet and in no time we get hook-worm disease and people who are aware of this use Fort wine to fight the hook-worm; (4) are germs that generally create cholera everywhere except in Switzerland, Norway and Greenland; (5) is an insect sparkless when flying; and (6) is a fly found in Madras Presidency (Laughter.)

" About *Ostrich*, we find still more funny interpretations: (1) a big bird which will inhale and exhale fire; (2) is the female of the camel (Laughter); (3) is the kind of fish found largely in the coasts of Japan; (4) is the primitive hen of the Africans and is even now used as domestic animal; (5) is a desert bird that lives on stones and fires; it can see even when it is blind; and (6) is an animal found in India only. (Renewed laughter.)

" *Zebra*—(1) is an animal, lives in the sea; (2) a harmful snake found in many parts of India (laughter); (3) water animal found in river Nile; (4) is an animal found in frigid zone; (5) is a four-legged animal living in the deep sea; (6) is the water horse mentioned in the Puranas; (7) is an animal found in ice places like the Himalayas; and (8) zebras are superior classes of asses. (Renewed laughter.)

" *Giraffe*—(1) is a kind of present during Christmas season exchanged among European population (loud laughter); (2) is the essence of anything: we can take giraffe in fruit; (3) an animal that resembles a monkey and a man; (4) the water horse of Africa; (5) a water animal found in the interior part of Atlantic Ocean; (6) an animal that resembles a kangaroo but has no horns and no cavity in the stomach—also found in Arica; (7) is a sea animal found in ice land from 20 to 25 feet long; (8) giraffe like snipe and Cochineal are different kind of sea fish; and (9) are the original birds of America.

" *Kangaroo*—(1) is a curious bird; (2) the small huts in which Negroes live are called kangaroon; (3) an animal living in water, can be seen in the Chilka lake in Ganjam (laughter); (4) is found in forests, is even tamed by circus people; when quarrelling they first start with the tails; (5) is a kind of bird in the old world. It lives in high mountains and its song is melodious to hear (laughter); (6) is the only animal that lays its eggs like a bird; and (7) is the name of forest people of Australia.

" In the competitive examination even graduates, M.A.'s, B.A.'s and S.S.L.C. holders also compete. Among them there seem to be many who know neither Zoology nor Biology. Many of them are utterly lacking in the very rudiments of general knowledge. It is a pity that the present system of education is the cause for such a state of affairs. These things clearly show that the text books and other books prescribed should be such that could tend not only to improve their general knowledge but also make them fit to handle any subject properly. I wish the members of the Text-book Committee and the Educational authorities would bestow their attention in these matters.

" One word more and I am done. The importance of reducing the entrance fee of Rs. 7-8-0 should not be overlooked in these days of difficulty. I would once again impress on the authorities the necessity of

such a step. It would also go a great way to alleviate the trouble of poor candidates if the medical certificates got from Assistant Surgeons and Registered Medical Practitioners. Some of the previous speakers also impressed on the House the desirability of such things.

"In the matter of holding competitive examinations under the ægis of the Commission, I wish to point out, if two centres, one for Andhradesa and the other for Tamil Nadu, were arranged, it would help the candidates to a great extent and avoid unnecessary expenditure for them to come to Madras all the way from a remote corner of the Presidency."

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, some hon. Members have criticized the procedure of the Madras Services Commission in holding interviews for certain appointments. I would point out to hon. Members of this House that under the Madras Services Commission Act, the Commission must either hold a competitive examination, or if they wish to select otherwise, they have to consider all the applications received and interview such candidates as they consider fit. I will invite the attention of the Commission to the suggestions of my hon. Friends, and possibly they may be able to reduce the number of applicants summoned for interviews or to hold preliminary interviews in the mufassal area, so as to lessen the trouble and expense to which unsuccessful candidates are put to now. The competitive examination for the recruitment of clerks is now held in several mufassal centres. My friend, Mr. Patnaik pointed out that there is no centre for this examination in the Ganjam district, so that the candidates from that district have to go to Waltair. I will invite the attention of the Commission to this complaint.

"In this connexion I may perhaps deal at once with the question of the failure to employ Oriya candidates in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agencies. If Oriya candidates come forward and obtain selection to the Madras Ministerial service, they would in the ordinary course be preferred for employment in the Agencies. I took up this matter and the Agents informed us that they were aware of 122 Oriyas qualified for appointment; on a reference to the Commission we ascertained that only 18 actually appeared for the examination. I am not aware why only 18 appeared for the examination. I have suggested to the Agents that when they know of qualified Oriya candidates they may invite their attention to the Commissioner's advertisements. I hope that we may in future have a larger number of Oriya-knowing candidates. We cannot employ more Oriyas if they will not apply to the Commission for selection.

"Another criticism levelled at the present rules relates to the production of medical certificates before examination. This was also referred to last year; we examined the matter carefully and we have issued orders to the effect that medical certificates need be produced along with applications only in cases, where physical measurements are prescribed by the statutory rule or are required by appointing authorities and for admission to competitive examination for posts in the Madras Ministerial Service. It is only in those two cases that medical certificates must be produced along with the application.

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"It is suggested that even with regard to the examination for the Madras Ministerial Service, it would be better to insist on the production of medical certificates only from the selected candidates. If this were accepted it would involve a good deal of correspondence and further delay in the preparation of the list of successful candidates. I will however consider again in consultation with the Services Commission whether arrangements can be made which will enable us to accept the suggestion. To facilitate the grant of medical certificates we have authorized the acceptance of certificates signed by honorary Assistant Surgeons and physicians appointed by Government to Government medical institutions. I do not think we can go further. Where a firm requires a medical certificate, it requires it from its own medical officer; in the same way Government must require from applicants for their service certificates from officers in their employ or appointed by Government.

"The maximum fee fixed for medical certificates has been raised from Rs. 7–8–0 to Rs. 16 at the instance of the Government of India, who desired that there should be uniformity in the levy of such fees throughout India.

"The communal rotation rule came in to a certain amount of criticism. It was only the other day that lists of officers who hold permanent and temporary posts under the Government of Madras were placed on the table of this House. These lists are arranged according to communities and the figures show for each community the number of gazetted officers, non-gazetted officers on Rs. 100 and over, non-gazetted officers on Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100 and non-gazetted officers on less than Rs. 35. I think, Sir, these figures do show that the communal rotation rule is having a marked effect on the services. You cannot expect a complete change immediately, because there are a large number of officers already in the service, and we have to wait till they retire, and also because for most provincial services recruitment is mainly from the corresponding subordinate service, and we cannot promote men on communal considerations alone unless we pass over the claims of men already in service. Bearing these facts in mind, I think, I may say, that the communal rotation rule is having considerable effect. From 1924 to 1932 the number of permanent gazetted posts has increased from 1,747 to 1,869, that is an increase of 122. We find that there has been a fall of 148 in the number of Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians holding such posts; consequently there is a total of 270 which represents the total increase under other communities. In that increase, 99 are Brahmans, 123 are Non-Brahmans, one belongs to Depressed Classes, 25 are Muhammadans, and 44 are Indian Christians. Taking percentages we see there is an increase of nearly 50 per cent in eight years in the case of Non-Brahmans, Muhammadans and Indian Christians.

"In the same manner in the case of non-gazetted officers on Rs. 100 and over, the increase is 1,044, but the increase in the number of Brahmans has been only 200; while the increase in the case of Non-Brahmans is 487. In the case of the Depressed Classes the increase is

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from 2 to 12; the number of Muhammadans has risen from 317 to 420, Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians from 452 to 525, and Indian Christians from 465 to 667. It is very remarkable in the case of non-gazetted officers on Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100 that although there is an increase of 2,352, the number of Brahmans has fallen by 172; but there has been considerable increase in the number of Non-Brahmans and other communities.

"It has been suggested by some hon. Members that the communal rotation rule has been treated in very broad terms and is not sufficiently detailed. We cannot however undertake to split up the different communities of people into subdivisions, for once we start doing so there will be no end to the number of subdivisions which will be demanded. But on the whole, I think it must be admitted that the results have been satisfactory. It rests with the various castes or subdivisions to qualify themselves for Government service and no doubt they will then get their share of appointments.

"My hon. Friend Mr. Sreshta stated that he had only just now seen a copy of the report, as he did not get one before. I am extremely sorry that his copy has gone astray. I may mention, Sir, that 150 copies were sent to the Secretary of Legislative Council on the 3rd August and were distributed by him the following day to the Members of the Council and the fact that it was placed on the table was notified in the agenda of the 4th August.

"A suggestion has been made by an hon. Member on this side that it causes great hardship to a candidate who gets his name included in the list of candidates selected by the Madras Services Commission, and then after a time finds that he is not allowed the opportunity of getting the post for which he is declared eligible, because he ceases to be qualified for the appointment on account of his age. Well, Sir, to extend the right of appointment to a candidate who cannot now get an appointment, must necessarily involve some amount of hardship to some other candidate. It must be remembered there are only a limited number of appointments; that fact has to be borne in mind. We will however give this matter further consideration in connexion with the revision of the rules, which is now under consideration. And I will consider whether we can fix the age or allow the Commission to fix the age with reference to a date near the date of selection and whether in that case the list of selected candidates can remain in force for a definite period, say one year, so that a candidate in the list may be eligible for appointment during that period.

"Another hon. Member stated that persons occupying temporary posts were turned out of these posts and did not have another chance of having another appointment when they became too old for selection. That I am afraid, Sir, is not an accurate statement. For, once a man has acted in a post in a Government service he is regarded as a member of that service although his service may be acting and interrupted by periods of want of employment. I think another hon. Member referred to a

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particular case of a man who was on probation for the full period prescribed in the rules and has later been declared to be too old for employment. I find on enquiry that the hon. the Minister in charge of the department concerned has just received a petition from that person, and I am authorized to say that he will take it into his consideration.

" I think I have dealt with most of the points of detail that were raised. A few hon. Members have suggested the abolition of the Services Commission and restoration of the old system by which appointments in Government service were made by the Ministers or on their recommendation. In every country where the system of Government is similar to that about to be adopted in this country, it has always been found necessary to dissociate appointments from political influences and to remove them as far as possible from the sphere of those responsible for legislation. Experience has shown that otherwise there is considerable danger of instability and inefficiency in Government service. In one country at least it was at one time the custom for the personnel of the services to change entirely with the change of Government. That has been found to be a very great evil from the point of view of the administration. Services constitute the agency or instrument placed in the hands of a Minister. They have to carry out his policy. They ought to be as efficient as possible. Whatever party happens to be in power, the Ministers should feel and realize that they have an efficient instrument ready to carry out their bidding and to put their policy into operation. The way in which this dissociation of the services from undesirable political influences has been carried out elsewhere has been by the constitution of such a Commission as we have in Madras. You are aware that we have made this Commission as independent of any political influences as possible. The Madras Services Commission Act has been recently amended so as to place the appointment of the Commissioners in the hands of the Governor himself so that it may be independent of the Government. And I am quite sure that as time goes on, hon. Members will realize that this Commission is doing most useful and important work. I know the Commissioners are whole-hearted in their zeal for carrying out their duties and realize the great responsibility placed upon them. I am quite sure that hon. Members will realize the necessity for the constitution of this Commission and the very commendable way in which they have discharged their duties.

" The motion that the report of the Madras Services Commission for the year 1931–32 submitted with reference to section 20 of the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929 (Madras Act XI of 1929) be taken into consideration was then put and carried."

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, with your permission, may I propose that items Nos. IX, X and XI on the agenda may be taken into consideration before the other items are taken up? They are all non-controversial Bills and they do not take much time."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

VIII.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS GAMING ACT, 1930 (BILL No. 21 OF 1931).

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to present the report [a] of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Gaming Act, 1930, for certain purposes (Bill No. 21 of 1931) and move that the Bill as approved by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. This is a very small Bill, Sir, which has passed through the Select Committee stage and practically consists of only one section which says ' Any police officer having power to issue a warrant under sub-*section (1) may, instead of doing so, himself exercise all or any of the* powers exercisable under such warrant '."

*Clause 1.*

Clause 1, with the alteration of ' 1932 ' into ' 1933 ' was put and carried.

*Clause 2.*

Clause 2, with the omission of the words and brackets ' (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) ' was put and carried.

*Preamble.*

The Preamble with the change of the word ' purposes ' into ' purpose ' was put and carried.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
" I now move, Sir—

' *that the Bill, as amended, be passed into law* '."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

IX.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY POLICE ACT, 1888 (BILL No. 22 OF 1931).

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:— " Mr. President, Sir, I beg to present the report [a] of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888, for certain purposes (Bill No. 22 of 1931) and move that the Bill as approved by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. This is the same as the previous Bill. This refers to the City of Madras, whereas the other one refers to the mufassal."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

*Clause 1.*

Clause 1, with the alteration of ' 1932 ' into ' 1933 ' was put and carried.

*Clause 2.*

Clause 2, with the omission of the words and brackets ' (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) ' was put and carried.

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 381–383 infra.

*Preamble.*

The Preamble with the change of the word 'purposes' into 'purpose' was put and carried.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'*that the Bill, as amended, be passed into law*'."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

## After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

### X.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY POLICE ACT, 1888 (BILL No. 2 OF 1932).

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"I present the report * of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888, for a certain purpose (Bill No. 2 of 1932) and move that the Bill as approved by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. In doing so I should just like to say a few words. The Commissioner of Police considers it very desirable that the necessary legislation should be passed as soon as possible. When the Bill was first introduced it contained the following provision:

'Whosoever knowingly gives or causes to be given a false alarm of fire to any fire brigade in the City of Madras or to any officer or fireman thereof whether by means of a street fire-alarm, statement, message or otherwise, shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment which may extend to three months or to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or to both.'

"This is what exists in the Bombay Act. When the Bill came before the Select Committee they thought that we must take out the imprisonment. I agreed to the Select Committee's decision. The provision now runs thus:

'Whoever gives or causes to be given to any fire brigade in the City of Madras or to any officer or fireman thereof, whether by means of a street fire-alarm, statement, message or otherwise, any alarm of fire which he knows to be false, shall be liable on conviction to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.'

"The Select Committee considered this question very carefully and I think all the members have signed except two gentlemen who have written a note of dissent. The Select Committee report says: 'We consider that the mischief it seeks to penalize is serious enough to justify legislation. The present measure is drafted on the same lines as section 5 of the Bombay Police Amendment Act II of 1917. We have made some verbal amendments so as to make it clear that it is only when a person gives a false alarm of fire with knowledge of its falsehood that he will be liable under this enactment. We are not in favour of awarding imprisonment for an offence under this Act and have accordingly omitted the punishment.'

* Printed as Appendix IV on pages 384-385 infra.

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" In view of the fact that six cases have occurred in Madras where false alarms had been given it is necessary to pass this Bill. It is in the interests of the public that this legislation has been brought before the House. Supposing there is a false alarm of fire, the fire brigade in responding to it may ignore the real case if there is any."

The hon. DIWAN BAHADUR Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I regret I have to oppose this Bill. I have to characterize it as a false alarm. From the statistics that the hon. the Home Member has placed before us, I do not think any legislation will be justified, especially a penal legislation of this character. Is there a general prevalence of crime in society to force the hands of Government to bring forward a measure penalizing in its nature as this measure is? Neither the Commissioner of Police nor the Home Member has made out any case for this legislation. If really there were cases of a large number in the City where such false alarms have been received by the Police, the Government would be justified in bringing forward this measure. With regard to its merits, although the Select Committee has altered the nature of the Bill to a certain extent, I am afraid even that does not go far enough, because it has to be proved that the person who has given the alarm of fire has done it with bona fide intentions or he has done it in order either to tease the fire-brigade department or create some trouble to that section. This addition of the clause which he knows to be false does not help or alter the object of this legislation materially, because ultimately the man will have to go to the court the moment the Police regard him as one who has given a false alarm; he will have to go before the magistrate and prove his innocence. We know how difficult it is for poor people particularly to prove their innocence even if they are innocent. Such being the case the result will be that even in cases where the alarms are real the Police might not trace out the place and go to the place where the fire might really have taken place and consider that he has given the false alarm. He might be charged because the person might not have given the proper address of the place and might have in a hurry given some incorrect information. The alarm might be true and the fire might be taking place. If the fire engine does not go to the proper place because of the wrong address and then reports to the Commissioner ' no fire ' the result will be the poor man will be hauled up and what is the punishment? It goes to hundred rupees. It is really a very harsh punishment for a crime like this. No doubt a section like this might exist in the Bombay Presidency. We know conditions differ with regard to the two cities. In Bombay the number of fires taking place is out of all proportion, at any rate very much more in number than it is here, and I can understand a provision of this nature being found in the City of Bombay. I do not know about the fire in Madras and Bombay, but I believe it must be many times more in Bombay than in Madras. So, I would repeat that these alleged crimes that have been committed by a set of people to the extent of six in the course of one year is sufficient for any Government to

bring a penalizing legislation of this nature. Therefore I hope hon. Members will reject this motion because it will act as a hardship on the City of Madras because innocent men will be penalized for no mistake committed."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" In the first place I may at once say that my objection in the forenoon for proceeding with this Bill was due to a copy of the Bill before it was amended by the Select Committee having been in my hands which included so far as punishment is concerned imprisonment to a maximum period of three months. As it was some time past when this Bill was amended by the Select Committee I lost all recollection of the modifications made in the Select Committee. Of course we then pointed out as we are doing to-day that there has not arisen a state of affairs in the City of Madras which would require an amendment of the City Police Act; and even now though more than ten months have passed still I am not convinced of the necessity for this Bill. As a matter of fact I do not think any false alarm has taken place which seriously interfered with the utility of the fire brigade in respect of managing other fires. But whatever that may be, so long as it is perhaps necessary to provide for future contingencies we have made it as liberally as possible in the sense that even innocent mischief-makers need not be penalized to conviction by imprisonment thereby damaging their future career.

2-45 p.m. " After all, this is not an offence which requires such a drastic punishment as imprisonment. Therefore we suggested that imprisonment should totally go, and we also pressed that the fine of hundred rupees that is provided for in this Bill might be reduced to Rs. 50. Because, Sir, you are aware that even under the Indian Railways Act, the puller of the alarm chain in railway trains, if it was done with an intention to cause mischief, is punishable only with a fine of Rs. 50 for the offence. It seems to me that those who are on this side of the House whose constituency is concerned with this legislation are in a position to allow this Bill to be passed if the hon. the Home Member is pleased to allow an amendment reducing the fine of Rs. 100 to Rs. 50. With these words, I request the hon. Member to co-operate with us, so that we may proceed with the next item on the agenda."

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—" Sir, I rise in support of this Bill. I wish to point out in this connexion that the misconception that innocent persons would suffer is certainly baseless. The burden lies on the prosecution to prove that the person who gave the alarm has known that it was a false one. The wording of the Bill is ' any alarm which he knows to be false.' In the absence of proof of this, no person will be punished.

" With regard to the suggestion made by the hon. Member for the City that the fine may be reduced to Rs. 50 on the analogy of pulling the alarm chain in trains, I think it is not reasonable. In the city if a alarm is given and the fire brigade proceeds to a place where really

there is no fire, but at the same time if a place which needs the fire-engine is to go without it, certainly it would be a more serious matter leading to damage and loss. So, Sir, I think a fine of Rs. 100 is reasonable, as the offence in this case is much more serious than the false alarm given in the railway train. As recently serious events are happening whereby young men have taken to a very dangerous pastime of pulling alarm chains in the trains, I hope the Government will consider the question of increasig the fine with regard to the offence in railway trains also."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" Sir, I am extremely sorry for Mr. Basu Dev wanting to have the fine at such a big figure. I would rather concur with my hon. Friend for the City who says it should be reduced to Rs. 50. This is a case in which many innocent people will be booked. Because the law is not known to all the people, and when there is no fire, for fun a number of people may cry out ' fire, fire,' and the boys will go on repeating it and cry out ' fire, fire,' all these people will be hauled up and called upon to pay a fine of Rs. 100. I for my part would only propose a nominal fine of Rs. 5. But as certain representatives of the City have requested him, I think it would be better if the hon. the Home Member at least accepts to reduce the fine to Rs. 50."

* Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—" I am sorry that, in spite of what Mr. Basu Dev has said, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar has thought it fit to repeat the unfortunately incorrect statement made by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and Mr. Hameed Khan. No innocent person will be punished under this Bill. My hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti referred to innocent mischief-makers (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: ' Innocent mischief-makers: Who said it? '). I do not understand what he meant by it. The provisions of the section make it quite clear that the man who raises the alarm should know himself that it was false. Therefore, I am sorry that the provision has been misconceived by the previous speakers. If a man gives an alarm of fire knowing it to be false, thereby giving a lot of trouble to the people concerned in the fire brigade, he will be brought to book. I for one will be glad if the fine is reduced to Rs. 50. But I say this, that there is no comparison between the offence of pulling the alarm chain in the train and this offence of raising a false fire-alarm. The two things do not stand on the same level. As has been explained by the hon. the Home Member, if a false alarm of fire is given, it may happen that a place which was really in need of the fire brigade may be deprived of it with serious consequences. An alarm in a running train is not such a serious thing. If the train is made to stop for a few minutes, the loss is very little, whereas in the case of fire-alarm the loss is great and it means serious danger to property. Personally I will have no objection if an amendment is brought to reduce the fine to Rs. 50."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" Sir, I am very thankful to the House for the reception given to this Bill. With reference to the suggestion that the fine of Rs. 100

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may be reduced to Rs. 50, I know that the proposal is made in the interests of smooth-sailing and I relunctantly agree to it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I will put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'*that the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888, for a certain purpose (Bill No. 2 of 1932) as approved by the Select Committee be taken into consideration*'."

The motion was put and carried.

*Clause* 1.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I will now put each clause to the vote of the House. Clause 1 with the alteration of '(Amendment) Act, 1932,' into '(Second Amendment) Act, 1933' was put and carried."

*Clause* 2.

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" I move—

'*for the substitution of the words " fifty rupees " for the words " one hundred rupees " in clause 2*'."

Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2, as amended, was put and carried.

The Preamble was then put and carried.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I now move, Sir—

'*that the Bill, as amended, be passed into law*'."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried, and the Bill was passed into law.

## XI—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1932-33.

### GRANT VI—IRRIGATION (EXCLUDING CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT)—RESERVED.

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that—

'*the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 900 under Grant VI—Irrigation (excluding Cauvery-Mettur Project)—Reserved.*'

" This sum of Rs. 900 represents a token amount of 100 each under nine heads. The reasons for this demand are fully explained in the note which have been placed before the House. The explanatory notes give the details of expenditure under the several items. I think it is unnnecessary for me to take up the time of the House in going through these items one by one. If any hon. Member wants further information, I shall be glad to supply it so far as I can."

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

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* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 400 under Grant XVI—Electricty—Reserved.*'

" All these are paying concerns, and the money can be found by reappropriation this year. Only the sanction of the Council is required to incur the expenditure. All the details are set forth in the explanatory *memorandum that has been already circulated to the Members.*"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I am sorry, Sir, that what I wanted to elicit from the Government has been overlooked when the hon. the Revenue Member made his motion for the grant. But, might I take this opportunity and ask the Government whether the sanction to these projects would mean appropriation of moneys which are found to be surplus in the current budget or whether they can be provided for from the provision already made."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I may say that they have not already been provided for. But the money that will be necessary for the expenditure this year will be a small sum, and as my hon. Friend knows very well, when large grants are made for each departments, it is easy to find small sums as reappropriations."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Well, Sir, it may be that these grants are necessary for the purpose of getting on with the progress of the electric schemes. But I feel, Sir, that in matters like this, it will be much better if the money is to be taken out of capital expenditure instead of from revenue funds. It was only yesterday that some of us suggested that some money could be got from the reserves and from the closing balance, to afford relief to the agriculturists. If money is going to be frittered away on many schemes like this, I am afraid the motion that was practically unanimously passed by the Legislative Council yesterday will not be given effect to. It is for that purpose that I rise to point out to the Government that they should, in matters in which capital expenditure is to be incurred, incur expenditure only from the capital account and not from revenue funds."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" I rise to ask the hon. the Law Member whether any profit has already been earned by the Pykara Hydro-electric scheme and, if so, how or by what system of accounting the same was arrived at; whether, if it is a profit-earning concern, commercial system of accounting has been introduced and, if not, whether that will be introduced before long. If once the hon. the Law Member admits that it is a profit-earning concern, he will admit that it is necessary to introduce the commercial system of accounting in the concern. If that is not done, it would not be possible for us to know whether there is real profit or loss. I would therefore urge that if commercial system is not introduced already, it should be done early so that this House might know exactly what is the profit or loss accruing from the concern." 3 P

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Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—"Mr. President, if I intervene in connexion with this discussion at all, it is for the purpose of getting information from the hon. Member in regard to item (c) under this Demand, namely, extension of electric supply to Bhavani. I would like to know whether the town of Bhavani is to be electrified or any other place in that taluk."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"With reference to the remarks that fell from my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, I may say that this comes out of the funds allotted by the Council in the budget last year. I believe that the amount allotted for this expenditure is out of the Loan Fund and it is out of this fund that the proposed expenditure is to be met. Thus the fear expressed by my hon. Friend has no foundation.

"With reference to the remarks made by Mr. Basheer Ahmed I may say that it is only quite recently that the project has begun to work. It is not possible therefore to give the actual details of the profits out of the project. It is a well-known fact, however, that it is a paying concern. As regards his other suggestion that if it proves to be a paying concern, commercial system of accounting should be introduced, I may state that I shall consider it.

"Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder wanted to know what place at Bhavani is going to be electrified. I may tell him that it is only the town of Bhavani that is sought to be electrified, the Bhavani union having consented to meet the necessary expenditure if the Government give them power."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XVII—EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,400 under Grant XVII—Education—Transferred.*'

"The note circulated to hon. Members explains the reason why this Demand is moved. When the budget estimate for the year was prepared, it was possible only to make a limited provision for this purpose; because, as estimated then, the revenues of the province made it possible only to make that limited provision. In view of the fact that the commitments of the Government are so heavy, it is only equitable that in the improved state of our finances a larger provision should be made and local boards and the managements of private aided institutions should be given some further grants. It is for that reason that this motion is moved."

* Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"Mr. President, it is becoming increasingly clear that demand after demand is an encroachment upon the surplus and that there will be nothing left for the remission this Council recommended should be given under land revenue. While on the one hand, it will be very wrong indeed to allow such a large

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surplus as 60 lakhs to be dissipated amongst the various departments of Government without giving the necessary and much needed remission to the agriculturists, the Government are driving the Members to the other alternative of passing Grants for Education, Medical Relief or Subsidies to Local Bodies. This has always been the manner in which Government used to treat this Council. When they have a large surplus of Rs. 60 lakhs it is incumbent upon them to apprise this Council of it and ask for proposals as to how to distribute that money. If the Council had been given that opportunity, there is no doubt that it would have recommended remission to the agriculturists as the first charge upon such surplus. Sir, if only we have the time to look into the manner in which our income is expended, we will know the enormity of injustice we are doing day to day to the poor agriculturists. Our total revenues amount to nearly 17 crores. All this money comes from the poor agriculturists and the landowners, except for about 2 or 3 lakhs that we get by way of remission from the Government of India, as our share of the income-tax. Excepting this, most of the income that is derived in this province is from the land and yet, when you look at the expenditure side, what is it that you see returned to the poor agriculturists? We spend about 2½ crores on police. For whose protection? The poor man has not even the property for the police to protect. It is for the townsman, it is for the man living in the cities, driving in motor cars, owning wealth to be protected that we spend such a large sum as 2½ crores. Then we spend an equal amount on education. What kind of education? Not even a tenth part of the sum spent under Education goes for rural education, for education in villages. We spend a lot of money upon university education, upon buildings for universities, upon secondary schools and upon higher education. You will see that all this sum is therefore spent in towns and cities for the benefit of those who live there. The villager does not get the benefit of education and it is denied to him.

"Then about medical relief. What is the medical relief we give the poor man in the village? Except a few medical men who are taken in under the Rural Medical Relief scheme, every other rupee spent on Medical Relief goes to the man who lives in the city or who has got the luxury of becoming sick. A poor man cannot enjoy the luxury of getting sick to avail himself of the medical relief provided by the Government. Practically the 17 and odd crores that you take from the land is given to the person who is a parasite practically upon the poor population, to the person who lives in the city, enjoying privileges and luxuries at the expense and sacrifice of the poor man. That is the situation in which we are. Now I ask, are the Government going to allow the poor agriculturists to perish, to completely become useless even to give you the 17 crores you want in order to spend on townsmen? That is a very unfair way of dealing with the goose laying the golden egg. From this point of view it becomes imperative on our part to object to the surplus being distributed in this way. Apart from that, granting that we cannot influence the Government to reserve this large surplus in order to give remission to the agriculturist and the cultivator, we have to examine whether the amount that is now asked for is to be properly

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spent. The hon. Minister for Education wants this money for the construction of buildings, for grants to private management and local bodies who have built buildings for the purpose of housing schools and for which half contribution from the Government is justly due. But before the Government agrees to give moneys as grants for the construction of buildings for schools, may I ask the hon. Minister whether he has increased the allotment for the distribution of ordinary grants to these schools? Most of the schools are to-day on the verge of ruin. Private managements are unable to continue to maintain schools on account of the fact that the Government grants have been reduced by practically a third of what they formerly were. Many schools which have rendered very useful service in the spread of education and which have co-operated with the Government in educating the masses are to-day at the point of being closed down. May I ask the hon. the Minister for Education to tell us what amount he has set apart for increased grants to be given? Is it not a fact that the grants originally given were reduced by a third of the original figure. I know from practical experience, however emphatic may be the denial from the hon. Minister, that in respect of the schools in the city there has been a great reduction in the award of grants and, I dare say, that is the case also with regard to mufassal schools. If it is necessary therefore that we must agree to this demand, we can only do so if the expenditure is going to be made on the more essential service of increasing the ordinary grant than on the non-essential service, so far as this year at least is concerned, of constructing buildings."

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—"Sir, it is said that the provision in the current budget for Building and Equipment Grant fell far short of the actual commitments and that in fact the demand was five times the actual provision. If that be so, I wish to know from the hon. Minister on what principle this limited sum of Rs. 3 lakhs and odd is going to be distributed. Is it going to be a case of first-come first-served, or is it going to be distributed on any rational basis? There are cases in which grants are required very urgently and there are cases in which the grants are an utter necessity. There may be cases in which the grant may not be so urgent. Therefore I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether any principle is adopted for the distribution of the sum now asked for."

Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—"Sir, I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one matter in connexion with the allotment of building grants. So far as my information goes, the Government, as soon as they receive the budget of the District Educational Councils, pass the amount shown in the budget. For instance, with respect to the Salem District Educational Council I am given to understand that they budgeted for about Rs. 10,000 for building grants, and though the Government sanctioned that item they are not actually paying any appreciable amount for the purpose. I request the Government to come forward with liberal grants to District Educational Councils so that the aided agencies may get more grants freely.

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" But I would also request the hon. Minister to consider the case of Salem which is comparatively a very poor district where the aided managers are not able to get good accommodation. So I request him to consider twice before he distributes the amount, to consider the claims of Salem and do justice to it. 3-15 p.m.

" As for the local bodies, I think the Government should be more liberal in giving grants, because many of the local fund elementary schools are being kept without proper accommodation and they are being recognised temporarily year after year. Therefore I request the hon. the Minister with a view to afford facilities for getting permanent recognition to make more liberal grants to these schools."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am in entire agreement with the observations made by my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar. It is undoubtedly true that the mufassal interests are in an ever-increasing extent being sacrificed to satisfy the so-called claims of the city. We hope that my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, the Member for the City of Madras, will stand by us when the time comes for pressing the claims of the mufassal. Probably when we press the claims of the mufassal, the City Members may have a different thing to say.

" I am just now concerned in asking the hon. the Educational Minister whether in the amount he is now asking for he has made provision for completing the buildings for which he has already given a grant. I have in mind the particular case of the Municipal High School of Hospet. Originally the estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 49,000. In that it was estimated that the building was to be constructed with bricks, the roofing was to be of Mangalore tiles. Now, Sir, we have no facilities in Hospet for manufacture of good bricks. But, we have very good stone available. Mangalore roofing again is not suitable for a high building in an isolated area like the one at Hospet. Government have been avoiding it for their buildings. There were similar objections to some other buildings. The Consulting Architect to the Government personally inspected the place and satisfied himself that at least the important objections raised to the original estimate were reasonable and after cutting off the superfluous items that were asked for, ultimately approved a revised estimate for Rs. 63,000, if I remember right. The revised estimate is now in excess of the original estimate by Rs. 14,000. The Government, according to the rule of half and half grant, have to find Rs. 7,000. I want to know whether this excess of Rs. 7,000 is going to be granted free and the balance as a loan."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" I wish to confine myself only to one item in the grant, that is, the building grants to elementary schools. Sir, it is true that much more money than has ordinarily been allotted hitherto to elementary schools is required by the local boards and municipalities in the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem. I have personal acquaintance with many of them, both the local boards and municipalities. They have no buildings of their own in

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many cases. It is very difficult for them to find the necessary funds for putting up buildings of their own necessary for the elementary schools. What is happening is that if a school is needed in any area it is located only in such places where a building is available. Very often the taluk board or the municipality asks for buildings free of rent and if in a particular village no suitable building is available or even if available, is not free of rent, no school is located there, although there may be a great need for a school in that locality. I know personally in the district of Coimbatore (Erode and Gobichettipalayam taluks) difficulties have been felt and for want of suitable buildings no schools could be located although there was great need for them. That state of things has been going on for a number of years. It is high time that the hon. Minister considers ways and means of putting an end to that state of affairs and making liberal grants for the construction of buildings to all local board and municipal elementary schools.

"Apart from that, I find that these buildings where the schools are located are very unsuitable. The accommodation is not at all sufficient for the pupils studying in those schools and the buildings are so insanitarily constructed that they are hardly fit for human habitation, at least for young pupils crowded in them. I would like the hon. Minister or the authorities lower down to carefully consider the question before the grants are actually disbursed and find out as to what exactly is the nature of the buildings that are to be put up out of this grant. I find very often unsuitable buildings are being constructed and the works are given to bad contractors and there is no proper supervision. I have heard that in buildings that have been put up on particular places, the walls and roofs have cracked or become leaky within a short time. Such irregularities ought to be avoided. It is quite within the purview of the Educational Department to see that the grants made are property utilized. I remember that some years ago when the Agricultural Commission came and reported on rural education they recommended certain types of buildings and certain types of schools to be promoted in the rural areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how far these conditions laid down by the Agricultural Commission have been given effect to. In one particular item the Agricultural Commission recommended that each school in the rural area should be surrounded by a sufficiently big compound for the boys to learn some of those things which are necessary to be learnt in the rural area. For instance, they have to be taught agriculture on a small scale and also breeding and farming. These things have to be kept in view when buildings are constructed. I have seen buildings where there are no compounds at all. In some cases they are as congested as may be in any crowded city or town. I should like to urge upon the attention of the hon. the Minister for Education to take steps to improve the present type of schools and also to see that each school is constructed in an area surrounded by a sufficiently big vacant space suitable for agriculture and other operations to be taught to the pupils. I therefore urge that at least in the next budget, if not in the supplemental budget, larger

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grants should be provided for elementary schools and strict terms and conditions imposed for their proper utilization."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, I wish to have some information from the hon. the Minister for Education on one point. The hon. Minister has come forward with a demand for grants under various heads in the educational budget. I wish to know whether the hon. Minister had considered the question of wastage in education. At the Budget meeting last year I think the hon. Minister promised that he would go into this question thoroughly and suggest remedies to prevent this wastage. Of course we know the various Educational Councils are distributing patronages all round. Yearly grants to schools in most cases have not been utilized and in many cases the inspecting authorities have not given recognition. I think there is no provision to surcharge the Members of these District Educational Councils as there is in the case of local bodies. The Members of the Educational Councils have no fear and they go on distributing patronages so that they may have a large number of canvassing agents who could canvass votes for them at the time of elections. I wish to impress upon the hon. the Minister for Education that he should take immediate steps to prevent this wastage in the Education Department. I should certainly be pleased if the hon. Minister is able to enlighten us on this point."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, of course some of the Members who spoke said that all the moneys that the hon. Minister wants are for the City of Madras or for some other town. They spoke like that and my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar appealed to us to look after the rural areas. I may say all the items that are mentioned here are for the rural areas and not for the City of Madras alone. Except Rs. 30,000 which is required for the Arts Colleges, all the other moneys have to be spent on secondary and elementary education of local bodies. I wish the hon. Minister for Education amends the Madras Education Act in such a way that levying of fees in the compulsory elementary education area will be put a stop to. I also request him to make liberal grants to aided schools in the City of Madras. We want that more money should be spent for secondary and elementary education in the rural areas. We want many more things to be done for the City of Madras. Compulsory elementary education should be introduced throughout the presidency. Any amount of money could be lavishly spent as they do in the western countries. I also believe in holding schools on pials and under banyan trees, seating the pupils on the mat as a very good means of spreading elementary education throughout the presidency. Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar to-day referred to the resolution of yesterday for a remission of land tax by 12½ per cent. I tabled a resolution for 25 per cent reduction. In the United Provinces they have reduced it by 25 per cent and Sir Malcolm Hailey is credited as a statesman for doing so. He is not only a Revenue Collector but he is considered also as an able administrator who knows the difficulties of the agriculturists. I wish that our taxation is reduced as much as possible. Some hon. Member congratulated the Finance Member on the surplus this year more than the last year and for

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having balanced the Budget. I believe, Sir, these surpluses will lead to future misery for this province. Our administrators for years past were squeezing money out of the ryots and without attending to the various schemes which have been of great necessity to our province, were showing surpluses and accumulating money so much so that when Montford Reforms came our presidency had to contribute 340 lakhs to the Central Government while sister presidencies had to contribute only 50 or 60 lakhs. Thus our presidency was subjected to an iniquitous impost. This Council, the then hon. the Finance Member, the editor of the Madras Mail all struggled hard to get relief. Now when all the other provinces have not been able to balance their budgets owing to the depression we are able to balance our budget and also perhaps increase our income. This we have been able to do by retrenchment, by withholding relief from the ryots and not taking up works that are most needed.

-30 .m. " I am afraid the same story will be repeated in connexion with the coming Reforms. It will be pointed out that Madras has got more than it needs and can very well make a handsome contribution to the Central Government. The way in which our finances have been managed is, I hope I will be excused for saying that, not to the advantage of our Province. It is not statesmanship to commit a mistake and then make efforts to rectify the blunder. What I would say to every Member of the Cabinet is this: 'Now you have got a surplus, a surplus much greater than you had last year. Try and do all that you ought to have done for the Province and save the Province from years of future misery. Do not put yourselves in a position of being forced to contribute large sums to the Central Government when your own nation-building departments are suffering for want of encouragement.' In this connexion I would ask the Education Minister to amend the amended Education Act which made every one of us unpopular. It is wrong to tax the nation-building branch of education by levying fees from boys and girls in elementary schools in compulsory elementary education areas. No fee should be levied in elementary schools. I am not for having costly buildings and other appliances. I believe in the school under the banyan tree as the only rapid and sure way of spreading education in the country. Then let us encourage and help local bodies in their educational endeavours. I would ask the hon. Ministers to come forward with more supplementary grants so that they may consume at least half the surplus that is available. Let not the Minister in charge forget the contribution to medical inspection of schools. With these words, I beg to support the grant that has been moved."

* Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar :—" Sir, the grant asked for is very little when compared to the needs of the various schools in the Presidency. In this connexion I should like to say a few words with regard to the policy of spending money on erecting buildings for elementary schools. I think that a pucca building is not necessary for housing elementary schools. A thatched shed with a small garden all round is all that is required. It is sheer waste of money to put up big buildings for elementary schools. After all what is the present state of

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many of the buildings in which the elementary schools are housed? They are all dilapidated as nobody cares for them. The teachers have absolutely no idea of how to preserve their buildings. The District Educational Council Members in whose charge the elementary schools are have not the time or the inclination to visit the schools and keep them in proper repair. Even a casual observer will see from the way in which the buildings are preserved that it is all a sheer waste of money.

"The best way in which we can spend any money that is available for education is by giving the teachers a living wage. We must improve the conditions of the teachers who are now in a miserable condition. Stipends for teachers under training have been cut off; this morning also there was a question about the stipends of teachers in Chittoor. I asked the hon. Minister why the stipends have been cut off. Many representations were made to him on this question and I ask him to look over his files and see whether he could not restore the stipends drawn by these poor people. With regard to buildings for elementary schools, I say that there must be a thorough change in our policy. Many of the children who join the elementary school do not stay in the school long enough to learn anything. There is a great waste of money and energy. On the other hand, the case is different with regard to students in secondary schools. They continue their education up to the end. I am surprised to find that no demand has been made for building grants to aided secondary schools. Is it a slip or a deliberate omission? As the boys stay longer in secondary schools, they ought to be looked after more carefully than children in elementary schools.

"Education has been a transferred subject for the last 12 years. What revolution have we effected in our policy? Have we spread education as widely as we ought to have? No, still there are millions of people without any means of education at their disposal. Have we made our elementary and secondary education more useful to the people than it used to be? Have we made any rapid advances in giving vocational and industrial education to the people? I must say that the large number of people we send out of our schools every year without any means of earning their livelihood constitutes a menace to the country. I hope that the hon. Minister will pay attention to all these matters and find fruitful ways of spending the funds at his disposal."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, if I understood Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti aright, I think he meant that more money was being spent in the mufassal headquarters, that is to say in the urban areas, than in the rural areas. He wanted that when the Government had a surplus at its disposal it ought not to be spent in the mufassal headquarters and the Madras City but should be spent, most of it, in the rural areas. He said that one of the ways of benefiting the rural population was by reducing land revenue, as was suggested in the resolution passed by the Council yesterday. I think we all sympathize with that idea. If I am not considered irrelevant, I believe, that Tanjore, vociferous as it has been in its demands, and Kistna—it too has probably been so—have made themselves felt this time on account of the

abnormally low prices of paddy. Unfortunately my district and the other adjoining districts are suffering from chronic poverty all the time, being famine zones and our poverty is not incidental to the present period of depression. Periodical famine and widespread distress are a normal feature with us and therefore we have a greater claim for remission of land revenue.

"Leaving that aspect of the question aside for a moment, so far as the grants for secondary schools are concerned, if the grants are intended for incomplete secondary schools, they should be passed without a moment's hesitation. There is a school in my district, in Rayadrug, which was taken up by the local body on a promise from the Government of a grant of Rs. 60,000. But the grant was not made on account of the financial stringency. The Board spent its half grant and brought the building up to the roof level. They were repeatedly asking the Government to consider this school as a special case—the building has been brought up to the roof level and there is the danger of the walls crumbling down in the rain—and make the grant they promised. But unfortunately the grant has not been made. The Secretary to the Local Self-Government Department will remember that several times I approached him in connexion with this school. He used to say: wait for better times. Now that better times have come, I hope that the Rayadrug High School building which is in an incomplete condition will be given the grant which was once promised to it.

"As regards the other item of Rs. 1 lakh provided for elementary schools, I agree with Mr. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, the hon. Member from Chittoor, that this is not the time for starting new elementary schools; we must wait for better times. Of course, incomplete schools must be completed and grants must be made for them. If there is more money available, it should be utilized, as the hon. Member, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar proposed, to make education free and compulsory as far as possible. It is more urgent than having costly buildings. I hope that in utilizing money at the disposal of the Minister he will pay attention to the urgent need of the incomplete school building I have referred to."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am indeed very thankful to the hon. Members opposite who have made some very helpful suggestions in regard not only to the distribution of the amount I am asking for at present but also with regard to the policy that I should adopt in the distribution of any future grants. Let me at once remove a misapprehension which has been entertained by the hon. Member from the City of Madras, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, that by voting for this additional grant a further inroad will be made on the surplus which it is the intention of the House to employ for the remission of land revenue in this Presidency. The surplus with reference to which the resolution of yesterday was passed has been arrived at after making provision for all these additional items of expenditure. So, I would ask hon. Members of this House not to be frightened by that circumstance which my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, mentioned. With regard to his criticism that the

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City was preferred to the rural areas, well, I am glad that he has been converted to the view which many like myself representing rural areas have advocated for years in this House. But that criticism which he and some other hon. Members made, namely, that the needs of the city (interruption) or the needs of the urban areas as he now corrects himself, were cared for more than the needs of the rural areas, is unfounded.

"Provision has been made for grants to secondary schools in mufassal areas and to primary schools. Secondary schools and primary schools under local bodies and private management are not confined to urban areas but are scattered all over the districts and they are more in rural than in urban areas. Let me also mention to the hon. Members of this House that by passing this grant, they will not be guilty of any undue liberality with regard to grants for educational buildings. As I explained at the very beginning, the provision that was made in the current year's budget had necessarily to be very limited because it was thought at that time that the amount available would justify only that allotment. But later on in the year it has been found possible to make a larger provision and to bring the allotment for this particular purpose nearer the normal level of the provision which year after year has been made for the purpose of building grants. There is no fear that in the distribution of these grants, any undue partiality would be shown to any particularly favoured schools. As hon. Members just pointed out, the needs of those schools which have already been completed or have progressed much in the execution of their works, they have to be considered first, and the Government have been acting on that policy. It is only those managements which either with borrowed capital or with capital obtained in some other manner, have completed their school buildings, that will be given the first preference. After that, those managements who have undertaken the work and partially executed it, will have the next chance. Schools which have not put into execution any building scheme will have to wait. I may also mention for the information of this hon. House that the Government have issued orders directing the Director of Public Instruction to stop the examination of any further schemes for buildings for schools, so that there is no fear that we shall be flooded with applications for further grants till we discharge the existing liabilities which, I am afraid, may take even five years more. We shall not entertain any further applications for grants for buildings. I am sure that hon. Members will agree with me—and if I am not mistaken that was the view of several hon. Members—that we should discharge our present commitments before we undertake further liabilities. With regard to specified schools to which hon. Members made reference, I see that they are schools which have either been completed or which have made substantial progress in their building operations and according to the test which I have already mentioned, I do presume that these schools would be preferred to many other schools which apply for grants. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, said that teaching grants ought to have the first place in the distribution of any amount that may be available for educational purposes. I may at once say for his information that even in the budget

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as originally framed, we have made a much more liberal provision for teaching grant than we were able to do last year. The cut in teaching grants has been reduced to 2 per cent of the normal grant which schools would be eligible for. Last year it was a great deal more and I am sure that a 2 per cent cut which has been imposed this year will not be felt as any serious loss by managements of schools. If individual schools and individual managements have suffered, I need scarcely tell my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, that it is not the Government that is to blame for this result but it is the District Educational Council to which the managers sent their representatives."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I am not referring to primary schools; I am referring to High Schools and Lower Secondary Schools."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"So far as these schools are concerned, they are not going to have any higher cut than 2 per cent. I hope that is as liberal a treatment of these schools as can be expected under the existing financial conditions."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I know of three institutions which have suffered 50 per cent loss."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"If my hon. Friend would bring such cases to my notice, I shall certainly examine them. I may state that the Government have not sanctioned any cut more than 2 per cent of the normal grant for which the school may be eligible. There may be other reasons, that would have justified such a large reduction in the grant to these schools; that is not due to the general cut which the Government have ordered. If my hon. Friend would bring the cases to the notice of the Government, I shall certainly look into the matter and anything that can be done, I shall be very happy to do. I would have been happier than I am at present if I was able to move before this House to-day a grant even larger than Rs. 3,33,400. My only regret is that the financial condition of the Province has not improved to such an extent as to justify a larger demand for this purpose. I once again thank hon. Members of the House for the valuable suggestions they have made, which I shall certainly bear in mind and carry out as far as I can. With these words, Sir, I commend this demand for the acceptance of this House."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

## GRANT XIX—MEDICAL—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

> '*the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 300 *under Grant XIX—Medical—Transferred.*'

"Under this demand provision has been made for the construction of Infectious Diseases Hospital in Coimbatore and for the construction of a building for the Thondamathur dispensary. The amount required for this purpose is Rs. 15,000 and odd. A token demand

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of Rs. 100 is required for the construction of additional wards in the Leper Asylum, Manamadura. A half grant of Rs. 3,500 towards the cost of the work completed is admissible for the work. A sum of Rs. 100 is asked for. The balance will be met from the amounts resumed and held under Grant XIX. Medical—Transferred.

"As regards the last item—Maintenance of the Prince of Wales Children's Hospital, Madras—I beg to state that the Prince of Wales Hospital Committee have agreed to place at the disposal of the Government a sum of Rs. 3¾ lakhs. It is proposed to construct a 50-bed ward for women children in the compound of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, at a cost of Rs. 2,61,600. The balance of Rs. 1·13 lakhs is to be used as an endowment for the hospital. The object of moving this demand is to authorize the Government to incur a recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,800 per annum, which is the balance that is found necessary after deducting the amount we would get by way of interest from the endowment fund. For all these reasons, I move for the grant of a further sum of Rs. 300."

Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am very glad to see the hon. the Raja of Bobbili asking for money for all these improvements. But I wish to point out that there are more urgent needs than the present ones. Some provision should be made for increasing the number of beds in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital. There is one room used in the out-patients department in which I learn 600 patients are medically examined and given medical advice by 7 doctors. It is only those who go there will know the fact. I would request the hon. the Chief Minister to pay a visit to this hospital so that he may see that the building is immediately enlarged. There is not enough accommodation at all in the hospital. This is one of the hospitals in the City which serve not only the City but the whole Presidency. There the patients are accommodated on the floor and on the verandas. I wish very much that the hon. the Chief Minister comes forward with a supplementary grant, for improving the hospital, immediately before the end of the year.

"Then, Sir, some money is provided for the improvement of the Leper Hospital at Manamadura. I request him to look at the condition of the City. Lepers are a menace to the City. There was a Leper Asylum in Madras; that was removed to Chingleput. There is not enough accommodation in the Leper Asylum at Chingleput. The Government should pay more grants to the Missionaries at Chingleput to increase the beds in that Asylum. It is better to have a Leper Asylum in Madras itself. Here there is no place for lepers to go to. The 'Poor House' will not take the lepers, because they are suffering from an infectious disease. They are found everywhere in the City. They are found before the hotels, alms-houses and every tram-stand. So, I request the hon. the Chief Minister to see that provision is made for a Leper Asylum in Madras. I ask the hon. the Chief Minister who is also the Minister for Public Health to see that educational grants are given for medical inspection of schools.

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"I urge the necessity of extending the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital immediately. The patients there are suffering very much. Is it possible for 7 doctors to give consultation to 600 patients in a room perhaps 24 feet by 18 feet? In this room a portion is screened off for private medical examination. Where are people to stay? Where are the doctors to sit? Placing before the hon. the Chief Minister the immediate necessity to extend that hospital, I heartily support his motion for grants to make various improvements throughout the Presidency."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, I rise to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the inadequate provision made for women and children in the Headquarters Hospital at Coimbatore. Sometime ago I wrote to the Government that suitable provision should be made in the Municipal as well as in the Government Hospital at Coimbatore for women and children. A promise was made that in the remodelling of the Headquarters Hospital there, adequate provision would be made for the treatment of women and children especially. Subsequently when I went over there, I found people complaining of the same grievances, which they have had to put up with some years ago. Although the hospital was remodelled and finished, I find, Sir, that gosha women particularly are at a great disadvantage in having recourse to medical aid when the necessity arises. In the City of Coimbatore, there is no special gosha ward constructed either in the Headquarters Hospital or in any other Local Board Hospital or Municipal Hospital. I find that a sum of Rs. 7,894 is going to be paid for the construction of the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Coimbatore. I should like to know from the hon. the Chief Minister whether he has satisfied himself that any provision has been made in the Infectious Diseases Hospital for women and children, and especially for those who observe gosha and parda. Though the Muslims are accustomed to gosha and parda, it is very necessary that they should be encouraged to take to medical-aid whenever the necessity arises, and it is not just that they should be penalized for their customs when State funds are spent for public institutions. Unless the municipalities, local boards and the Government give adequate facilities for gosha women and children being attended to in the hospitals, I do not think the improvements which the Government propose to make, will be taken advantage of by an important section of the people at any rate."

(As it was 4 o'clock, the adjournment motion was taken up.)

II. ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MUNICIPAL WARDS IN MADURA.

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—" Sir, I move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the proceedings of the Government in the Local Self-Government Department notifying the division of the Madura Municipal Council wards in Notification No. 54 in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary issued on the 19th instant.

" Sir, this Gazette Extraordinary notification does not in itself contain any statement of reasons. It merely says that this redivision

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has been effected in consultation with or after consulting the present special officer who is in charge of the municipality. I understand that the Government Order in pursuance of which this notification has been published also contains no statement of reasons. I think if the Government had adequate reasons explaining why they embarked upon this last-minute re-shuffling of wards, they would not have waived the advantages of stating those reasons either in the Government Order or in the notification. It is worth remembering in this connexion that the Madura municipality came up for division of wards as early as April to June 1931. At that time, there was a municipal council of thirty-six councillors functioning. The District Municipalities Act provides that when a municipality is divided into wards, grouping of the wards is to be effected by the Government in consultation with the municipal council. The condition precedent for dividing the municipality into wards in one manner or another is that Government should previously consult the municipal council before ordering or notifying the division into wards. That condition they were in a position to fulfil in the year 1931 when there was a council functioning. They fulfilled that condition then. In the council, there were at that time two parties each closely watching the activities and operations of the other and each ready to put in its leader or head in the place of the leader of the other party if the latter was found not to command the confidence of a majority; so that the division of the Madura municipality into wards attracted the attention, the close and vigilant attention, of the whole body of the thirty-six councillors, and as public notices were issued by the municipal council in connexion with the distribution of the municipality into wards, the entire population of the city and the various interests concerned had ample opportunity to devote attention to the matter and make the necessary representations or criticisms in respect of the proposed modes of distribution. The matter was engaging the attention of the citizens as well as the municipal councillors, as I said this morning, for a whole period of about three months from April to June 1931. Eventually, when things were taking shape and the proposals were materializing, the then Inspector of Municipalities about whom I think it would not be an exaggeration to say that he is an all-India authority on Local Self-Government, Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, went down to Madura and stayed there a whole week in that connexion. He attended a meeting of the municipal council and helped the council to steer clear of partisanship, so far as may be, in their proposals for the grouping of the wards. The previous division was into eighteen wards and the proposal then was to regroup them into twenty-nine wards. Seven seats were reserved for particular communities and for women. Twenty-nine wards were to return one member each, so that twenty-nine plus seven made a total strength of thirty-six councillors. Two seats were reserved for Mussalmans, two seats for Indian Christians, one for Europeans, one for Adi-Dravidas and one for women. Care was taken at that time by Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar to scrutinize alternative proposals which were made by various representatives. The Indian Christian community, both the Protestant and the

Roman Catholic sections, played their part and made their representations and had their full share of responsibility in the final arrangements that were agreed upon. Rev. Father Amalorbavam was one of the then councillors who represented the Roman Catholic section. He and his friends of the Roman Catholic community gave their consent to the reservation of the two Indian Christian seats in two particular wards where there was an appreciable Christian voting strength. One is the Mangalapuram ward and the other is the ward where the Roman Catholics were particularly strong. It was the twenty-sixth ward as it was under Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar's scheme. In that twenty-sixth ward there was an appreciable Christian voting strength—I am unable to give the exact number of Christian voters—but it was certainly not less than one hundred, it was possibly as much as about two hundred.

"Now one of the changes that has been effected taking advantage of the present occasion for redistribution, is to shift the area of reservation of one of these two Christian seats. Instead of in the twenty-sixth ward where reservation was made, they have now made the reservation in an adjoining ward. The outstanding feature about this adjoining ward where the reservation is now being made is that that ward contained, until the re-shuffling, not a single Christian voter. If I am wrong, I shall take the correction. Yesterday the hon. the Chief Minister was telling us as his explanation or excuse for shifting the area of reservation in respect to a Muslim seat, I think, in the Kistna district in connexion with the District Board electoral divisions, that the reason was that the area in which the reservation was newly made was an area chosen in that behalf because there was an appreciable Muhammadan voting strength in the newly selected area. Are we to have a contrary rule for application in the Madura municipality? Why do they shift the reservation from the twenty-sixth ward where there was an appreciable Christian voting strength of about two hundred voters, and why do they allocate this seat in a new area where there are no Christian voters at all, but to which for the purpose of furnishing an excuse they have for the first time attached as many as thirty-one Christian voters from the adjoining ward from which they have taken away the reservation? Is it for the purpose of increasing the total number of Indian Christian seats in an indirect fashion by giving them the reserved seat in the other reserved area, where it remains undisturbed, by giving them the chance of a seat in the already strong twenty-sixth ward where there is an appreciable Christian voting strength, and also by compulsorily introducing another Christian member from the adjoining ward where for the first time they are putting in only a sprinkling of about thirty-one Christian voters, the rest being non-Christians, about five hundred strong? As I have already said, the Roman Catholic representatives were consenting parties to the previous scheme of reservation. Why should they now be allowed to change their minds and why, if they allowed themselves to change their minds, should the Government also change their minds?

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"I think there are other influences at work, Sir, to which the Government are yielding. I think in this Ministry, Madura is represented somewhat over-strongly in the hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan. I think if his partisans discover for a moment in regard to the state of affairs in Madura that they are losing ground, they are able to run up to Madras and urge Mr. Rajan to do things as they want. His influence in the Ministry appears to be so great that Governmental machinery lends itself for a thorough overhauling, whenever he finds the need to embark upon such overhauling. I think his activities in regard to the affairs and changing situations in the Madura district in more than one sphere in the recent past entitle me on the floor of this House to put it strongly to you, Sir, and to the House that his colleagues are giving in far too much at his bidding and that as the net result of it all, the prestige of His Excellency's Government as a whole and even of the permanent servants of Government is being undermined.

"Now, Sir, look at the history of the ward distribution in the case of the Madura municipality. As I have already said, the whole thing was gone into with care. It was practically an agreed scheme. It was notified in the Gazette of the 16th June 1931. It came into force from the 1st July 1931 and the ward electoral rolls were duly published with effect from the 1st July 1931. That being so, there was ample time until the year of grace 1933 for those interested in disturbing the ward distribution to make proper representations in good time and to secure redress, if there were grievances requiring to be redressed, or to get rid of difficulties or anomalies, if any had to be got rid of. What happened? Soon after the notification on the 16th June 1931, I believe some discontented people moved the Government to go into the matter again. With what result? The Government having gone into the matter again, confirmed the distribution of wards by a Government Order which issued somewhere in August 1931. There was a long lull; a period of supersession intervened. The supersession came into force on the 14th August 1931. The period of supersession comes to an end by the 14th February next. The law requires that by that date the new municipal council has to come into being, and the elections to the 36 seats in the 29 wards have to be completed. In December everybody expected that the elections were coming on. Communications passed between the Special Officer and the Inspector of Municipalities; and as a result of such communications dates were fixed for the various stages of the ward elections. On the 6th of this month it was very generally expected, because the Special Officer said so to the numerous persons who had a talk with him on that day, that he was going to publish the notice on the notice board in the office of the municipal council, fixing the 14th January as the last date by which nominations should come in for the various seats, and the 30th January as the date for polling. But on the 6th no such notice was published; the 7th and the 8th were holidays, and on the 9th it was generally expected that we were going to have the notice published on that day. Instead of that, in the course of that day, just when I was leaving for Madras to attend a select

1-15 p.m.

committee here, I received a letter from the Special Officer, even as some other citizens of the town did, stating that the Manager of the Office of Inspector of Municipalities had arrived at Madura in connexion with the proposal to redivide the Madura municipality into a fresh set of wards. That came as a sudden surprise to practically the whole population—I cannot say the entire population, because some few wire-pullers who brought about such a state of affairs must evidently have been in the know. It now transpires that this thing was the result of such a wire-pulling, for they, who had already started canvassing votes, in the course of their campaign, discovered that their chances were not bright.

"I may also tell you, Sir, in this connexion, if I can do so, with some confidence or at least fairness, especially as the hon. the Second Minister is in his place, that during his recent visits to Madura, which preceded the 9th January—on very good authority and information I am able to say that—in his private residence of Madura, more than one gathering was held in the course of which his party men gathered together with a view to standing as candidates for the various wards in the Madura municipal elections. I cannot put it further than that. Take that also into consideration, Sir. All persons were eagerly expecting to see the official notification of the election date—at this stage, on the evening of the 9th Jannary, I received the sudden and surprising information from the Special Officer that the Manager of the Office of the Inspector of Municipalities, had come down there to discuss about the redistribution of the wards. I wrote back to the Special Officer to say that as I was leaving the place for Madras, I would be glad to discuss the matter after my return on the 12th. After the 12th, I was expecting a call, but the Special Officer and the Inspector of Municipalities completely forgot me. Mr. Tampoe arrived on the 14th at 12 o'clock. By that time the details of the work had been done as between the Manager of the Inspector of Municipalities and Mr. R. S. Nayudu, the protagonist of the Justice Party and the condemned ex-chairman, with whom the Manager of the Inspector had been put into close contact, and with whose help care was taken to re-draw the map of the Madura municipality so as to, I would almost say, work out rival schemes of redivision for the various candidates, in whom Mr. R. S. Nayudu was interested. In that way a whole week was spent between the Manager of the Inspector and Mr. R. S. Nayudu and some others who were interested in shifting the area of reservation, so far as the Indian Christians are concerned. As the outlines of the proposed redivision leaked out, the general public of the city got excited over this eleventh-hour distribution; they convened a big meeting in the Victoria Edward Hall on the evening of the 14th instant, before anybody knew that Mr. Tampoe was coming down. At 5 p.m. that meeting was held and resolutions were passed protesting against the redivision and authorizing a deputation consisting of Hindus and Muslims, Indian Christians, one Sourashtra, Brahmans as well as non-Brahmans, to wait on the hon. Chief Minister and His Excellency the Governor to

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protest against the proposed redistribution of wards at the last minute, when the election campaign had been started and when there was no opportunity or time even to comply with the law in the matter of the preparation of the new electoral rolls for the revised wards, for the hearing of objections to such rolls and their decision, and the publication of the final roll. The House is aware that under statutory rules, when the territorial integrity of the wards is destroyed and new wards are created the old electoral rolls cease to be of any validity, the statute enjoins that new electoral rolls should be prepared wardwar, that objections, if any, on them should be heard and the final list should be published. The whole old electoral rolls come to an end, so far as the law is concerned, at least, in respect of those wards, which, under reclassification, were affected. I want to say that when we read the Gazette notification we see there is practically a reclassification of the entire area into 29 new wards, in this sense, that verbally at any rate, there is difference in the description of the boundaries. In the technical legal sense, even though there is no change in the wards, the electoral rolls have to be republished, both preliminary and finally; and unless that is done the old rolls have no force in the eye of the law. Nevertheless this operation was taken up by Government at a time when there was not available the minimum period fixed by the statute. For we took it up only on the 14th with Mr. Tompoe. We arrived here on the 16th; we waited on the hon. Chief Minister and stated our objections. Even before we did so, while Mr. Tampoe was in Madura, we represented our case to him, and also in the public meeting which was presided over by Mr. Periyanayakam, who was Council Secretary to the late Raja of Panagal. Several Justice Party members also spoke in that meeting protesting against the inopportune time when Government embarked upon the overhauling of the wards, for they too like others felt that this eleventh-hour intervention was unsatisfactory.

"When Mr. Tampoe asked me and others for observations and criticism on his proposals, one of the first points that we took was the *legal objection. There was no council to consult;* and the Special Officer, even though he might be endowed with the powers and duties of the council, could not be said to be invested with the privilege of the 36 councillors that they should be consulted, which is a privilege and neither a power nor a duty. That is one point.

"Another point was that the limit of time prescribed by law for the publication of the preliminary rolls, for hearing objections on them and for their final publication, to which so much importance was attached yesterday by the hon. Chief Minister with regard to the Kistna district—all this is not available now. By which rolls are we to be guided? Are we to be guided by the old rolls or the new rolls? What is done in the redistribution of wards is to cut up the several wards into pieces and re-group them. *Mere scissoring and pasting of portions of electoral* rolls will not take the place of publication of the electoral rolls according to the new grouping of wards.

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" Suppose at the end of the elections which will be held in pursuance of the new rolls in respect of the 36 seats, 36 election petitions are filed in the courts, challenging the validity of the whole operation, does the hon. Chief Minister look upon such a possible predicament with equanimity? When we discussed with Mr. Tampoe on the 14th instant, with regard to this matter, he undertook to see that the moment he arrived in Madras, he would put the legal objections raised to the Advocate-General, and if the Advocate-General declared the legal objection to be sound and valid, he would drop all this re-grouping of wards and order the elections upon the old ward groupings. But after coming here, when we, the deputationists, mentioned that to the hon. Chief Minister, he said that there was no time to refer the matter to the Advocate-General. Why take up this work of destruction at a time when you have not the minimum requisite time prescribed under the statute? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" One minute more."

* Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—" I say, Sir, in October last the Special Officer was called upon to go particularly into the question of the charge that Mr. Tulasiram had manipulated the wards so as to secure extra strength for his community. That was gone into by the Special Officer, and he reported that there was no truth in that allegation, and he reported against any change or redistribution of wards. That was upheld by Mr. Tampoe in his covering report to the Government, and the Government ordered that the previous distribution of wards would stand; and that order was received at Madura on the 1st December last. When that is remembered, we see that Mr. Tampoe has been now made to eat up his previous recommendation and previous report and send a fresh recommendation and report to the order of the Government.

" Now, Sir, the hon. the Chief Minister does not by himself know enough of Madura details to make himself responsible for such an arbitrary and irresponsible twelfth-hour disturbance. I think it cannot but be the case that the hon. the Chief Minister has been goaded on to the twelfth-hour disturbance by the second Minister who is in charge of the interests relating to Madura in the Ministry. What is the result? The result is that public confidence is altogether destroyed in the bona fides of the Ministry, and the cruel feature of it is that permanent public servants are asked to eat up their first reports and subscribe to later reports entirely contradicting their previous reports, so that all our faith in the soundness of official reports is shattered and the prestige of His Excellency's Government and of the permanent staff of an excellent body of civil servants is undermined by a course of action which has been callously embarked upon by the present Chief Minister under the influence of his misguiding Colleague. I say, Sir, this is a matter for disapproval by this House, by all sections of this House. I think the Government, as soon as the new Ministry was formed, ran away from this House because they thought that the better way was to

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consolidate their position, not by facing the House but by other means. Well, this is the use made of the time outside the Council. If the Ministry had taken up this work when the Council was sitting, the mischief could have been prevented. That opportunity was not utilized. The mischief having now been perpetrated, I ask for the unqualified condemnation of this House against the hon. the Chief Minister for his treatment of such a premier mufassal municipality like that of Madura, in this manner."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—"I second the motion, Sir, and expect the hon. the Chief Minister to explain the position before further discussion proceeds on the matter."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, certainly it would have been better if the hon. the Chief Minister had responded to the invitation extended by the Seconder and placed all the details before the House. He having kept his silence, it becomes the duty of another Madura man just to explain to the House the feelings of, the people and the situation in Madura. I do not wish to travel the ground occupied by the representative of the city of Madura in this Council. I desire to invite attention to certain legal aspects which I am afraid have been ignored in the hurry to issue proposals for reconstitution or to come to the decision for reconstitution. In this matter, as was explained, the original division of the wards into 29 was notified so early as June 1931 and it has been in force. Revenue registers apparently must have been prepared and various other actions taken thereunder. Was the division of wards defective? Why was it allowed to stand till now? To start any redivision of the wards in order to make them ideal or perfect in all circumstances may be a desirable ambition. We can only aim at it, but the probability of having reached the ideal or perfection is never there. Assuming that the division might have been made better or improvements could have been suggested or defects rectified, what prevented the same thing being done sufficiently early? This morning, in response to a query from the Chair, the hon. the Chief Minister answered that there was no urgency or necessity for this motion. I heard him say that he found in the file a letter of Mr. Hall, the experienced Collector of Madura, in which it was stated that the division of the wards required improvement. Whatever may be the time at which the letter was written, I ask if the proposed redistribution was communicated to Mr. Hall or his assent obtained or his observations called for. If they wanted to respect the letter of Mr. Hall, surely the proper and the most agreeable way, agreeable as much to the Ministry as to the town of Madura, would be not only to act upon that letter but also call for proposals from him as to how the improvements could be effected. Would he have recommended that this redistribution should take place, in this fashion, at this time? We are yet to hear the merits of the redistribution.

"Sir, perusing some of the provisions of the Act in connexion with this matter, the House will perceive that sections 43 and 44 deal with

division of the wards and the preparation of the electoral rolls. Section 43 enjoins that the division should take place after consulting the Council. And then clause 4 of that section says, 'when issuing under sub-section 1 a notification which *materially* alters the existing division of a municipality into wards, the Local Government may direct that the alteration shall take effect from the date of the next ordinary elections.' Now, which is more important, the rectification of the defects in the old division which was over 1½ years ago, now at the nick of the moment just within three weeks of the elections, or the reconstitution of the Council? Is the legal and regular preparation more important or is the manipulation to suit exigencies more important? (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: 'The latter.') It is obvious! The section lays down that when material alterations have been made, the proper and the ordinary method is to defer the operation of the alteration to the next election. Has that been followed? Who have been consulted? As was pointed out by the Mover of this resolution, representative gentlemen representing all the communities of Madura waited upon the hon. the Chief Minister and objected to the redistribution and in response to a very largely signed requisition from representatives of many communities who inhabit Madura a public meeting was held there in which elections were desired as under the existing and not the proposed ward system. You can never find any universal or even general satisfaction regarding any existing distribution. The interests of any particular prospective candidate may tell him that if the ward was in a different way so as to leave out a set of voters who would vote otherwise, it would be to his advantage and that he should be quite glad to change the distribution. And Madura is no exception. Like other places Madura too contains such persons, prospective candidates who would like to have the wards so arranged as to suit their needs rather than go forward on the existing divisions. It is unnecessary to go into great detail regarding the merits or demerits of the new division. Who can certify that the revised division will be unobjectionable and would meet with the satisfaction of a large body of the citizens of Madura? Unfortunately not only Madura city but also the district of Madura has recently passed through electoral commotions and through all the concomitants attending the same electoral contests and factious feelings which followed them. These have all proved obstructions to the normal administration. And why should Madura be the recipient of all these things? An experience of all these things in the rural elections in connexion with the taluk and district boards in Madura should have led the authorities to think that things might be left as they were and elections for the Madura municipality held though it may be on a defective division of the wards, and to postpone the redistribution till the municipality is formed, to consult the members as how to improve the divisions, to call for information, to publish the proposals and to consider them calmly after hearing objections if any or having made material alterations in the division of wards, to order only the future elections thereunder and not the present elections. They have not done so. On the

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other hand, as has been put forward by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar, the whole thing was rushed through. The House will not, therefore, be surprised to know that there is a considerable amount of sensation in Madura and people are not satisfied as to the reasons for the hasty and eleventh-hour change now. The alleged defective distribution was so long ignored, and it is amazing that suddenly there has been a discovery and a hasty remedy is sought to be applied therefor. I seriously think that the proposed arrangement of the Government is open to great legal objections. Now, it is said in the Act that when issuing a notification which materially altered the existing divisions the Government may direct that the alterations should apply to future elections. The Government has not directed it. According to section 44 an electoral roll for every municipality showing the names of persons qualified to vote should be prepared and published by the election authorities in the manner prescribed under the rules. The roll so prepared and published shall be revised and a list of amendments and corrections should be also prepared and published, which will hold good till the June of next year. Clause 3 says that when a municipality has been divided into wards, the electoral roll shall be divided into separate list for each ward. That is an obligatory provision of law. Clause 4 lays down that the electoral roll published in any year as revised by the list of amendments and corrections, if any, as provided in the earlier clause, shall remain in force till the publication of a fresh electoral roll. Now, where is the time for publication? As a lawyer I must say—there are many lawyers in this House and they can very well see—that in what is proposed, there is neither a correct nor a valid method of preparation or publication of electoral rolls. On what are they to hold the election? Are they satisfied as to the legality of it? Now, turning over the pages of this Act, one finds in the very last provision of the Municipal Act certain reserve powers to get over unexpected difficulties. Is it sought as a refuge? If any difficulty arises in the matter of the first constitution or reconstitution of any municipal council after the commencement of this Act or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act or of the said Act as amended by this Act, the Local Government, as occasion may require, may by order do *anything* which appears to them *necessary* for the purpose of removing the difficulty. There are three requisites within this last residuary provision which deserve attention. If any difficulty occurs, just for the purpose of removing that difficulty the Government may do anything which appears to them necessary. Now, where is the difficulty in holding the elections, or in constituting the Madura municipality? There are 29 wards. Nobody suggested any difficulty in the matter of carrying out the elections or constituting the municipality? Where was the occasion for the removal of any difficulty? The difficulty was imaginary, and they acted upon that imaginary difficulty. I wonder what was the thing which was represented to the Government. The House will be very glad to know the so-called difficulty in the matter. Defects, if any, long ignored, cannot be

attempted to be rectified by taking refuge under the provisions of this section, otherwise the Government may do anything. There is no privilege of doing anything, under that provision of the Act. It is noteworthy that the objections once before raised to the original electoral divisions, were set at rest. And under what circumstances have any difficulties cropped up, if any? To me it appears that the present scheme under which this notification has been issued is wholly lacking in validity and it is open to serious legal difficulties. I do not think the Government in their attempt to remove any imaginary difficulties have in any way placed the matter in a safe condition—on the other hand, they have created a good deal of inconvenience not to mention legal difficulties. Is it convenient to the voters? I submit, Sir, there is no adequate explanation for the step taken and that this new division is not called for."

45 m * The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Sir, this morning an opportunity was given to me to explain or point out some reasons that prompted me to make the changes. I have already stated that after representations were made to me and the question was examined I was quite certain that injustice had been done to other communities. Hence I had to ask the Inspector to go to Madura in person, examine the distribution of wards, examine census figures and report to the Government whether the allegations contained in petitions were justified. Looking into the census figures, Sir, I find the Sourashtra community forms 22 per cent of the population. In the old redistribution of the wards they had no less than ten elected members out of 18. From the present redistribution originally proposed it seemed to me from examining the number of voters of that community in each circle that they will have a large block of nearly 12 or 14 seats as pocket boroughs. After taking into consideration the opinion of the District Collector as I have stated this morning—(Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar: 'I am repeatedly asking for the date of the letter. May I have it? ') the Inspector on an examination of all the papers was convinced that there was a clear case to warrant the redistribution of the wards. As regards the legal objections pointed out by my friends opposite, I may mention to the House that Government assured themselves that they could not stand in the way of the redistribution of wards. As regards the charge that the Christian seat has been changed from one circle to another I may state that this has been done at the instance of the community affected and I believe this is the only method by which it would be possible to give representation to Catholic Christians in the City of Madura. By glancing at the original division list we find that in some cases thousand voters returned a single member; in other cases 500 voters returned two candidates. And after the consultation I had with the Collector of the district who was here during Christmas and after the report of the Inspector from which I have no doubt that grave injustice has been done to the other minorities and communities in the city and as it was also clear that the original proposals were made by the then existing Council, I felt that a case has been made out for the proposed changes.

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As regards the point raised that sufficient time has not been given at present there is no question of adding a single name to the list of voters or taking away a single name from the list of voters. It will be only necessary to reprint the old voters' lists in accordance with the new redistribution. As I have already stated, the dates have already been fixed for holding elections within the time available, that is 14th February. The elections will be held on the 11th, results declared on the 13th February and I do not see how Government exceeded their powers in either redistributing the wards or in altering the dates of elections as the elections will be held within the period of supersession. No doubt, it has not been possible to go into the details of each ward and consult every interest concerned there. But the Inspector before submitting his proposals to Government has called a meeting and also met various parties concerned. As regards the point that it would be necessary to consult the council, I may remark that as no council exists at present it is not only not obligatory at present for Government to consult the council but it is not necessary to follow the wishes of the council. As I have already stated, the proposals of the previous Council were not satisfactory from every point of view and I strongly feel in fact that as there is no Council in existence in Madura to-day there is no bar to the redistribution of the wards while Government feel that an injustice which has been done can be rectified within the time available. As far as I am aware these changes were not made on any political or party considerations but taking into consideration the opinion of the Collector and the Inspector. The figures themselves will show, as I have already stated, that the Sourashtras nearly double the weightage which they are entitled to according to their population. In these circumstances, Sir, I feel Government are perfectly justified in making the alterations which I can state without any fear of contradiction are an improvement on the old arrangements when we take into consideration the interests of all the communities concerned in the municipality. I believe I have answered the various points raised by the previous speakers and with these words I oppose the motion before the House."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to refer to only one aspect of the matter under discussion. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar in his powerful indictment pointed out that just before the overhauling of the previous arrangements there were gatherings in the house of Mr. Rajan and that Mr. Rajan was a party to the changes which were effected in regard to the representations to various wards. If the charge made out was false I should have thought that any Minister would have got up and said that it was not true. We are anxious for the honour of this House. We are anxious for the honour of the Ministers. And Caesar's wife must be above suspiciou. (Laughter.) (A voice: 'He is not Caesar's wife.') Many of the hon. Members on the other side have not seen the point. He is not the Minister in charge of the portfolio no doubt. The Chief Minister is in charge of the portfolio. But Mr. Rajan is also a member of the Cabinet. Is it right on his part to be a party privately to the various arrangements? I should

like the hon. Minister to stand up—he is laughing—I should prefer him to rise and say that the charges are not true. Not only now, but it always happens, when motions are made, that Ministers try to shove *their duty on to advocates.* Advocates have spoken very ably on the point but the Ministers should reply to the charge made against them so that it may not be said that they are not above suspicion. It may be that everything is right but we have to go on the facts before us. Are we satisfied that everything is alright? I hope that under the new constitution it will not be made possible for such a thing as this to recur. I think such matters as control over elections and all matters which are now under the control of the Ministers should be entirely taken away from them and placed under the control of the permanent staff. Otherwise similar charges will again and again be made. All the charges should be refuted; otherwise there will be an ugly savour behind them in spite of all the laughter and we shall not be satisfied. I therefore suggest that Mr. Rajan should get up and deny the statements made against him."

* Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" Mr. President, Sir, perhaps it was unfortunate that this motion for adjournment should have been sponsored by the representative of the city of Madura. Situated as he was, or as he is, vis-a-vis the hon. the Second Minister it was perhaps only to be expected that personalities would be imported into the debate. When I say situated I refer to their relationship towards one another in the past, their attempts one to oust the other, one an accredited and so to say a traditional leader of the district and the other an emigrant into the district who tries if possible to oust him out of the unassailable place which he occupies in the district. I am referring it only *to show how abuse directed against individuals was almost* inevitable under the circumstances and the introduction of personal spite was unavoidable. That might perhaps explain the strong language used by the hon. the Mover of the proposition who on occasions has
5 p.m. tried in elections to compete directly against the Second Minister, who on other occasions has been driven from pillar to post, who has had to flee from the district and take refuge in the city of Madura whose representative he now is, and where if possible he wants to entrench his own position in the district by advocating the cause of particular groups and particular cliques in some constituency. In spite of that relationship, I should have thought that, an experienced and able advocate that he is, he would have realized that importation of wrath and anger in the arguments of a case spoils even a good case. He perhaps kept in view the old saying that an advocate that has no case to defend indulges *in abuse of the other side.* (*A voice:* ' You are doing it.') That is what Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar has been indulging in, and I would request the hon. Members of the House to bear in mind that fact, and I would also request the hon. Members to bear in mind another fact, and that is this, tactics which we adopt when we try to criticise the Composite party, tactics perhaps which all of us at some time or other [indul]ge in, tactics which consists in saying that whatever is done by

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the other party is done by selfish, interested wire-pullers behind the scenes who dare not show their faces in public, tactics, while condemning the other party, of talking of huge mass meetings representative of every section of the various communities, voicing forth the grievances of the dumb millions. That is an argument which is advanced by everybody. We need not take into account the statement made by the hon. Mover of the proposition when he stated that what had been now done was done at the instance of self-interested wire-pullers and that Madura was seething with rage at the action of the Government, and that seething rage was given expression to at a public meeting of the whole of the Madura town, and that the deputation which was to wait on the hon. the Chief Minister was representative of every community, representative of Brahmans and Non-Brahmans, representative of Sourashtras, representative of Muslims, representative of Indian Christians. I would only ask him one question: how many of you did come and from whom had you the authority? Talking of the Indian Christian—I will confine myself to that—whoever be the gentleman that did come, what credentials had any one of them to speak on behalf of the public or on behalf of the community to which they belonged? If the hon. the Mover had contented himself with saying members belonging to the various communities had come, I should have had nothing to say against. But when he claims to speak of the deputation being representative of the various communities, I ask him what is the warrant, what are your credentials to speak on behalf of the community to whom by accident of birth you belong, what authority had the Christian gentleman that came here from the community? On the other hand, we have the statement of the hon. the Chief Minister which would show that the Christian gentleman could not have come in at the instance of the community, and I have got the highest authority for stating that that is so. I will only ask the hon. House to remember these usual tactics which speakers generally adopt and not be swayed by the 'seething rage' of Madura. I am sure if you go to Madura, you will find Madura perfectly happy and content over the orders now under discussion. Now let us remember these things and begin to consider the statements of fact made by Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar, facts shorn of all the wrath which covered them. Certain proposals had been made by the Municipal Council of Madura, somewhere about June 1931. And the disturbance of those proposals constitutes the main head of the charges against the Government. What is the sort of Council which did make those proposals? A council which the then Chief Minister three months later considered it necessary in the interests of public administration to supersede, a council which was torn not only by factions but which had been consistently indulging in such maladministration of the affairs of the city that it was found impossible to get on with that council. It is the proposals of a body like that, a body which was not allowed to continue to work for three months more, not by the hon. the Raja of Bobbili, but by the ex-Chief Minister, that body's proposals should not be interfered with! That is the argument put

forward by Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, in spite of the fact that those proposals had been condemned by the District Collector, Mr. Hall, to whom Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar paid encomiums which, though an outsider, I am sure are well deserved. Those proposals emanating from such a source, condemned by such high authority, have not been accepted *in toto* by the Government, and that is the charge or the indictment to use the word of my hon. Friend, Mr. M. S. Sreshta. Next, the charge is that that council sent up its proposals in June 1931. Subsequently, the Special Officer who took charge on the supersession of the council endorsed those proposals. Those proposals with the condemnation of the Collector on their head might have been perhaps supported by the Special Officer. But what was the investigation that that Special Officer made into them? I did not hear any statement of Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar that the Special Officer gave an opportunity to the representatives of the various parts of the town to come and offer explanations or make representations. It was the Special Officer who was to be there for the special purpose of merely overhauling the municipal administration and who must have been wholly engaged in the ordinary routine work in the way of putting things right, by way of cleaning the dirt of the previous adminstration, of washing the Aegean stables of Madura. That officer who was closely engaged in that work who cannot be expected to devote any time to this very complicated matter of division of electoral rolls, without the assistance of anybody, without the advantages of having representations from the people, that officer sends up his proposals, and those proposals were endorsed by the Inspector of Municipalities. Then again there was no statement made that the Inspector did hold any enquiry into the matter before sending up the proposals to Government. The proposals emanated or came from the Special Officer in the ordinary course of things, and the Inspector of Municipalites probably thought that they were all right. But, when representations were made again, and when the hon. the Chief Minister, as he himself stated, had had an opportunity of discussing things during the Christmas holidays with Mr. Hall, the Collector, the hon. the Chief Minister thought that there was a case for further enquiry. And could we legitimately and rightly blame the Chief Minister for ordering an enquiry—an enquiry held not by the hon. the Chief Minister or by his hon. Colleague, Mr. Rajan, but by the Inspector of Municipalities himself, with the aid of his office manager, with the aid of the Special Officer? The Special Officer sent out invitations to people irrespective of parties, because my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar, also had an invitation, and I might state the Reverend Father Amalorpavam also had an invitation—invitations were sent not merely to men who were the protoganists of Mr. R. S. Nayudu but to all, *irrespective of parties, including the deputationists,* all of whom were given the opportunity to have their say. What did it all reveal? The Manager of the Inspector's office held an enquiry. The Inspector himself was there. They then found that the proposals originally made would have resulted in that council being dominated by one particular

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community, and, if that was so, is it not a case for the Government to interfere in the matter? At this stage, I may perhaps refer to one statement of fact made by Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar. In spite of his wrath, I do not believe or for a moment suggest that he made an incorrect or false statement. It might be that Reverend Father Amalorpavam was a member of the council in June 1931. It may be he had an opportunity of making representations, but we know what effect representations made in a council dominated by one man's party and distracted by factions would have. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar also said that Reverend Father Amalorpavam of the Christian community was a consenting party to that deputation. I do not know what his authority is. If he speaks from personal knowledge I have nothing to say against it. But if he is speaking from reports I have good authority to say that he is incorrect. Months ago long before the Raja of Bobbili became a Minister, long before Mr. Rajan went to Madura, for doing which the hon. Member from South Kanara demanded of Mr. Rajan an explanation, the Reverend Father Amalorpavam expressed that the Christian community had been done an injustice by the proposal of Mr. Tulasiram. It might be that the number of Christians in the particular ward to which Mr. Tulasiram had assigned the Christian seat was a little more than in the present ward. Numbers do certainly count, but numbers alone cannot be taken into account under all circumstances. (A voice: 'Democracy.') Democracy, yes. Democracy in this way, putting a minority in the relentless clutches of a majority that was dominated by Mr. Tulasiram, 100 or 150 Christian voters in a ward which was predominently Sowrashtra, a ward which would play to the tune of Mr. Tulasiram, a ward dominated by Sowrashtras—Sowrashtras particularly—I say this because I have lived amidst the Sowrashtras—they are the most clannish, members of which cling on to one another, who would act to the dictates of their nattamigar or talaivar. Well, what would have been the fate of these 100 Christian voters in a ward of 400 Sowrashtras? In a ward in which this special seat had been reserved by Mr. Tulasiram, it would be an impossibility to get any Christian representative who was not acceptable to them, particularly acceptable to Mr. Tulasiram. That was the statement made by Reverend Father Amalorpavam months ago.

"About this affair, after he had had an interview with the Special Officer, he wrote to me and that letter I can produce if necessary, saying, 'Thank God, there is some chance of this injustice being remedied.' He says, 'I had an invitation from the Special Officer; I had a chat with the manager of the Office of the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities. He considered my case sympathetically and there is some chance of our community getting a fair and proper representation now.' That was the letter written to me by Father Amalorpavam himself. That is a quite positive statement against probably the report which Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar has of Christian communities having been a consenting party to the original proposal. 5-15 p.m.

"Just one word more, Mr. President, about the very kind and I am sure, very well-intentioned advice offered to my hon. Friend, Mr. Rajan. I should myself have been inclined to offer that advice if the charge had been made against him by a different person and under different circumstances. But, from one who is prepared to attack me, who I know is actuated by personal spite in making accusations against me . . ."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"Mr. President, is it fair for an hon. Member to attribute personal spite to another Member?"

Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—"Or one who is actuated by such personal feelings as would impel him to indulge in personal invective, I would not take advice. I would only say: Treat it with contempt it deserves, because it does not deserve a reply. In conclusion I would say, Mr. President, that there is absolutely no case to condemn the Government on this matter."

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"If I rise to intervene in this debate it is only to say how unjust and uncharitable has been the indictment against the Chief Minister (Mr. Hameed Khan: It was an indictment?) for pursuing a policy of 'Better late than never.' As the hon. the Chief Minister has pointed out, a particular community in the town of Madura has had and would have continued to have under the former dispensation, a predominance in the municipal council which its population did not entitle it to. At this time of the day in our province when communal feeling is running high and when communal claims are putting in the shadow every other consideration, it is the duty of the Government to go to the aid of the minority communities and help them, as far as possible, and to satisfy their legitimate claims. It is necessary and proper to do communal justice. Representing a party as he does and leading it on the floor of this House, it is his duty to do everything in his power to render all assistance. It is with that view that he, at this late hour, risked the criticism both in this House and outside of interested parties and did the right thing for which I am sure the minority communities in the town of Madura will be grateful to him and to the party to which he belongs.

"Sir, I heard Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar's very powerful and eloquent indictment into which considerable heat and personal invective was imported unnecessarily. He may deny it now, but from my knowledge of English I am afraid I must say that he imported unnecessary heat and threw inconsiderable personal abuse. Throughout his long speech to which I listened with great attention he does not say that there has been any injustice done to anybody on account of the present arrangement for which the hon. the Chief Minister is now being taken to task. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar found fault with the Government for their interference, but does not express his opinion that the present arrangement is unjust and that any community is unjustly affected. That, Sir, is a matter for consolation. I would refer to only one remark of his and that is the present Government ran away from the council after

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the hon. the Chief Minister took charge. His memory has certainly played him false. After the hon. the Chief Minister was elevated to that seat, the council was in session for two days. I do not think therefore that the charge of running away can be properly levelled against the Transferred Half. With these few words I have great pleasure in opposing this motion for adjournment."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Sir, if I rise to intervene in this debate, it is merely to bring to the notice of the House and of the Chair that it is a very bad taste to indulge in attacking communities which are not represented in this House. I was sorry that the hon. Member representing the Christians of Tanjore (Mr. Pannirselvam : 'And Madura.') and Madura (laughter) did not know that it is wrong to attack a community which is not represented in this House. It is very easy to attack a community in its absence. It was not a courageous thing to do on the part of a member representing the Christian community. Sir, it is his attack here on a community which is not represented in the House that compelled me to intervene in this debate. I hope he will not indulge in this kind of attack on communities which are not represented here to reply to him properly."

* Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, I also did not want to intervene in this debate till the moment my friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, made his criticism. What is the attack that was made on the community that is not represented here? All that has been said was that the community which consisted of only 22 per cent of the population of Madura was getting more than its due representation. That is all that was said. Is it an attack on that community? Surely there is nothing wrong in saying that. ( Mr. Hameed Khan : 'Is that all?') That is all that I heard. I do not see anything wrong in it.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Sreshta, said that all the points raised from that side ought to be met. I think they have been sufficiently answered. The hon. the Chief Minister has made out a clear case for interference. The lists had been prepared during the regime of a chairman whose administration had been condemned. The Government had no complaint, until recently, about unfairness and when the unfairness of the distribution of constituencies was brought to their notice, was it not their duty to step in and set right the injustice? The hon. Minister has therefore done nothing but what he ought to have done.

" I wish to say in this connexion that it looks as if my hon. Friend Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar, has not taken the advice which his leader gave his followers yesterday on the floor of this House. His leader said that he wanted the permanent officials to be treated with the greatest possible courtesy; but my hon. Friend from Madura stated that the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities consulted somebody in the preparation of the list or that he prepared it at the dictation of somebody. This is certainly a statement which does not warrant the belief that he followed the advice of his leader. I hope there will be no repetitions of such discourteous statements hereafter at least.

" It has been stated that in the matter of the reshuffling of the Christian seats, some injustice has been done. But my hon. Friend Mr. Pannirselvam, who represents those Christians was saying that there was *no such injustice done*. Seeing this, one comes to the inevitable conclusion that, under the previous arrangement of the constituency, there was no chance of a Christian coming in as a member from the general constituency. Mr. Pannirselvam stated that that constituency was wholly monopolised by the Sourashtra community and that there were only about 150 Indian Christian voters there. Such being the case there was no chance of a Christian being elected from that general constituency. (*A voice: ' What do you mean by that? The seat is a* reserved seat.') No. When that particular community is in a majority there is a chance of two members being returned, one for the general seat and one for the reserved seat. But that is not what was wanted by Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar.

" Then as regards the allegation against the hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan one has only to say this, that any person who is a party leader, when he goes to his place may hold a meeting of his followers. I do not suppose there is anything wrong in it. (Laughter.) Is it wrong for him to give parties in his house? Again is it wrong for him on the occasion to meet prospective candidates? Is there anything wrong in it? What would Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar have done on such occasions? I do not think he would have done anything differently. To deny this enjoyment to a person who happens to occupy the place of Minister is not right.

" Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar said that there was a public meeting at which resolutions were passed condemning the action of the Minister. But, as Mr. Pannirselvam said, the other side was not equally vociferous. That is all. Because they did not get up a meeting and proclaim that the electoral roll after the reshuffling was quite correct, it should not be taken that the other side was correct.

" I am glad to find that Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar has not made the allegation that, in the district board election mentioned by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar as causing a lot of commotion, there has been manipulation by Government. Sir, we are thankful for these small mercies. I would now conclude by saying that what has been done was only to set right an injustice which would have been perpetrated to last for the whole lifetime of the Council coming into existence on the 14th of February this year."

* Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" I am rather inclined to pity than to be angry with the hon. the Chief Minister. I now see, Sir, that there is more than one behind him who would not give him rest, who would not allow him to go his own way and keep the administration pure. If there was one district in the north, in the Andhradesa with which to meddle, there must be another in the Tamil Nadu also. If there is the Zamindar of Mirzapuram so far as the Andhradesa is concerned, for the Tamil Nadu there must be another in the person of the

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hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan in a matter of this kind. What an unenviable situation my hon. Friend, the Raja of Bobbili, finds himself in? I am really sorry. But what we are concerned with is the identity of reasons which influenced the Raja to interfere with or to revise the orders of the previous Minister. The state of affairs assumes a very very tragic character when we remember that on this very ground one Minister was ousted from that place and another placed in that place on the Treasury Bench. From this what the House has got to deduce is that if a Minister wants to carry on the administration without being influenced by this man or that man, he stands the immediate chance of being ousted from his place but that if he is able to gerrymander affairs in order to please this man or that man, he is blessed, he is blessed by Sir Mahomed Usman's Government of which Sir Frederick Stanley is the Chief.

"That is the state of affairs which every one of us has got to deplore. 5-30 p.m. It is that that pains me. It is not a question of Madura election, it is not a question of Kistna district board election. It is immaterial for me whether the Zamindar of Mirzapuram was going to score the victory in the elections of Kistna. It is immaterial for me whether Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar is going to be the chairman of the municipal council, Madura, or not. I expect that the mischief that is being done in connexion with the elections to local bodies will be greatly minimized by the very wise Bill that has been sponsored by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. If it is not going to do anything else it will at least keep the administration, so far as municipalities are concerned, unattractive. I am not speaking of the local bodies. I am speaking of the Local Self-Government administration with reference to these municipal administrations. There will be no persons hereafter to hanker after the Ministers who will seek to revise the electoral rolls. I am glad that my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, has given some rest to my hon. Friend, the Raja of Bobbili, so far as municipalities are concerned, though his Bill killed the self-governing idea at its very root.

"Sir, I wish that this House should consider these matters in a calm and dispassionate mood. Apart from the very severe indictment which my hon. Friend, Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, has made against the hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan which reminded me of the glorious passages of Edmund Burke against Warren Hastings, apart from those angry remonstrances against the interference of the hon. Mr. Rajan of which more than one hon. Member of this House have had a very sad experience, may I in this connexion bring to my aid the testimony given to him by His Excellency the Governor in regard to his interference with the district board administration, and ask Mr. Rajan how far he has to interfere with the district board administration, whether the matter did not reach the ears of His Excellency the Governor and whether there has not been a sufficient warning from His Excellency the Governor as to prevent him from interfering not only with the

*district boards but also municipalities* as well? I am afraid if my hon. Friend, Mr. Rajan, did not learn a lesson from the courteous warning given to him by His Excellency the Governor, he will not show any *signs of improvement hereafter.*"

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"May I rise to a point of order? Is the hon. Member in order in making those statements thus stigmatizing the conduct of the Minister?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I know that these remarks cannot be countenanced by my hon. Friends on the other side. I am not sorry for it. I see the hon. the Minister is laughing. I know the psychology of that laughter. It is a substitute for something very unpleasant."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"May I rise to a point of order? May I know whether it is open to an hon. Member of this House to address another hon. Member as 'you' and make personal references."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think we have had enough of personal references. At least at this stage it is desirable that we eschewed personal references and take the subject as it is."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, nobody is more anxious to eschew personal references than I, and I wish to follow your advice.

"Sir, what I am concerned with is to keep up the purity of the administration. Let us join, both the opposition and the party in power, in keeping up the purity of administration of local boards. Let us not give room for complaints of this character either in the interests of one or the other. What the party in power is now doing is likely to be copied tenfold by persons who may fill these offices when they vacate. It is therefore desirable that both of us should come to an understanding so far as interference with these local bodies is concerned. We must get things modified. Unfortunately on account of these interferences we have to bring the members of the permanent service into play and pass criticisms against them. If we have got to do that it is not our fault. Nobody is more anxious than the opposition to keep the permanent service beyond all cavil or criticism. But what are we to do? We expect the Ministers to control even the permanent service and if we expect that, we also expect the Ministers to conduct themselves quite fairly and nobly, and not to make these permanent service people the scape goats for things which they, the Ministers, want to do. If permanent service people have received criticisms at our hands, the fault is not with us but with those who made use of them in these matters.

"Sir, it is immaterial to go into the very many points raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, except to say that he has made out a case that there has been unnecessary interference. But in the speeches made by hon. Friends on the opposite side no attempt

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has been made to meet the points, the specific points raised both by my hon. Friends, Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar and Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. Of course it is easy to say that my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar, has been an immigrant into that district. Who is not an immigrant? Everybody is an immigrant into this world. If anybody changes his residence from one place to another on account of the interests involved in each place, then he becomes an immigrant to that place. Similar is the case of Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar occupies a very respectable position in Madura district and we expect him to be quite impartial even though the matters affecting him there are personal. The complaint now is, having done so far, it is only necessary that people should be given time to understand who the voters are, what the constituencies are and for what ward each candidate shall have to stand. It seems to me that it is a very fair and reasonable position for anybody to take. In other cases we have extended the dates of elections for the putting in of claims and objections on the flimsy ground that claim petitions were pouring in. But here people are completely in the dark as to the boundary of the ward and the voters that constitute that particular ward. Is it not fair that opportunity should be given for these people to study the electoral roll and make up their minds for election? After all, I should think, more especially after the Bill for the appointment of commissioners has been passed, it will not be necessary for your party to refuse or to decline the requests of the people. Under the new Act the chairman is going to be a non-entity and will not be able to exercise as much influence and power of patronage as was expected before."

Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR:—" I move that the question be now put."

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

The main motion was then put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:

*Ayes.*

1. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
2. Mr. Yakub Hasan.
3. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
4. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
6. ,, T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
7. ,, V. T. Arasu.
8. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
9. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
10. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
11. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
12. ,, M. S. Sreshta.
13. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
14. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
15. Mr. C. Indriah.
16. ,, J. Kuppuswami Choudari.
17. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
18. ,, P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.
19. Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.
20. Mr. G. Sriramulu.
21. Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.
22. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
23. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.

*Noes.*

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
2. ,, Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnah Nayar.
3. ,, Sir Archibald Campbell.
4. ,, Mr. H. G. Stokes.
5. ,, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
6. ,, Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7. ,, the Raja of Bobbili.
8. Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Raju.
9. Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayaramma.
10. Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
11. Mr. C. E. Jones.
12. ,, J. A. Thorne.
13. ,, H. M. Hood.
14. ,, R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
15. ,, S. H. Slater.
16. ,, E. Conran Smith.
17. ,, T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
18. Khan Sahib Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
19. Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
20. ,, T. Narasa Reddi.
21. Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam.
22. Mr. K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar.
23. ,, G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
24. Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
25. Mr. M. Devadasan.
26. Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.
27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
28. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
29. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi.
30. ,, P. C. Moses.
31. ,, P. V. Rajagopala Pillai.
32. ,, V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.
33. ,, P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
34. ,, G. Lakshmana Reddi.
35. Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
36. The Maharaja of Venkatagiri.
37. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
38. The Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur.
39. Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
40. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
41. Mr. J. A. Davis.
42. ,, H. M. Jagannatham
43. Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti.
44. ,, P. Subrahmanyam Chetti.
45. ,, C. Jayaram Nayudu.
46. ,, D. V. Narasimhaswami.
47. Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
48. Mr. A. Harischandraudu Nayudu.
49. ,, K. Kesavaramamurti Nayudu.
50. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
51. Mr. C. Basu Dev.
52. ,, F. Birley.
53. ,, W. O. Wright.
54. ,, F. G. Luker.
55. ,, W. K. M. Langley.

*Neutral.*

Mr. R. Foulkes.

*Ayes* 23. *Noes* 55. *Neutral* 1.

The motion was lost.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
*Secretary to the Legislative Council.*

## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 489 asked by Mr. M. Devadasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1933, page 299 supra.]

### *Expenditure during* 1931–32.

| Item number and name of work. | Total charges during the year. | | | Ayacut, if below 200 acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | A. | P. | ACS. |

#### I. 15*A*-2. *Irrigation—Minor.*

| Item number and name of work. | RS. | A. | P. | ACS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Constructing a dividing dam for Sengulam and Pudugulam in Mettukal channel .. .. .. .. | 2 | 8 | 0 | |

#### *II.* 15 *A*-2. *Extension and Improvements.*

| Item number and name of work. | RS. | A. | P. | ACS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Improvements to Manur anicut .. .. .. .. | 9,166 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2 Do. channel .. .. .. | 2,155 | 8 | 0 | |
| 3 Constructing a stop wall at the head of leading channel to Gangikondan tank .. .. .. .. .. | 5,503 | 2 | 0 | |
| 4 Making up the bund and strengthening the same and stopping leakages in Venganaicken anicut .. .. | 1,430 | 14 | 7 | |
| 5 Reconstructing sluice No. 1 in Pattapathu tank, Tenkasi taluk .. .. .. .. .. .. | 170 | 8 | 6 | 187 |
| 6 Constructing an outlet across the spill course from Aintharuviyar river above Elanji anicut, Tenkasi taluk .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,992 | 0 | 0 | |
| 7 Forming and strengthening left and right flood banks of Ariyanayagipuram anicut .. .. .. .. | 683 | 0 | 0 | |

#### *Part contribution.*

| Item number and name of work. | RS. | A. | P. | ACS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Improvements to Kalasthi weir outlet No. 2 in Singampatti Perungal (extending body wall and revetting slope) .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 140 | 12 | 0 | |
| 9 Providing and fixing mile, furlong stones in the bank of Pappankulam channel .. .. .. .. | 199 | 0 | 0 | 180 |
| 10 Providing low wing-wall at left end of the anicut in rear and providing in continuation up to existing revetment across Puliyur anicut .. .. .. .. | 182 | 2 | 0 | |
| 11 Surveying and levelling operations in Tinnevelly division for 1931–32 .. .. .. .. .. | 133 | 6 | 0 | |
| 12 Surveying and levelling operations for 15. A. 2. Irrigation works in Tinnevelly division for 1932 .. .. | 43 | 12 | 6 | |
| 13 Providing mile, furlong, half-furlong stones in Vadukachmathil tank and supply channel .. .. .. | 94 | 2 | 0 | |

#### 15 *A*-2. *Extension and Improvements.*

| Item number and name of work. | RS. | A. | P. | ACS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Providing and fixing mile, furlong and half-furlong stones to Nambireddi channel .. .. .. .. | 253 | 4 | 0 | |
| 15 Providing mile and furlong stones to I. No. 50, Pannakudian channel .. .. .. .. .. .. | 112 | 12 | 0 | |
| 16 Providing mile and furlong stones to Sengalakurichi tank and supply channel .. .. .. .. | 171 | 4 | 0 | |
| 17 Providing mile and furlong stones to Valliyur tank and supply channel .. .. .. .. .. | 367 | 5 | 0 | |
| 18 Providing mile and furlong stones to Padalayarkulam tank and channel .. .. .. .. .. | 94 | 10 | 0 | |
| 19 Providing mile and furlong stones to Thirukarangudi tank .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 45 | 2 | 0 | |

| Item number and name of work. | Total charges during the year. | | | Ayacut if below 200 acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *15 A-2. Irrigation, Maintenance and Repairs.* | | | | |
| | RS. | A. | P. | ACS. |
| 1 Special repairs to Vasudevanallur-Periakulam .. | 81 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2 Repairs to Pambli-Periakulam .. .. .. .. | 688 | 13 | 6 | |
| 3 Special repairs to Shellianallur anicut .. .. .. | 31 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 Special repairs to Pillayarkulam anicut .. .. | 118 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5 Special repairs to Nanguneri-Periyakulam tank .. | 1,207 | 10 | 0 | |
| 6 Repairs to Ukkirakottai anicut, leading channel and head sluice .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | |
| 7 Repairs to Manur channel .. .. .. .. | 16,022 | 11 | 0 | |
| 8 Diversion of Pudukulam branch of Mettukal channel. | 730 | 8 | 0 | |
| 9 Closing branches in Karivalam-Vandanallur tank .. | 1,471 | 0 | 0 | |
| 10 Miscellaneous repairs to Korayar weir in Kanadian channel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 649 | 3 | 0 | |
| 11 Making up the bund and repairing sunk revetment, Pattapathi tank .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,117 | 12 | 0 | 137 |
| 12 Making up bund, etc., Valliyur-Periakulam .. .. | 1,065 | 0 | 0 | |
| 13 Making up bund and providing revetment in scoured places, Nainarkulam tank .. .. .. .. | 1,338 | 0 | 0 | |
| 14 Making up the scoured bank and repatching damaged revetment of Erayadi channel above and below drop No. 1 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,221 | 8 | 0 | |
| 15 Raising the right bank in the first reach of Tinnevelly channel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,751 | 14 | 0 | |
| 16 Underpinning body wall of Sivalavangal anicut across Hanumanadhi .. .. .. .. .. .. | 239 | 10 | 0 | |
| 17 Making up bund and repairing revetment Vadukachimathil tank and channel .. .. .. .. .. | 2,245 | 8 | 0 | |
| 18 Strengthening bund extending and raising the front revetment Sakalaneri tank .. .. .. .. .. | 2,442 | 8 | 0 | |
| 19 Repairs to Kothikal anicut across Manimuthar river. | 399 | 15 | 0 | |
| 20 Underpinning body wall, etc., Puliyur anicut across Chittar .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 691 | 7 | 5 | |
| 21 Removing silt and cleaning narrow reaches of North Kodamelalagian channel 6/5 to 9/2 .. .. .. | 380 | 0 | 0 | |
| 22 Emergent repairs to Manjapalli anicut .. .. .. | 842 | 2 | 0 | |
| 23 Strengthening training wall and forming left bank of leading channel to Gangaikondan tank .. .. | 2,608 | 0 | 0 | |
| 24 Repairs to Peikulam and Vannankulam tanks .. | 400 | 15 | 6 | |
| 25 Raising low banks of Kangayam channel from Pudukulam weir to Peikulam inlet .. .. .. .. | 1,837 | 8 | 0 | |
| 26 Maintenance scheme estimate of Kodagan channel for 1931 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5,762 | 11 | 0 | |
| 27 Conservancy establishment required for maintenance of channels and tanks in Tinnevelly division for 1931 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4,595 | 14 | 0 | |
| 28 Repairs to Pambli anicut and channel for 1931 .. | 1,426 | 15 | 6 | |
| 29 Maintaining the Surandai anicut for 1931 .. .. | 4,442 | 12 | 0 | |
| 30 Maintaining the Pavoor anicut for 1931 .. .. | 678 | 8 | 0 | |
| 31 Maintaining the Thiruchittambalam anicut for 1931 .. | 1,098 | 5 | 0 | |
| 32 Annual repairs to Kodamelalagian temporary anicut for 1931 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 645 | 3 | 0 | |
| 33 Annual repairs to Kanadian anicut for 1931 .. .. | 1,260 | 8 | 0 | |
| 34 Maintenance scheme estimate, Tinnevelly channel, for 1931 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5,619 | 15 | 0 | |
| 35 Maintenance scheme estimate, Palayam channel, for 1931 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10,846 | 10 | 0 | |
| 36 Annual repairs to North Kodamelalagian channel for 1931 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,307 | 0 | 0 | |
| 37 Annual repairs to Nadhiyunni anicut for 1931 .. | 1,436 | 7 | 0 | |
| 38 Special repairs to Kakkanallur supply channel .. | 1,088 | 11 | 0 | |
| 39 Special repairs to the Arasapathu channel .. .. | 969 | 1 | 0 | |

## 15 *A*-2. *Irrigation, Maintenance and Repairs*—cont.

| Item number and name of work. | Total charges during the year. | | | Ayacut if below 200 acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | A. | P. | ACS. |
| 40 Special repairs to Kangayan anicut .. .. .. | 1,145 | 12 | 0 | |
| 41 Annual repairs to Palavur anicut for 1931 .. .. | 2,073 | 4 | 0 | |
| 42 Repairs to I. No. 28, Thenikulam tank under Kodagan channel .. .. .. .. .. | 2,159 | 8 | 0 | 21 |
| 43 Annual repairs to the Ariyanayagipuram anicut across Tambraparni river .. .. .. | 1,130 | 15 | 0 | |
| 44 Annual repairs to Suttamalli anicut across Tambraparni river .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,238 | 10 | 0 | |
| 45 Making up the bund, etc., Peruvarisuryan tank .. | 914 | 4 | 5 | 100 |
| 46 Repairs to Andichimadagu weir in Nangunerian channel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 979 | 15 | 7 | |
| 47 Annual maintenance of the Kanadian channel, tanks fed by the channel .. .. .. .. .. | 16,229 | 5 | 0 | |
| 48 Repairs to Pannakudian anicut across Pachayar .. | 767 | 13 | 0 | |
| 49 Clearing silt and removing rocky obstructions in Kodagan channel .. .. .. .. .. | 3,572 | 0 | 0 | |
| 50 Repairs to outlets 1 to 4, Pannakudian channel .. | 823 | 10 | 0 | |
| 51 Repairs to I. No. 208, Pudugraman tank, Kodagan channel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 763 | 1 | 0 | 125 |
| 52 Repairs to I. No. 214, Pettai-Periakulam under Kodagan channel .. .. .. .. .. | 37 | 7 | 0 | |
| 53 Urgent repairs to the masonry works of Ayiraperi tank I. No. 260, Tenkasi .. .. .. .. | 966 | 11 | 0 | 186 |
| 54 Repairs to Subbukutti anicut across Pachayar river. | 1,921 | 11 | 0 | |
| 55 Repairs to Semmatti weir of Singampatti Perungal channel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 948 | 4 | 0 | |
| 56 Ordinary repairs to Karumandiamman channel .. | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| 57 Conservancy establishment required for maintenance of tanks in Tinnevelly subdivision .. .. .. | 746 | 6 | 0 | |
| 58 Annual repairs to the Suttamalli anicut across Tambraparni .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 232 | 0 | 0 | |
| 59 Repairs to flood damages, Kanadian channel .. .. | 974 | 1 | 0 | |
| 60 Annual repairs to Kanadian anicut for 1932 .. .. | 1 | 8 | 0 | |
| 61 Annual repairs to Kanadian channel .. .. | 24 | 0 | 0 | |
| 62 Annual repairs to the Kangayan channel for 1932 .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| 63 Annual repairs to the temporary anicut, Papanasam. | 305 | 7 | 2 | |
| 64 Conservancy establishment for maintenance of channels, etc., Shermadevi subdivision .. .. .. | 908 | 13 | 0 | |
| 65 Revetting left bank of Arasapattu channel in Manjalodai limits .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,144 | 8 | 0 | |
| 66 Repairs to flood damages, Kuthalaperi channel .. | 649 | 0 | 0 | |
| 67 Repairs to flood damages of 1931 in Surandai tank and channel .. .. .. .. .. .. | 751 | 4 | 6 | |
| 68 Closing breaches Shellianallur supply channel and tank .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,396 | 10 | 0 | |
| 69 Repairs to flood damages of 1931, Tinnevelly channel. | 2,526 | 11 | 0 | |
| 70 Repairs to flood damages of 1931, Kodagan channel. | 1,142 | 0 | 0 | |
| 71 Annual repairs to Ariyanayagipuram anicut for 1932. | 255 | 8 | 0 | |
| 72 Repairs to flood damages of Palayam channel .. | 979 | 9 | 0 | |
| 73 Repairs to Pillayarkulam anicut, channel, etc. | 893 | 0 | 0 | |
| 74 Closing breaches in Gangaikondan leading channel .. | 102 | 0 | 0 | |
| 75 Closing breaches in Piranjeri supply channel .. .. | 357 | 0 | 0 | |
| 76 Repairs to flood damages, Kangayan channel and tanks .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 661 | 4 | 8 | |
| 77 Repairs to flood damages, Nadhiyunni anicut .. | 7 | 3 | 0 | |
| 78 Rent on canal telephone lines .. .. .. | 103 | 8 | 0 | |
| 79 Renewing the worn out screw gearing shutters of Suttamalli anicut across Tambraparni river .. | 20 | 12 | 0 | |
| 80 Replacing rotten worn out shutters, etc., in Vadukachimathil tank .. .. .. .. .. | 13 | 3 | 0 | |

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| Item number and name of work. | Total charges during the year. RS. | A. | P. | Ayacut if below 200 acres. ACS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *15 A-2. Irrigation, Maintenance and Repairs—cont.* | | | | |
| 81 Repairs to Kilanatham-Pudukulam tank under Palayam channel | 70 | 0 | 0 | |
| 82 Repairing damaged crest and building three buttress wall in the body-wall of Kulasekaraperi dam across Palayar river | 140 | 9 | 0 | |
| 83 Making up the right bank above and below Eraiyadi channel dividing dam | 77 | 0 | 0 | |
| 84 Making up bund and repairing sluice in Kulasekaraperi tank | 255 | 13 | 6 | 30 |
| 85 Making up bund of Uranipathu tank in Tenkasi taluk | 106 | 0 | 0 | 137 |
| 86 Repairs to Devanallur tank | 484 | 0 | 0 | |
| 87 Strengthening left bank of Arasapathu channel in Manjanodai limits. | 186 | 8 | 0 | |
| 88 Repairs to Sivan Pillai anicut and channel | 685 | 10 | 0 | 57 |
| 89 Special repairs to the Pannakudian channel I. No. 59 | 416 | 0 | 0 | |
| *90 Tarring and oiling of shutters and screw gearings of tanks and channels in Tinnevelly division for 1931.* | 208 | 3 | 9 | |
| 91 Maintenance of the inspection bungalow at Kalakad for 1931 | 108 | 0 | 0 | |
| 92 Maintaining the inspection bungalow at Thirukarangudi | 121 | 8 | 0 | |
| 93 Annual repairs to inspection bungalow at Kannadian anicut for 1931 | 1 | 10 | 0 | |
| 94 Annual repairs to shutter shed in the Kannadian anicut for 1931 | 0 | 14 | 0 | |
| 95 Annual repairs to lascars' shed, Kannadian anicut for 1931 | 0 | 8 | 0 | |
| 96 Annual repairs to Idaiyathukal channel for 1931 | 66 | 1 | 0 | 18·5 |
| 97 Union and municipal taxes on buildings other than resident al | 8 | 4 | 0 | |
| 98 Clearing sand in the drainage of wet land under Pottaikulam tank in Thirumalaikolundupuram village | 300 | 0 | 0 | |
| 99 Repairs to Vandankulam tank | 317 | 8 | 0 | 65 |
| 100 Repairs to Kothikal channel | 353 | 10 | 0 | 157 |
| 101 Repairs to Ambur-Perungal channel | 719 | 2 | 0 | |
| 102 Annual repairs to South Kodamelalagian channel for 1931 | 711 | 9 | 0 | |
| *103 Special repairs to the anicut at the head of Gadamanadhi Thenkal* | 784 | 3 | 0 | |
| 104 Special repairs to Kakanallur anicut | 606 | 6 | 0 | |
| 105 Special repairs to the lascars' shed, Thachanallur | 83 | 0 | 0 | |
| *106 Repairs to Koravan weir of North Kodamelalagian channel* | 200 | 12 | 0 | |
| 107 Special repairs to Manjapalli channel | 222 | 0 | 0 | |
| 108 Special repairs to outlet 1 to 4 in Gadamanadhi-Thenkal channel | 618 | 12 | 0 | |
| 109 Special repairs to the Adachani anicut and channel. | 555 | 15 | 0 | |
| 110 Annual repairs to Nathiyunni channel for 1931 | 819 | 11 | 0 | |
| 111 Providing shutters to sluice Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 and other repairs to sluices in Adachani-Periyakulam. | 131 | 7 | 0 | |
| 112 Annual repairs to the Kodamelalagian anicut for 1931 | 349 | 15 | 0 | |
| 113 Ordinary repairs to Puduparayankulam I. No. 175 | 66 | 8 | 0 | |
| 114 Removing shoal and excavating leading channel in front of surplus escape Pambili, Periyakulam | 143 | 0 | 0 | |
| 115 Special repairs to Adachani supply channel | 112 | 12 | 0 | |
| 116 Repairs to No. 2 anicut across Pachayar at the head of Padmaneri tank and supply channel | [illegible] | 11 | 0 | |

## 15 *A*-2. *Irrigation, Maintenance and Repairs*—cont.

| Item number and name of work. | Total charges during the year. RS. | A. | P. | Ayacut if below 200 acres. ACS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 117 Revetting sides of the bund at breach site of Thirukarangudi tank .. .. .. .. .. | 246 | 14 | 0 | |
| 118 Kuthalaperi supply channel, clearing vegetation .. | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| 119 Reconstructing the damaged skin wall in Pappankal. | 1 | 9 | 6 | |
| 120 Special repairs to Ambur-Perungal anicut .. .. | 688 | 3 | 0 | |
| 121 Repairs to I. No. 216, Mullikulam under Kodagan channel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 572 | 1 | 0 | 34 |
| 122 Repairs to I. No. 215, Thamaraikulam under Tinnevelly channel .. .. .. .. .. . | 485 | 3 | 0 | 119 |
| 123 Special repairs to Kandamangalam anicut across Aluthakanniar river .. .. .. .. .. | 679 | 11 | 0 | |
| 124 Emergent repairs to sluices in Thirukarangudi, Periyakulam .. .. .. .. .. .. | 98 | 14 | 0 | |
| 125 Repairs to Marankulam tank .. .. .. .. | 382 | 7 | 0 | 143 |
| 126 Repairs to I. No. 224, Pirayankulam tank under Tinnevelly channel .. .. .. .. .. | 280 | 0 | 0 | 47 |
| 127 Special repairs to lascar shed, Suttamalli anicut .. | 74 | 0 | 0 | |
| 128 Closing breaches in Nettur channel .. .. .. | 57 | 0 | 0 | |
| 129 Special repairs to inspection bungalow, Kannadian anicut .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 46 | 0 | 0 | |
| 130 Repairs to division dam, etc., in Pavur channel .. | 256 | 12 | 0 | |
| 131 Emergent repairs to bund of Thidiyur Sengulam tank | 755 | 13 | 0 | |
| 132 Urgent repairs to Pallathu sluice No. 158 of Aryarkulam under Palayam channel .. .. .. | 403 | 0 | 0 | 170 |
| 133 Repairs to flood damages of 1931 of Melakallur Pudukulam .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 406 | 8 | 0 | 130 |
| 134 Special repairs to the lascar shed at the Kanadian anicut .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 74 | 0 | 0 | |
| 135 Special repairs to shutter shed at the Kanadian anicut | 48 | 0 | 0 | |
| 136 Special repairs to Poonjadikulam tank in Ambasamudram taluk .. .. .. .. .. .. | 182 | 0 | 0 | |
| 137 Emergent repairs to Mela Thachakulam .. .. | 281 | 0 | 0 | |
| 138 Union tax for Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Kalakad for 1931 .. .. .. | 3 | 4 | 0 | |
| 138-A Union tax for Public Works Department shutter shed Andichimadagu, Kalakad for 1931 .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 139 Union and municipal taxes on buildings other than residential buildings for 1932 .. .. .. | 7 | 0 | 0 | |
| 140 Special repairs to triple dam across Thenkal channel of Chittar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 289 | 0 | 0 | |
| 141 Special repairs to lascar shed at Melapavur of Tenkasi taluk .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 123 | 0 | 0 | |
| 142 Ringbunding breach in the body-wall of Nathiyunni anicut .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 184 | 10 | 0 | |
| 143 Tarring and oiling shutters and screw gearing of sluices in Tinnevelly division for 1932 .. .. | 56 | 0 | 0 | |
| 144 Annual maintenance of Public Works Department inspection bungalow, Tirukarangudi for 1932 .. | 40 | 3 | 0 | |
| 145 Annual maintenance of inspection bungalow at Kalakad for 1932 .. .. .. .. .. | 43 | 6 | 0 | |
| 146 Repairs to flood damages of 1931 in Thiruchittambalam channel in Tenkasi taluk .. .. .. | 283 | 8 | 0 | 163 |
| 147 Repairs to flood damages of 1931 in Ambur Perungal channel I. No. 174 .. .. .. .. .. | 462 | 5 | 0 | |
| 148 Repairs to flood damages in Kakkanallur channel and its tanks Nedungulam and Poonjadikulam .. | 231 | 4 | 0 | |
| 149 Providing shutters and locking arrangements for scouring vents in outlet No. 1 of Pannakudian channel I. No. 59 .. .. .. .. .. | 53 | 0 | 0 | |
| 150 Repairs to flood damages of 1931 in Idayathukal .. | 548 | 8 | 0 | 18·5 |
| 151 Closing breaches in Nathiyunni channel I. No. 167 .. | 52 | 0 | 0 | |

| Item number and name of work. | Total charges during the year. | | | Ayacut if below 200 acres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | A. | P. | ACS. |

## 15 *A-2. Irrigation, Maintenance and Repairs*—cont.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 152 Repairs to flood damages of 1931 in Adachani anicut channel and Periyakulam .. .. .. .. | 101 | 0 | 0 | |
| 153 Ordinary repairs to Kangayan anicut for 1932 .. | 6 | 10 | 8 | |
| 154 Closing breaches in South Kodamelalagian channel.. | 75 | 0 | 0 | |
| 155 Closing breaches in Adachani anicut and channel .. | 44 | 0 | 0 | |
| 156 Special repairs to the shutter shed Vannampacheri .. | 62 | 0 | 0 | |
| 157 Closing breaches in Kiḷa Chinthamani Periyakulam .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 510 | 8 | 0 | |
| 158 Special repairs to shutter shed at Rajavillipuram .. | 69 | 0 | 0 | |
| 159 Repairs to flood damages of 1931 in Arasapathu channel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 374 | 14 | 0 | |
| 160 Repairs to flood damages of 1931 in Nathiyunni channel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 59 | 0 | 0 | |

## *Tank Restoration Scheme works.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Repairs to Pettaikulam tank, Alagiapandiapuram group .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 100 | 10 | 0 | 24 |
| 2 Repairs and improvements to VII-B of Perungal channel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 237 | 7 | 0 | |
| 3 Repairs to Thuppakudi Periyakulam and supply channel, Devarkulam group .. .. .. .. .. | 901 | 4 | 0 | |
| 4 Repairs to Anandankulam tank .. .. .. | 138 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5 Planting R.S. beams to the temporary anicut across Tambraparni river at Papanasam .. .. .. | 8 | 12 | 0 | |
| 6 Repairs to No. 2 Pappankulam tank of Madankulam group .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 195 | 8 | 0 | |
| 7 Repairs and improvements to No. 206 Pappankal channel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 466 | 7 | 0 | |
| 8 Repairs and improvements to Vadakal and Thenkal. | 0 | 12 | 0 | |
| 9 Repairs to Alkolli anicut and head sluice across Ramanadhi C.R. No. 1 and T.R.S. No. 28–29 .. | 551 | 6 | 0 | |
| 10 Repairs to Somaithangikulam of Mannarkoil village D.R. No. 1/29–30 .. .. .. .. .. | 89 | 0 | 0 | 58 |
| 11 Repairs to Vadapathikulam supply channel, C.R. No. 4/29–30 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 917 | 8 | 0 | |
| 12 Repairs to No. 4 Kalkurichikulam of Devarkulam group in Pappankulam village D.R. No. 20/29–30. | 67 | 4 | 0 | |
| 13 Repairs to isolated Pallakal Periyakulam and Pettaikulam tank. C.R. No. 8 and T.R.S. No. 29–30 .. | 1,217 | 14 | 0 | 184·17 |
| 14 Repairs to No. 3 Madankulam tank and supply channel D.R. No. 2/30–31 .. .. .. .. .. | 2,672 | 2 | 0 | |
| 15 Repairs to No. 1 Vadapathikulam tank and supply channel from Jambunadhi Vadapathikulam group. | 1,632 | 0 | 0 | |
| 16 Repairs to Pallakulam of Pallankal group, D.R. No. 19/29–30 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 5 | 0 | 27 |
| 17 Repairs to No. 2 Thondamankal tank Valathukal group, D.R. No. 12/30–31 .. .. .. .. | 361 | 0 | 0 | 187 |
| 18 Repairs to No. 1 Valathakulam tank of Valathakulam group .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 744 | 0 | 0 | 138 |

25th January 1933]

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 491 asked by Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1933, page 300 supra.]

| From whom and the nature of the representation. | Subject. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Memorials from the ryots and mirasidars of Tanjore district, 1931. | Arrangements may be made to facilitate larger export of paddy and particularly railway freight for paddy may be reduced. | A large number of printed memorials in identical terms has been received. |
| Memorials from the ryots and mirasidars of Tanjore district, February 1932. | A committee consisting of officials and non-officials may be appointed to investigate our grievances and explore and find out the means of affording redress to us in the matter of (1) burden of land tax, (2) abnormal fall in the value of lands, (3) abnormal fall in the value of agricultural produce, (4) indebtedness of mirasdar, (5) reduction in railway freight for the transport of agricultural produce and (6) other similar grievances. | Do. |
| Resolution passed at the Tanjore Delta Mirasidars' Conference, Kumbakonam, dated 26th July 1931. | This conference brings to the notice of the Government that, in spite of the low prices prevailing, there is considerable slump of paddy in this district and the mirasidars have not been able to market the same at any reasonable price and, as such, the only way to give temporary relief at least to the mirasidars will be to reduce the existing heavy railway freight for paddy and other agricultural produce and to afford special facilities for the transport of the same to Colombo, West Coast districts, Salem, Coimbatore and other places and requests the Government to interfere and the Railway authorities to reduce the railway freight by at least 50 per cent and to give special facilities for transport. | .... |
| Resolution passed at the meeting of the Shiyali Taluk Mirasidars' Association, dated 17th February 1932. | In view of the prohibitive freight charges levied by the South Indian Railway which tells much upon the rice trade of these parts the Government are requested to address the Railway authorities on the subject and the Railway authorities are requested to show substantial concession in the matter as was given to wheat in North India and that with regard to Shiyali station the old concession rates be restored, viz., Rs. 11-4-0 per ton to Colombo and As. 3-1 to inland places from Shiyali. | .... |
| Resolution passed at the meeting of the Shiyali Taluk Mirasidars' Association, dated 2nd October 1932. | This meeting requests the Government that immediate steps should be taken to reduce the railway freight for transport of paddy and rice from Shiyali to Colombo and other stations. | .... |

| From whom and the nature of the representation. | Subject. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Memorial of the Pattukkottai Taluk Mirasidars' Association of October 1932. | Transport charges, etc., should be reduced by the railway, and adequate port facilities provided so as to maintain and, if possible, improve the present trade of Tanjore rice in Ceylon. | .... |
| Resolution passed at the meeting of the *mirasidars* of Kunnam village, Shiyali taluk, dated 9th November 1932. | This meeting requests the Government to take steps to reduce the railway freght for the transport of rice from Tanjore to Ceylon to such an extent as to encourage export in larger quantity. | .... |
| Resolution passed at the meeting of the mirasidars' of Achalpuram and Nallur villages, Shiyali taluk, dated 12th November 1932. | This meeting further requests the authorities that on no account the tarams of *the lands be converted and that full* facilities by way of reduction of railway rates be afforded for the full and free export of Tanjore rice to Colombo and other places. | .... |
| Resolution passed at the Conference of the Mannargudi Taluk Mirasidars, dated 26th November 1932. | This conference further requests—<br>(1) that the high railway freight on rice from the several stations of the South Indian Railway in the *Tanjore district* be reduced and made proportionate to the distance;<br>(2) that the ports of Muthupet, Thopputurai and Point Calimere, Tirumallavasal, etc., be opened for steamer traffic;<br>(3) that better traffic facilities for these ports may be provided. | .... |
| Resolution passed at the Conference of the Tanjore District Cauvery Delta Mirasidars at Kumbakonam, dated 27th November 1932. | *This conference* urges the *imperative* necessity of reducing the railway freight to the level of pre-war rates and especially on account of *the fact that* the prices of agricultural produce have come down to a much lower level than the pre-war level. | .... |
| | The original markets for the Tanjore district paddy and rice must be made available for the export of rice and paddy, such as Ceylon, West Coast, Coimbatore, etc. | .... |
| | The Local Government are requested to bring pressure on the Government of India and the Railway Board to reduce the rates for agricultural products till at least the depression lasts. | .... |
| Resolution passed at the meeting of the mirasidars of old Cauvery delta in Mayavaram and Shiyali taluks in the Tanjore district, dated 25th December 1932. | This meeting requests the Government and the Railway Rates Committee to reduce the existing rates of freight for the transport of paddy and rice from *this district to Colombo and other* places, as they are unduly heavy and operate as a handicap to our competition in foreign markets. | .... |

## APPENDIX III.

[Vide items VIII and IX on page 331 supra.]

## BILLS Nos. 21 AND 22 OF 1931.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Gaming Act, 1930, and the Bill to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (viz., Bills Nos. 21 and 22 of 1931), have the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bills were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 15th of September 1931 and the 29th of September 1931 respectively.

3. We met on Saturday, the 19th of December 1931, and the 20th of January 1932 for the purpose of considering the provisions of the Bills.

4. The scope of the two Bills is exactly the same, one seeking to amend the Madras Gaming Act, 1930, which applies to the mufassal and the other the Madras City Police Act, 1888, which applies to the City of Madras. They seek to make two amendments in the Acts to which they respectively relate.

5. *First amendment—Clause 2 of the Bills.*—As section 5 of the Madras Gaming Act and section 42 of the Madras City Police Act stand at present, they authorize a Police Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police in the mufassal and the Commissioner of Police in the City of Madras to issue a warrant to effect a search of any premises which he has reason to believe to be a common gaming house. The first amendment seeks to enable the officers in question themselves to conduct the search instead of issuing a warrant. We consider that the amendment is unobjectionable and approve of clause 2 of the Bills.

*Second amendment—Clause 3 of the Bills.*—This amendment relates to section 6 of the Madras Gaming Act and section 43 of the Madras City Police Act. As the sections now stand and as they have been interpreted by a decision of the Madras High Court, they merely enable instruments of gaming found on a search of premises under section 5 and section 42 of the said Acts respectively, to be used as 'evidence' to be dealt with by the Court as any other evidence and to be accepted or not according to the circumstances of each case and they do not create any presumption of guilt against the accused. There is a similar decision of the Bombay High Court in interpretation of the corresponding provision of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887. The amendment proposed in the present Bills is intended to create a presumption against an

[25th January 1933

accused person from the fact of the discovery of instruments of gaming on his person or in his premises, on a search under the abovementioned sections. We are not in favour of such an amendment as it involves the risk of innocent persons being proceeded against under the Acts. We have therefore deleted clause 3 of these Bills.

6. We consider that the Bills as amended by us do not require republication.

W. M. BROWNING.
D. V. NARASIMHASWAMI.
* BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.
C. BASU DEV.
H. M. JAGANNADHAM.
ABDUL HAMEED KHAN.
* SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI.
T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU.
P. SUBRAHMANYA CHETTI.
M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR.
R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU.
A. KRISHNASWAMI.
MAHOMED USMAN.
M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.
C. NATESAN.

*20th January* 1932.

* Subject to minute of dissent.

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MINUTES OF DISSENT.

In my opinion the Home Member will be well advised to withdraw this Bill for the present.

*10th March* 1932. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.

The Bill is unnecessary.

*10th March* 1932. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI.

25th January 1933]

ANNEXURE I.

## BILL No. 21 OF 1931.

*A Bill to amend the Madras Gaming Act, 1930, for certain purposes.*

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

ras III 930. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Gaming Act, 1930, for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1932. Short title

2. Section 5 of the Madras Gaming Act, 1930 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of section 5, and to that section as renumbered the following sub-section shall be added, namely:— Amendment of section 42, Madras Act III of 1888.

"(2) Any Police officer having power to issue a warrant under sub-section (1) may, instead of doing so, himself exercise all or any of the powers exercisable under such warrant."

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ANNEXURE II.

## BILL No. 22 OF 1931.

*A Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888, for certain purposes.*

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

as III 88. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888, for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1932. Short title

as III 88. 2. Section 42 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of section 42 and to that section as renumbered the following sub-section shall be added, namely:— Amendment of section 5, Madras Act III of 1930.

"(2) The Commissioner may, instead of issuing a warrant under sub-section (1), himself exercise all or any of the powers exercisable under such warrant."

[25th January 1933

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item X on page 332 supra.]

BILL No. 2 OF 1932.

*A Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888, for a certain purpose.*

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888, for a certain purpose (Bill No. 2 of 1932), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 16th February 1932.

3. We met on the 12th May 1932 at Stonehouse Hill, the Nilgiris, for the consideration of the Bill.

4. The Bill provides for the punishment of a false alarm of fire knowingly given. We consider that the mischief it seeks to penalize is serious enough to justify legislation. The present measure is drafted on the same lines as section 5 of the Bombay Police Amendment Act II of 1917. We have made some verbal amendments so as to make it clear that it is only when a person gives a false alarm of fire with knowledge of its falsehood that he will be liable under this enactment. We are not in favour of awarding imprisonment for an offence under this Act and have accordingly omitted that punishment.

5. We consider that the Bill does not require republication.

* SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI.
N. SIVA RAJ.
GANALA RAMAMURTI.
C. BASU DEV.
D. V. NARASIMHASWAMI.
D. KRISHNAMURTI.
* BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.
DANIEL THOMAS.
F. E. JAMES (*Chairman*).
MAHOMED USMAN.
T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.
V. M. RAMASWAMI.
G. SREERAMULU.

* Subject to a note.

## NOTE.

In our opinion, no case has been made out for this Bill. It proceeds on the statement of the Commissioner of Police that there have been *recently several cases of false alarm. No material is placed before the* Committee to substantiate this statement. Evidently, the Commissioner of Police wanted this amendment because a similar provision exists in the Bombay City Police Act, although there is no warrant for it in this city at present. We are therefore of opinion that this Bill is unnecessary. However, the deletion of imprisonment as an alternative punishment to fine is welcome.

SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI.
BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.

12*th May* 1932.

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ANNEXURE.

BILL No. 2 OF 1932.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

*A Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888, for a certain purpose.*

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888, for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1932.

Insertion of new section 62-A in Madras Act III of 1888. 2. After section 62 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Penalty for false alarm of fire. "62-A. Whoever gives or causes to be given to any fire brigade in the City of Madras or to any officer or fireman thereof, whether by means of a street fire-alarm, statement, message or otherwise, any alarm of fire which he knows to be false, shall be liable on conviction to fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

# THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

## Thursday, the 26th January 1933.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon Mr. H. G.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Mr.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Birley, Mr. F.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indriah, Mr. C.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, The
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Luker, Mr. F. G.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.
Maharaja of Venkatagiri, The
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. Gade.
Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Stanes, Mr. F. J.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. C. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Kha Sahib.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Chemudu, The
Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The
Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS

### Irrigation

*Repairs to the Panjantangi tank.*

* 493 *Q.*—Mr. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the preliminary investigation by the Minor Irrigation Supervisor regarding the repairs to the Panjantangi tank referred to *in Collector's L. Dis. No. 5089/31, dated 3rd September 1931, is over* and whether the necessary estimates have been prepared; and

(*b*) when the work is likely to be taken on hand?

*A.*—(*a*) It is reported that the tank has been investigated and that proposals for the necessary repairs will be sent up to the Superintending Engineer shortly.

(*b*) It cannot be taken up until the estimate has been sanctioned and funds allotted.

*Construction of a masonry dam at the Nondi Alamaram, Chidambaram taluk.*

* 494 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the poor ryots of Palvattonnan village, Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district, holding wet lands in the tail-end of Manampathan channel and Morattu channel, have been petitioning to the irrigation authorities for the construction of a masonry dam at the place called Nondi Alamaram where the Manampathan and Morattu channels meet and the big three-feet drainage channel begins, so as to prevent the unauthorized diversion of water into the drainage channel;

(*b*) if so, how many such petitions were received within the last one year and what action have the authorities taken thereon;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that there have been frequent quarrels among ryots and criminal proceedings resorted to by them in respect of the diversion of water from the Morattu channel;

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(*d*) whether any recommendations have been received by the Government from the Irrigation department with regard to the construction of the masonry dam;

(*e*) whether any investigation has been made as to the necessity for and estimates prepared for the said masonry dam; if so, what the total cost of the said scheme is; and

(*f*) whether the Government have provided or propose to provide for the said amount in the ensuing budget?

*A.*—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

(*f*) No.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I ask the Government whether, after the report is received, if funds have not been already provided in the ensuing budget, they will at least make a supplementary provision for the construction of the masonry dam?"

The hon. Sir Archibald Campbell:—"The question will be considered after we have received the report which we have called for."

## Land Revenue Administration

*Compensation on account of private lands taken up for test works in Bellary district.*

* 495 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the total extent of private lands taken up for each of the test or other works in progress since December 1931 in Bellary district for the relief of distress and whether the owners concerned have been given the necessary compensation and if not, why not?

*A.*—A statement [a] showing the extent of private land taken up for road works before and after the introduction of test works on 1st June is annexed. No compensation has so far been paid to the owners. Various circumstances have contributed to the delay including the necessity of surveying the land and the absence from the villages of many of the landowners.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"May I ask whether the lands mentioned in the appendix to this answer really belong to the survey number or whether they are whole fields (old waste)?"

The hon. Sir Archibald Campbell:—"Presumably they are not whole survey numbers."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"Now the time for the collection of kistbandi has come, has the hon. the Revenue Member taken any steps to see that no assessment is collected for the lands which are not in the occupation of the ryots and which have been taken away for these road works?"

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 446 infra.

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The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I have not taken any steps in that direction as I am sure the Collector will do all that is necessary."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask the Government whether there has been no subdivision whatsoever? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" In view of the hon. Member's question I will draw the Collector's attention to the fact, if necessary, that assessments should not be collected on the lands not in the occupation of the ryots."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Is it a fact that these lands have been taken over six years ago and yet no compensation has been paid to the owners? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I do not think so. I think the lands were occupied only last year."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" In this connexion, may I point out to the hon. the Revenue Member that there are other roads for which private lands have been taken up and no compensation has yet been paid although it is several years since they were occupied? Will the hon. the Revenue Member kindly ask the Collector to pay compensation in those cases also? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" If the hon. Member draws my attention to particular cases, I shall be glad to do so."

## Administration of Justice

*Examination of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose inside the Penitentiary as a defence witness in the case against Mr. Shanker.*

* 496 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that in the beginning of September 1932, the Third Presidency Magistrate refused to examine in his Court at Egmore, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the State prisoner in the Penitentiary, as a defence witness in the case against Mr. Shanker;

(*b*) whether the Magistrate acted under the Government's orders, and, if so, whether the Government will state under what law they issued such orders;

(*c*) whether it is also a fact that the said Magistrate held his Court inside the Penitentiary in September 1932, for the purpose of examining Mr. Bose, but did not allow the public and the press to be present; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that when asked by the accused the Magistrate said that the trial was a public one?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Magistrate acted under rule 20 of the Criminal Rules of Practice. (Extract * appended.) The Government declined to permit the production of the State prisoner in Court under the same rule.

* Printed as Appendix II on page 447 infra.

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(c) Yes; under section 352, Criminal Procedure Code, the Magistrate excluded the press and other persons except the defence vakils.

(d) The examination was held in open court within the meaning of section 352, Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Did the Magistrate apply to the Government for sanction for examining Mr. Bose in the open Court?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Magistrate wrote to the Government to know what their intentions were. The Government said that they would not send the prisoner to the Court."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"What were their reasons for refusing to send the prisoner to the open Court?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government have the right, as my hon. Friend will see from the extract of the Criminal Rules of Practice, to do what they think best under the circumstances. In the exercise of their discretion they thought it best not to send the prisoner to the open Court."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I quite see that discretion vests in the Government. But, may I know and may the public know the reasons that prevented the Government from exercising the discretion in favour of the accused person?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The first reason was that the prisoner was sick. Secondly, his presence in Court would have created a sensation."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"But is the Government afraid of sensation?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government are not afraid of sensation but they want to avoid it, if possible."

## Law and Order—General

*Refusal of the Government to accord sanction for the prosecution of Mr. M. Schamnad, Circle Inspector of Police, Mangalore.*

* 497. Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. M. M. Rama Rao, M.A., Mangalore, applied to the Government for sanction to prosecute Mr. M. Schamnad, Circle Inspector of Police, Mangalore, and the Sub-Inspector of Police, Mangalore, for having assaulted and beaten him with canes when he and another picketed the shop of D. Kanji & Bros., Mangalore, in March or April 1932, and the local Government refused to give the required sanction;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to give the reasons why sanction was refused;

(c) whether it is a fact that the report of the offence sent by the Sub-Inspector of Police on duty on the next day of the offence clearly shows that the beating of Mr. Rama Rao and another picketer was illegal as they were only two persons who were picketing when cane charge was ordered against them; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the said report of the offence made by the Sub-Inspector on the next day as also a copy of the statement drawn up by the respectable citizens who witnessed the scene and presented to the Collector of South Kanara immediately after the offence as also a copy of the judgment of the High Court in connexion with the said offence?

A.—(a) & (b) Mr. M. M. Rama Rao applied for sanction to prosecute the Inspector of Police, Mangalore, and the Sub-Inspector of Police. The Government after careful consideration of the order of the High Court, dated 17th October 1932, and all the circumstances of the case declined to grant sanction in view of the fact that the High Court expressed the opinion that no case of grievous hurt could lie against the Inspector and no case at all against the Sub-Inspector, and as it appeared that both officers acted in good faith in the discharge of what they considered their duty.

(c) The report of the Sub-Inspector of Police indicates that when the Inspector warned the picketers, volunteers and the crowd to disperse, some of them did not disperse, so a light cane charge was ordered.

(d) The report of the Sub-Inspector of Police is a confidential document which the Government decline to place on the table of the House. The statement [a] of citizens of Mangalore presented to the Collector and the judgment [a] of the High Court are placed on the table of the House.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I ask the Government whether the information they have given in answer to this question is the final information, or whether they are going to hold an enquiry and find out the real state of affairs?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"The Inspector-General of Police is holding an enquiry to-day at Mangalore."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It is said that no case of grievous hurt could lie against the Inspector. May I ask whether there was no medical certificate showing the wounds, whether there was no X-ray photograph taken showing the fracture of the bones and so on?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"That is the opinion of the High Court."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"It is said that both the officers acted in good faith in the discharge of what they considered their duty. May I ask how the Government consider their action?"

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 447–451 infra.

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The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I have already said that the Inspector-General is to-day holding an enquiry to fix the responsibility upon the person who has used excessive force."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know when the enquiry will be completed and when the responsibility will be fixed?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"The enquiry is being held to-day and it will take some time for us to get the report."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"What is the rule under which exemption from prosecution is granted? Is it enough if the officer believed what he did was his duty or must he have been actually doing his real duty?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"It is left to the discretion of the Government."

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

## II.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1932–33.

### GRANT XIX—MEDICAL—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now proceed with the discussion of item No. 4 of the Demands for Supplementary Grants."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, I was referring to the inadequate and often complete lack of provision for the treatment of women and children, especially gosha women in the hospitals maintained by local bodies. I particularly mentioned the Government Headquarters Hospital at Coimbatore where there is no accommodation for gosha women and children in the out-patients' department. The hon. the Minister should enquire from those municipalities and local boards which get grants from public funds for the maintenance of their hospitals, as to what provision they have made for the treatment of gosha women and children. There is no reason why one section of the public alone should not be entitled to the same privileges and facilities as are available to any other section. It is high time that adequate provision is made for the treatment of women and children, especially gosha women in the Coimbatore Headquarters Hospital and in the other hospitals in South Arcot and Salem.

"With regard to the construction of the Prince of Wales Children Hospital, Madras, there has been an insistent demand that the Gosha Hospital should be extended to serve better the needs of more people. The proposal seems to be only to construct a building for 50 beds in the compound of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital. That will not meet the needs of the people adequately, as much more space is needed for the larger and ever increasing number of people who resort for medical aid and treatment. Very often patients have to return disappointed as there is no sufficient accommodation for them in the in-patient wards. Most

[Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed] [26th January 1933

of these poor people are not able to afford the cost of treatment at the hands of private doctors. In these circumstances, addition of a few more beds in the hospital will not be enough. This number should be doubled or trebled at the earliest moment.

" Then there is a provision of Rs. 4,000 odd for maintenance charges. I do not see how the question of maintenance charges arises now. It is stated that the expenditure will have to be incurred in 1936 or 1937 when the hospital begins work. I hope the hon. Minister will explain to us how exactly this demand for maintenance charges is not a premature demand."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Mr. President, Sir, I should like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that this Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital is only a gosha hospital in name but not in real fact. There is only one hospital in the city, perhaps in the whole presidency, where accommodation for gosha women is provided, but owing to the fact that often-times that accommodation is occupied by non-gosha women, admission is refused to gosha women who go to this hospital for treatment as in-patients. There are the maternity hospital and other hospitals in the city which give accommodation to women patients although they do not make any special provision for gosha women. This is the only hospital where there is accommodation for gosha women. I do not want that all the accommodation there, should be reserved for gosha women exclusively, but I want to ask whether it is not advisable that the hospital authorities are instructed that, as far as possible, gosha women patients should be given preference in the matter of admission as in-patients.

" Then, Sir, with regard to the name of this hospital, may I ask why it is called a Victoria *Caste* and Gosha Hospital? Does it mean that non-caste people, women of the Depressed Classes, are not admitted therein as patients? When that is not the case why should we have the word 'caste' put in the name of the hospital? Again, Sir, as the name indicates, it is not a hospital which is reserved for gosha women. The gosha women are admitted when there is accommodation only by the tender mercy of the hospital authorities. Often they are refused admission as most of the beds have been occupied by people who do not observe gosha.

" Lastly, most of the doctors and the nurses employed in this hospital do not know Hindustani, while most of the gosha patients who go there know only Hindustani. They are people from the southern part of the city and do not understand, like most of the people from the northern parts, Tamil. So much so the patients do not make themselves understood by the doctors and the nurses and great difficulty is felt and sufficient attention is not paid. This state of affairs is only natural when the one does not understand the language of the other. It is natural also that the nurses do not like such patients and try to avoid them as much as possible; they treat them in such a manner that they would not like to go back to the hospital if they fell ill again. That is only natural.

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" Sometimes, instructions are given to these gosha ladies that they need not come again to the hospital. It is quite natural; because anybody who does not understand the language of the patients, would like to be kept away from this class of patients. The lady doctors attending on these patients are no exception to this general rule. They do not want to be bothered by patients whose language they do not know and who could not understand the language of the doctors. Gosha women knowing Urdu only, labour under this disadvantage. I wish to place the matter before the hon. the Minister so that he might consider this matter and see whether he cannot rectify matters to the extent to which it is possible." 11-15 a.m.

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar referred yesterday in his speech to the fact that the accommodation available in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital is totally inadequate to the needs of the city. I think that the construction of the new 50-bed ward out of the funds provided by the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund Committee, will go to a large extent to meet the pressing necessity for increased accommodation.

" My hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed enquired whether any special facilities are given for gosha women and children in the hospitals at Coimbatore. These hospitals are open not only to men but also to women and children. As regards special arrangements and facilities to be given to gosha ladies, I shall certainly get into touch with the Surgeon-General and, if it is possible, I shall see that necessary arrangements are made. The hon. Member also asked me, as regards the construction of the new ward out of the funds at the disposal of the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund Committee, why it is necessary that the Government should come forward with this demand at this early stage. The reason is this. Firstly, the Committee will not be agreeable to place the funds at the disposal of the Government, unless the latter give them a guarantee that they are prepared to maintain the hospital at their cost. As this will be a commitment by the Government, it is found necessary to take the previous sanction of the House.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, referred to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital and stated that although the name is gosha hospital, special facilities are not granted to gosha ladies, and that they are sometimes refused admission for want of sufficient accommodation. I shall certainly make enquiries and see that, as far as possible, preference is given to gosha ladies. He also enquired why the word ' Caste ' in the name of this hospital should not be omitted. I believe the reason is this; there are special wards reserved for Caste Hindus; that is the reason why the hospital is known as Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital. But I may mention to the House that the hospital is not reserved entirely to caste people; patients of all castes and communities are admitted. As regards his suggestion, that at least a few of the nurses and other staff employed in this hospital should be able to speak and understand Hindustani, I shall see how far it will be possible, by making transfers from the staff of other hospitals in the city, to provide this facility. If

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that is not possible, the Government will bear this point in mind when they have to recruit staff in future. With these words I request the House to sanction this demand."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The question is that the—

'*Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 300 *under Grant XIX—Medical—Transferred*'."

The demand was carried and the grant made.

GRANT XX—PUBLIC HEALTH—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move that—

'*the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 2,37,300 *under Grant XX—Public Health—Transferred.*'

" This amount is required for paying half-grants to certain municipalities mentioned in the list to the extent of Rs. 79,000. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 is required to give grants to local bodies to improve water-supply in rural areas. A sum of Rs. 4,700 is proposed to be given to the Corporation of Madras towards the Bogipalayam Housing scheme. A grant of Rs. 4,700 has to be made towards the construction of a building for the Maternity and Child Welfare centre at Berhampur. All the details are given in the note accompanying the Supplementary Grants. If hon. Members wish to have any further information, I shall be glad to furnish them."

* Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER:—" Sir, it is stated in the explanatory note that a sum of Rs. 6,000 is provided for the Ammapet water-supply scheme in Salem district. Salem is suffering very largely for want of proper water-supply: it has not yet been properly attended to although many an appeal have been made to the Government by this House and by people outside. The Budget session is nearing and the budget will be presented to the House very soon. I would request the hon. Minister that the scheme for supply of water for Salem is improved. The question of supplying water from the Mettur scheme was considered for a very long time but no substantial progress has been made in that direction. I understand that orders have been passed and that the plans and estimates for the scheme have been prepared. I would urge on the Government that they will be pleased to take up the question early and to provide necessary funds in the budget for the next year and to see that the scheme is put through as early as possible."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" Sir, I have given notice of a token cut which I beg to move—

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 2,37,300 *under Grant XX—Public Health—Transferred—be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

" My object is to find out what arrangements the Government are making for the proper utilization of the grant by the local bodies. I find that there has been a demand for Rs. 4·82 lakhs from the local bodies for this purpose. The Government have been able to provide only

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*Rs. 1,50,000 for being given to the various local bodies for improvement of rural water-supply.* I do not know whether the Government have made proper arrangements to find out whether, the amounts granted to the various local bodies, are spent in a proper way so that the people in the districts may get advantage from it. Sir, most of the local bodies are now presided over by honorary presidents, and schemes for water-supply are generally advanced by the engineers on the advice of the overseers concerned. After a stage we come to know that the schemes taken up are not for the benefit of the people and in some cases people do not get water by taking up these schemes. In these days when it is urged that certain classes of people are not clean, the local bodies should provide them with better facilities for water; I think there must be some *arrangement by which the Government may be able to see whether the amounts are spent in a useful manner.*

"At present, I think the district health officers are asked, in an advisory capacity, whether schemes proposed by the various local bodies can be taken up. *There must be a statutory provision that schemes* taken up must have the prior sanction of the Public Health department under the supervision of the Director of Public Health. The district health officers must also share a certain portion of the responsibility for these schemes. Unless this is done, I am afraid that the money that is given to the local bodies may not be spent in a manner suited to the needs of the people. Moreover, this sum is asked for in the month of January 1933 and I wonder if the whole of it could be spent before the 31st March 1933. If these amounts are not spent before 31st March 1933, as a special case, the local bodies must be permitted to utilize the amounts in the months to come. With these few words I move my cut motion."

Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"I second it."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I wish to have some information from the hon. the Chief Minister on one or two points. I want to know whether these grants have already been made or whether they are yet to be made. If they have not yet been made, will there be sufficient time for the several local bodies to spend the grants? If there is no time for spending the money, it is worse than useless to make these grants now. I think the amounts now given will have to be spent before the 31st March. Even if plans and estimates are to be made ready immediately after these grants are made, it will *take one or two months for them to be complete; in the meantime, the* grants will have lapsed. It is well known that generally the hands of the Engineer-in-Chief and his subordinates are full and they are therefore unable to respond to the requests of the local bodies to supply them with plans and estimates sufficiently early. Therefore, Sir, as was pointed by the previous speaker, the Government should see to it that these grants are not allowed to lapse by the 31st March." 11-[illegible] a.m.

* *Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, I rise to support the suggestions* made by my hon. Friend from Salem. The question of water-supply to the Salem Municipality has been pending consideration for

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many years now. It has been very often said that the matter was being considered by the Sanitary Engineers, that it was in the hands of somebody, and so on, but nothing has been so far done in the direction of improving the water-supply of the municipality. True, a sum of Rs. 6,000 is being asked for for the Ammapet water-supply scheme; but Ammapet is only a small portion of the Salem Municipality, and that in a remote corner, and that cannot be deemed to satisfy the needs of the Salem town. It was only the other day that I received a letter from the chairman of the municipal council of Salem, urging the necessity for immediate attention by the Government to the needs of the people living in the municipality for an adequate protected water-supply. He has referred in his letter to the Mettur dam and the several schemes that were investigated by the Sanitary Engineer to Government and he seems to understand that some of the schemes are now before the Government for final decision. If there are any such schemes before the Government for consideration, I should like the hon. the Chief Minister to tell us what stage they have reached and when the matter will be taken on hand. It should be possible for the Government to give an adequate supply of water to the Salem municipality at a very small cost from the Mettur dam. That question must have reached a definite stage now and we should know whether it will or will not be possible to do so or whether the engineers of the Government are still contemplating over the scheme. Sir, it is not a fair thing to leave any municipality or any local area without an adequate protected water-supply. I would therefore urge upon the hon. Minister that he should take early action and expedite the schemes that are pending consideration and if possible see that even if funds are not provided for in the coming budget, they are made available by means of supplementary grants to meet the costs that might be involved if the water-supply schemes are taken on hand. I trust that no further delay will be caused in this respect."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—" Sir, in the grants to local bodies for mufassal water-supply schemes we find allotments for the Cowl bazaar water-supply scheme, the Brucepeta water-supply scheme and the Adoni water-works improvements scheme. So far as the Bellary Municipality is concerned, it is now very many years since water-tax began to be collected from the house-owners and yet they have not been able to take advantage of the scheme. Some attempt is now being made to extend the supply to such parts of the town as have not been provided with taps and things like that. But there are one or two parts of Cowl bazaar in which the levels do not admit of any water being brought to them from the works. I ask the Government whether it is fair in those circumstances to continue to levy the water-tax on the inhabitants of those areas which are far removed from the Cowl bazaar and do not benefit by the water-supply given to the rest of the town. I submit that the Government should either devise methods by which those people, just as the other people of the town, should have the benefit of the water-supply or exempt the residents in those two areas from payment of water-tax.

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"As regards the Adoni Municipality, I understand there was a scheme pending investigation by the Government to take water to the town from the river Hagari, some miles off from Adoni. I want to know what the Government mean by asking for the present grant in regard to the Adoni Municipality. Is it that they have decided not to take up the Hagari scheme at all but propose to improve the present supply, or do they, because of an emergency, spend some money to improve the existing supply without overlooking the other scheme, i.e., of taking water from the Hagari river? These points I wanted, Sir, to place before the Government in order to get some enlightenment thereon."

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—"Sir, the question of water-supply to the Salem town has been pending since the year 1927. So many people have spoken about it on several occasions both here and elsewhere, but nothing has been done so far. The Government took the matter in hand some three years ago and sent a party of members from this Council to investigate the question of water-supply to Salem. Of course they went to Mettur and submitted certain proposals which have been under consideration since. Recently, I think, the Sanitary Engineer took up the matter and I do not know what conclusion he has come to. There is a tank called the Vamapallur tank from which we are getting water-supply. Last year although there were rains, the supply to the tank was very small. Salem is a big district headquarter town, and if no water is given to the people, I do not see how they can live. So far as costs are concerned, we told the Government that we would be prepared to bear one-third of the costs and requested them to meet the other two-thirds. In spite of it we find that no provision is made for the Salem water-supply scheme. I think, Sir, now that we have a surplus in our hands, the Government will be able to provide sufficient funds for this purpose. Sir, water is a necessity for the people; we can live even without food, but we cannot get on without water. I hope the Government will take the matter into consideration at once and see that good drinking water is supplied to Salem. It is not fair to delay the matter further, especially when the Mettur project is almost ready and when you have good water available near at hand. I shall deal with the subject again during the budget session and therefore I shall stop now with these few words."

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. the Chief Minister to certain grievances so far as the Bellary town is concerned, in the matter of water-supply. There has been an agitation by the owners of bungalows that they should be given permission to have water connexions. I think when the ex-Chief Minister Mr. Muniswami Nayudu visited Bellary, there was also a deputation which waited on him in this regard. He said, I think, that he would consult the Sanitary Engineer before giving a definite reply; but no reply has been so far forthcoming. The idea seems to be that unless there is to be a drainage scheme, water connexions should not be given. I am afraid, Sir, it is rather a false

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idea; because so far as the bungalows are concerned, there is no immediate necessity for a drainage scheme. In some of these bungalows live very big people like the Collector, the Conservator of Forests, the District Medical Officer, the District Superintendent of Police, etc. These bunaglows have very big compounds and I think all the various new buildings that have come into existence recently have also big compounds. So, so far as they are concerned, there is no need for any drainage scheme at all. I may even suggest another thing. If water connexions are given to these hungalows, the owners may he asked to spend water to a limited extent; and if the consumption of water exceeds the prescribed limit, the municipality can charge extra for it by installing metres. I am sure in this way the municipality can get an additional income of about Rs. 10,000. I do not know why the Government do not give permission for the extension of the water-supply to the various bungalows concerned. In view at least of this additional income of about Rs. 10,000 to the municipality, such permission should be granted. Now that I have brought the matter to the notice of the hon. the Chief Minister, I hope he will consult the officers concerned and grant this request."

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—" Sir, I wish to deal with the question of the existing facilities for water-supply in Tinnevelly and Palamcottah. The present state of affairs is not quite satisfactory. I have on previous occasions stated that the protected scheme of water-supply for Tinnevelly and Palamcottah, that was formulated some years ago, is still kept in abeyance. At one time the municipalities of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah said that if a loan was granted to them for the said scheme, they would repay it in the course of forty years, but the Government wanted that it should he repaid in twenty years. The municipalities did not agree to this. On that ground the scheme was held in abeyance, but later on, when it was again urged that the scheme should be taken up, the Government said they had no funds. I now urge again, Sir, that the scheme should be taken up immediately for the reasons I adduce now. The people have to depend largely for water-supply on the irrigation channels that pass through the towns and, in the rainy season as the channels are contaminated, the people are subjected to attacks of cholera and fall victims thereto,
45 and in the dry season they have to go several miles for getting pure
m. water; for to them the river is very very far off. So far as Tuticorin is concerned, the people of the municipality have been complaining of inadequate and irregular supply, as the scheme there is not working properly. They are blaming the engineers who constructed the scheme. This is to be attended to immediately. The condition of the poor people living in the municipal area is still worse; they are not provided with enough wells and in the hottest season when the sources of water fail, they have to depend upon the charity of their neighbours. Even though there are wells in some places belonging to the municipality they are prevented from using them on the ground of pollution. I request the hon. Chief Minister to see that they are allowed the use of municipal wells, and also that steps are taken to see that an unfailing water-supply is given to them."

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* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, who moved the cut motion, asked me whether before rural water-supply schemes are sanctioned, they are scrutinised by Government. Ordinarily all such schemes have to be sanctioned first by the Sanitary Engineering department. In the case of important schemes, the Director of Public Health is consulted. He was also doubtful whether Government made sure that those sums are properly spent. Estimates are first obtained, and the Government grant is paid only on the submission of bills. As regards the doubts expressed relating to the supplementary grants moved this month, whether there would be sufficient time for their utilization during the present financial year itself, I may mention that the various bodies concerned have been already authorized, in anticipation of sanction, to incur expenditure, and as the total sum under the demand is greater than the allotment now proposed to be given, I see no difficulty in the way of the local bodies spending the amount before the end of the financial year. As regards the request relating to the lapsing of the unspent amount at the end of the financial year to the Government, I am afraid it will not be possible as the rules are directly against that. (Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—Re-allot them!) It will be against the rules of Government. My hon. Friend, Mr. Nanjappa, mentioned about the urgency of the Salem water-supply scheme. It has been carefully examined except in one or two minor details, and then it will be ready for consideration. There has been a difference of opinion among the technical experts of Government as to whether it is desirable to utilize electric or hydraulic power to drive the pumps. After this matter is satisfactorily settled, I see no impediment for the execution of the scheme. But I am afraid the matter is already late for inclusion in the budget for the next year. All the same, I do realize the importance of the scheme, and as soon as the examination of these details is completed, I shall come before the House with a supplementary grant.

"As regards water-supply to Bellary, when I last visited the town, many representations were made to me about its urgent necessity for the cantonment area. The original scheme of extending the municipal water-supply to the cantonment area has been dropped, for the reason that the troops have been removed from that area. Now a small scheme for the supply of water to a portion of the cantonment area, which is now occupied by private individuals, is under consideration, and I shall do my best to push it through.

"As regards the request of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar that certain areas, to which it will never be possible to take water, should be exempted from water-tax, I feel that it is a reasonable one, and after examination I will advise the municipality to exempt those areas.

"Now, regarding the Adoni water-supply scheme, I have to state that the Government have not abandoned the Hagari scheme. It is still under investigation, and the present proposal is to improve the existing water-supply.

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"*My hon. Friend, Mr. Devadasan, mentioned to me about the Tinnevelly water-supply scheme. I am not in a position to give any satisfactory reply to that, as I have not got the connected papers with me. I shall take the earliest opportunity to investigate this matter.* Regarding the unsatisfactory supply of water to Tuticorin, I am aware, Sir, that the scheme which has taken many long years to be completed, has developed certain defects and requires examination. Owing to the change in the engineering staff in charge of the work from time to time, it has been found very difficult to decide who is actually responsible for the defects. The matter is under investigation and I shall see the defects are remedied at the earliest possible opportunity.

"With these words I request the hon. Mover of the cut motion to withdraw his motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

GRANT XXI—AGRICULTURE—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 100 *under Grant XXI—Agriculture—Transferred.*'

"As will be seen from the Explanatory Note circulated among the hon. Members of the House, Madras has about 100,000 acres under sugarcane, and that with an additional area of 50,000 acres it can easily make itself self-sufficient as regards sugar. In the Godavari delta alone, if water-supply is assured, an increase in area of 9,000 acres may be anticipated next year. To achieve this end the Director of Agriculture has been doing propaganda along with the Director of Industries. With the extension of sugarcane cultivation, care should be taken to reduce the slump in the jaggery market. So steps should be taken to turn the sugarcane juice in those areas into jaggery and sugar in equal proportions. To this end, the Agricultural department should demonstrate on its farms not only the methods of manufacture but also of that of sugar on a small scale and within the means of the well-to-do ryots or a group of ryots. They are extensively used in the United Provinces and are being adopted in the Punjab. With propaganda by the Agricultural and Industries departments it is hoped that centrifugals will be widely adopted in this Province also. So the Director of Agriculture proposes to purchase two centrifugals at a cost of Rs. 1,100 each for the manufacture of sugar at the Anakapalle and at the Palur Agricultual stations. The amount can be found by re-appropriation, and as the expenditure relates to a new service it is for the sanction of the House."

* Mr. W. O. WRIGHT:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sure there is nobody in this House who would not wish South India to be self-supporting in the matter of sugar. We do not wish to see the money spent on sugar in the Madras Presidency going to enrich the farmers of

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Java or to assist Soviet Russia on the industrial side of the 5 year plan. We therefore welcome this proposal, that demonstration plants should be erected in various parts of the presidency to manufacture sugar. In view of the additional area under sugarcane cultivation and the consequent excess of cane jaggery, which are causing a slump in the cane jaggery market, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that these demonstration plants should be erected in parts of the presidency where facilities do not otherwise exist for crushing cane. It is proposed that one of such plants is to be erected in Palur in South India; and that will be only six miles from the only large sugar crushing mills in South India. During the last year, I learn, on good authority, that those mills have been entirely re-equipped with new machinery at a cost of well over 15 lakhs to crush sugarcane.

"They are capable of crushing about 750 tons of sugarcane a day 12 noon and have been so built that it would be easy to extend the quantity to as much as one thousand tons a day. Therefore the area round about Palur has no need for such demonstration plants to show how to produce sugar by the centrifugal process. I would like to make it quite plain that it is not a question of sugar mills fearing any competition from these plants. There are reasons with which I do not propose to trouble the House at the present time why these small plants, although they are in a way suitable for the purposes described by the hon. the Minister, are not able to compete with large fully equipped sugar mills either in price or in the quality of sugar. I would, therefore, in supporting this grant, ask the hon. the Minister whether he cannot arrange to place this demonstration farm somewhereelse where it will be useful, where there are no facilities for crushing sugarcane and where it is likely that it will increase the production of sugar and thus prevent these large imports of foreign sugar into Southern India."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I quite see, Sir, the point raised by the hon. Member representing the Madras Chamber of Commerce, but I would like to ask whether Messrs. Parry & Co., will give facilities for purposes of demonstration to the Agricultural department in their factory in the manufacture of sugar. I do not know whether free access is given within the premises of Messrs. Parry & Co., Sugar Manufacturing Branch, to all the members of the public or cultivators who are interested in knowing and being trained in the art of sugar manufacture. I for one think, Sir, that there are very many restrictions placed by them even in regard to visitors to go into and find out things for themselves. If the hon. the Minister considers that the suggestion is reasonable and decides to place the new demonstration farm not at Palur but at some other place where it would be more useful, then it behoves the hon. Minister to secure facilities from Messrs. Parry & Co., to enable agriculturists who are interested in the manufacture of sugar to get themselves trained in the Nellikuppam sugar factory. If that could be done, I do not think there could be any objection to placing one of these centrifugals at some other place than at Palur. But at the same time, Sir, I do not know what will be the commitment for this centrifugal, if it is to be placed elsewhere than

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*at Palur. Already there is a demonstration farm at Palur for agricultural purposes. Probably if this centrifugal is placed at Palur,* there may not be any recurring cost to the Government because the staff is already employed there and they might be engaged in demonstration purposes. But if this is to be shifted on to some other place further south, then surely Government will have to incur additional cost for maintenance which will be of a recurring kind. Further the Minister will have to make new provision if he agrees to shifting this centrifugal to some other place where it will be more useful than at Palur. It is true that Palur is in close proximity to Nellikuppam but that does not warrant its being shifted away if Messrs. Parry & Co. are not willing to spare some time and also to give necessary facilities for the training of agriculturists who may be sent from time to time by the Government. I therefore ask whether Messrs. Parry & Co., would give such a guarantee as to afford all facilities to the Government to get men trained in their factory. If that is possible, then the Minister may consider the suggestion of the hon. Member from the Chamber of Commerce.

"Sir, the question has also to be examined as to whether the production at these demonstration farms where these centrifugals are going to be placed will justify the cost and labour. I find later on in the explanatory notes that two other centrifugals are also asked for by the Goverment. Then that will make a total of four. We would like to be told whether the Industries Department has examined the question as to whether it is possible by these processes to manufacture sugar at a price which will be able to compete with imported sugar from the East Indies and particularly from Japan and Java, or from the Punjab and other places where extensive sugar manufacture takes place. We find from reports and books published that Japan and the islands south of Japan have made very great progress in the manufacture of sugar and they have found it possible to dump very large quantities of sugar into this country. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware or the Secretary, Development Department, is aware of any person having gone over to Java and the other islands where manufacture of sugar is carried on on such a large scale and whether there is any person who has any experience of the process, and whether the Development Secretary is satisfied that the process if started here will bring in profit, to the manufacturer and whether people who will engage themselves in this enterprise will be able to compete successfully with importers of sugar from those islands. If that satisfaction has been arrived at, then, Sir, it will not be fair for this House to oppose the purchase of these ceutrifugals for demonstration purposes. But if it is merely a case of trying experiments, even then it is worth while for the Development Department to send one or two persons, or depute them specially for the purpose, and get them trained there in all the processes of the manufacture of sngar and then start this demonstration. Before that I do not think much useful purpose will be served by purchasing these materials at considerable cost and also incurring expenditure for maintenance and other charges."

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**Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar** :—" I am sorry, Sir, that there is slight confusion in the discussion of the matter as has proceeded so far. I fear the present proposals of the Agricultural and the Industries departments have not been understood properly. Sir, to manufacture sugar on a large scale several machines are necessary as also facilities which at present are lacking in this Presidency. For instance a large area of sugarcane which can support a mill like the one referred to at Nellikuppam, I do not think we have got facilities in very many places in this Presidency. And probably it will be a long time before we will be able to bring into existence similar conditions in any place in this Presidency. But what is now sought is to meet the growing difficulties of the agriculturists in this province and also to enable them to manufacture white sugar to supply the needs which the sugar coming from outside is filling at the present moment. Sir, I may admit at once that it may possibly be that the white sugar which is going to be produced by these small installations may not be just as good as the sugar we are getting from Java. But still for most of the purposes for which we are using this sugar, the sugar which is going to be produced by the small installations can be used and can be used properly. That has been the experience of the United Provinces, and I believe the attempt now is to follow the line of activity in the United Provinces and bring into existence a large number of small installations in the country parts of Madras so as to enable the agriculturists to get a little more out of their sugarcane than what they have been doing until now. In manufacturing jaggery they are not getting as much as they need. But at the same time the question arises in the installation of a factory of this sort how much of the jaggery which we are making can be turned into white sugar, and how much will remain in the shape of molasses. It is a thing to be considered. But I see that in the United Provinces they find use for the molasses, which makes it profitable to non-agriculturists to take to this particular method of manufacturing sugar. Here in the south we have not got the same demand for molasses and the same use for them. So the departments of Agriculture and Industries will have to find some means of utilizing the molasses in such a way that there will be profit in such a manufacture. The experiments so far conducted by the Imperial Institute at Coimbatore for utilizing these molasses by turning them into jaggery seem to be partly successful, so that even if the jaggery produced as a result thereof is not so good as is ordinarily produced, still it is admitted that the result is that the prices obtained for both the white sugar and this jaggery that is produced is something more than what they were getting for the jaggery they were manufacturing before. In that way the agriculturist is benefited. But I must state at once that we cannot still say that we are sure of the results. Some more experiments and some more trials will be necessary before we can be sure that it will result in profit in every case so as to encourage the people to resort to this method of turning sugarcane into white sugar instead of into jaggery. But, Sir, the object of these small installations is very much restricted. It is not useful for producing sugar on a large scale. It is not to serve the purposes of a big sugarcane-producing area like the one we have

got, namely, the area in the delta districts of Godavari and Kistna For such areas probably a big factory may be necessary, a factory like the one at Nellikuppam. But the present idea of using these centrifugals is for areas where the acreage under sugarcane is not very large, and is only something like say 400 or 500 acres. It will be such areas that will be served by these installations and I am sure, if only these installations are only successful and they are found to be profitable, two objects will be served. Two questions will be solved; one will be the additional advantage to the ryots and the other will be the supply of sugar for the country. So it will have a great future for the province. Only, as I said, we are yet to be sure of the results. If the experience of the United Provinces can be any guide to us, I am sure there is ground for hope. I was there recently and I found, afer making some enquiries there, that this sort of small installations seem to be very successful. And I do not see any reason why they should not be successful here also. So on these grounds, not with the high hopes which my Friend raises with reference to this installation, but considering it as a sort of village industry, a small-scale industry which will help the agriculturist and the ryot, I support this activity on the part of the Government and their officers. And I only hope that they will try to concentrate on these things and try to assure themselves of their success before vaguely going and saying that this must be successful and, they are doing this and that, and so on. I want them to concentrate their efforts on certain matters so that we may assure ourselves of their success and of their being taken up with profit by the people, rather than merely advertising ourselves. At this time of pressure when paddy produces a price which is just about 40 per cent of what it used to be in the best days, and when there is no sufficient demand for paddy and other wet crops, it will be a God-send if an experiment like this succeeds and we are enabled to grow sugarcane in large quantities. Bellary, I hear, Sir, is already taking the lead in this matter and surely similarly other areas will take it up where sugarcane can be extended in this province. It is for these reasons that I very strongly support this demand and I request the Government to watch it very carefully and see that more results are obtained than has hitherto been the case."

15 m. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I agree with Mr. Wright that centrifugals may with advantage be tried in other places. There is no good, Sir, in putting up the centrifugals, distracting the attention of the ryots and making them have recourse to them. The people there in the neighbourhood are already getting the benefit of the factory there. But there are other areas where there are no facilities and in those areas we have to tap first instead of the areas near existing factories. There are one or two other points which I want to mention. Before Government install these plants in particular places I would urge that they should satisfy themselves as to all the conditions for working them with the maximum of advantage. I had the privilege of seeing one of the centrifugals work at Coimbatore. There I found that they had a sugar-crushing mill and it was giving juice which it was impossible for the pans to absorb and the centrifugal to work.

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If we could keep four more pans then they could deal with the juice. Probably it may be necessary for them to have two or three more centrifugals so that all the rab may be converted into sugar. These are things to be considered by them. In fact these are already urged and I hope necessary steps have been taken when transporting the plants to Hospet by ordering for more pans for taking charge of all the juice. My friend asked the question whether it will be possible for these centrifugals to manufacture sugar and sell it at prices that can compete with Java sugar or with the sugar produced at Nellikuppam. I do not think it is possible but the point really is that they will get a far better price than they can get for the jaggery. It is really two and a half times the price. It is a very important point from the point of view of the jaggery producer. The molasses are mixed up with rab and reconverted into jaggery. I feel, Sir, that instead of wasting the rab for this purpose they may as well take the juice and by mixing up they can get jaggery. In fact they did get jaggery but I do not think it is really worth while. These are all the points both from the agricultural and industrial side in regard to which they must come to a conclusion before they begin experimenting with the cane of the ryots. I have very great pleasure in giving my support to the proposal."

Mrs. K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA next addressed the House in Tamil, and the following is the English translation of the same:—

"Mr. President, Sir, the Members of the Council who preceded me have referred to the important question of agricultural improvements. Our country is mainly agricultural and our aim should be to develop agriculture on sound and scientific lines and see that our raw products are best utilized to promote the economic prosperity of the country. For example, sugarcane is growing in acreage and the cane juice is made into jaggery and sugar, but there are not sufficient facilities generally for the ryots to make it into white sugar. This is due to the fact that agriculturists do not know modern methods. Generally speaking it must be acknowledged that agriculture in India has not substantially been benefited by scientific inventions and improvements. I do not see any reason why we should not, with the aid of students who graduate in agriculture, manufacture white sugar of the same quality as we receive from abroad. If only the Government would interest themselves in the matter and establish model sugarcane farms and through them practically demonstrate the efficacy and the economy of up-to-date methods in sugar poduction, they will be doing a great deal of help to agricultural progress in South India, and incidentally provide employment for the large number of qualified and educated students and others whose talent is now lying idle. In our Presidency, sugarcane is cultivated in South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Bellary, Kistna, Godavari and others districts. Demonstration through the aid of agricultural farms will greatly help, and improve sugarcane cultivation, and I therefore heartily support the proposal for an early establishment of more and more such agricultural farms. In doing so, I may also refer to the present economic

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*depression and the low level of commodity prices which have hit the agriculturists very hard. In many cases the agriculturists find it an impossibility to pay their Government dues in time.*

"It may not be out of place here to point out that palmyra trees are also much useful in sugar production. There are a large number of palmyra trees in our Province and therefore the production of sugar from palmyra leaves is an important industry. Nearly twenty years ago I had an opportunity of seeing the working of a factory of this kind in Kulasekharampatnam in Tinnevelly district. Even now in certain parts of that district jaggery and sugar are being made from palmyra juice. Generally it is the people of the lower classes that use such sugar and jaggery, while the higher classes go in for foreign white sugar. If the Government interest themselves in the matter and see that there is greater dvelopment and improvement in sugarcane cultivation and sugar production, there is little doubt that even these who use foreign sugar will take to using indigenous sugar. I need hardly say that sugar is a necessity from a health point of view. In conclusion, I once again support the proposal for agricultural demonstration farms, as they are of vital necessity to the future agricultural prosperity of our Province."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that Mr. Wright supported this demand. At the same time he pointed out that having this demonstration at Palur which is six miles away from Nellikuppam will practically be useless. Government have pitched upon Palur for the simple reason that they have a farm there and are producing cane there and their idea is to convert it into sugar. Incidentally they would demonstrate to the farmers in the South Arcot district. They are not going to get cane from outside and crush it. This I am quite sure is not likely to compete with Parry & Co.'s mills. If as Mr. Wright pointed out the mills can command all the cane and can pay better price to the merchants, I am quite sure they need not have any fear to their business. When and if Government find that the demonstration conducted on the farm at Palur is not going to be useful, I dare say they will shift it to other place. If the demonstration will be better elsewhere, certainly Government will consider that. Coming to my friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed, he questioned as to the success of this proposal. Sir, as far as the Agricultural department is concerned it is not their business to manufacture anything on a large scale but they are leaving it to the Industries Department. The Industries Department are going to do it on a commercial scale. It may not be possible to achieve success immediately but in view of the fact that the Government of India have imposed tariff on foreign sugar it will anyhow help Indian industries in India. More about the commercial side of it my hon. Colleague will deal with. As pointed out by my friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chetti, in his able speech ours is only an experiment which I hope will be successful and if it is successful instead of having it in two farms or two centres alone we will have more centres elsewhere."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I move— 12-:
p.m.

'*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 600.'

" This amount of Rs. 600 represents six token demands for purposes which have been mentioned in the list of supplementary demands which has been supplied to hon. Members of the House. The notes circulated explain in greater detail the purposes for which this demand is made. The Director of Industries and his department are engaged at present in stimulating popular interest in several rural industries which will be of help to the agriculturists of the country. These amounts are required mostly for such rural industries and the object of the Industries Department is to do propaganda work and demonstration for the purpose of popularizing them and I am sure work of this kind will receive the support of this hon. House and I therefore have great pleasure in moving that this demand be sanctioned by this House."

* Mr. W. O. WRIGHT :—" Mr. President, Sir, when it comes to a question of Government spending money on industries my friends and I in the European group of this House feel that, it is quite possible that in view of our interests in industries, our attitude may be mistaken when we oppose any grant. I do not want to oppose the grant which has been asked for now. But we on these benches do feel that we should be lacking in our duty to this House if we do not put forward for consideration of the departments concerned objections which we believe exist against any one of the purposes for which such grants are asked. On these grounds I will ask whether it is not possible for Government to reconsider the demand under (*f*). To start with, it does not appear to me that the information before the House is entirely accurate.

" One of the reasons for which we are asked to provide for this tractor is that there are only two bone mills in this Presidency. That, Sir, is incorrect. There are fifteen bone mills in South India, and naturally these bone mills are situated in places where bones are largely obtainable. I am drawing attention however to this demand because I do not think that the proposal is a practicable one. To start with, we are told that the disintegrator will be attached to a crude-oil tractor only. It will be an itinerating unit consisting of a disintegrator mounted on a trolley and drawn by a crude-oil tractor. But from the small size of the demand we can only conclude that it is only a small disintegrator described in the trade as a No. 2 or 2½. That size, I may assure the hon. Minister in charge, is entirely unsuitable for crushing bones. If it is a small disintegrator and if it has to crush all sorts of bones of all sizes, the disintegrator is bound constantly to be choked. It would therefore be necessary to have some sort of machine, or to employ a large number of coolies to break up the bones before they are put into such a disintegrator, so that they may be turned into bone-meal. Even with the larger kind of disintegrator a machine is usually employed for

*breaking up or kibbling the bones before they are fed into the disintegrator.* Even then only about 50 to 60 per cent of bone will be converted into bone-meal. The rest has to be crushed and recrushed, until the whole production is of a suitable size to be used as manure. I think the Agricultural Department has held in the past that bone-meal which would not pass through a one-thirty inch mesh is entirely unsuitable for farm manure. It this small disintegrator is used for producing bone-manure, it would have to go on crushing and recrushing the bones. But there is another and more serious objection. The smaller in size the disintegrator used in crushing the bones is, the larger the number of revolutions at which the machine would have to be run in order to get the bones crushed. As I said before, we do not know exactly what the size and description of this disintegrator which it is proposed to use. We have only to conclude that it will be a very small one, and it will be necessary to run it at 2,500 to 3,000 revolutions per minute. Such a disintegrator running at such a speed would not remain firmly attached with only a tractor as a foundation; it may work for two or three days, but certainly it will not work for any length of time. The result would be that the whole thing would be shaking so much, that nuts would probably fly off and possibly the whole machine be broken up. A scheme of producing bone-meal with such a small disintegrator is bound to fail. If the department persists in the scheme of a perambulating pulverizer I suggest that it will be only fair that the Government should take out an accident insurance policy for all those who are employed on the lorry. I would further suggest that the accident insurance policy should be extended to include third party risk, so that if in any village any unfortunate villager is injured by a nut or part of the machine hitting him in the eye or elsewhere in his anatomy *Government will be able to compensate him and his dependants without* coming to this House for yet one more supplementary grant." (Laughter.)

* Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder:—" Mr. President, Sir, I come forward to lend my warm support to the demand that has now been moved. The token grant has been moved in order to improve the industries so as to be of much help to the rural population, and I would especially refer to item (c), viz., experiments for the evolution of hand-operated rice-husking, cotton ginning and groundnut decorticating machines. Such things will be of much use to the rural population, and I warmly welcome the proposal. In this connexion, I will make a request to the hon. Minister in charge to see that these things are made really useful to the ryots. Because, generally the demonstrations are not made in the interior rural areas. It is necessary that the rural population should have opportunities to see the things and derive benefit therefrom. I would therefore request the Minister to so arrange that every part of the country is benefited by giving demonstrations in each rural centre."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—" I am thankful to the hon. Member representing the European group for the very good advice that he has given us on some technical matters. I have been told by the Director of Industries that before proposing the scheme

he had consulted some of the firms who deal in machinery of the kind referred to in this item, and I am sure before he places the order he would see that sufficient guarantees are taken from the firms who offer the machinery for sale, that no such dangers as are apprehended by Mr. Wright happen. The Government certainly would not want to spend money on any dangerous or wasteful purposes. They will certainly see that the money is used to the best possible advantage. Mr. Wright corrected what he considered to be a misstatement in the explanatory note that there were not only two bone mills but that there were as many as fifteen. What really is intended to be said in the note is that there are only two large mills. There are probably several other smaller mills. But it is a fact that a large quantity of bone is still being exported by this country, and a large quantity is also being wasted without being used for the purpose of manure. The object of the present proposal is to convert these into the cheapest possible manure useful for agricultural purposes. I may assure the hon. Member, Mr. Wright, that his suggestions will be kept in view before the order is placed for the plant we intend to purchase."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" The difficulties I anticipated when I spoke on the previous demand made by the hon. the Minister for Agriculture arise here also with greater force. In the note on page 29, it is said, ' two sets of centrifugals, each consisting of one 18-inch power-driven centrifugal, five boiling pans, shafting and other accessories.' My complaint has been that all the juice you get out of the continuous crushing cannot be absorbed in these five pans. You would have to double the number of pans or increase their capacity. Only then the furnace will deal satisfactorily with all the juice. Otherwise it will lead to a lot of waste of time, and the juice that is ready will be kept waiting for a long time without being boiled. Let us assume that $x$ quantity of juice is extracted in one crushing, and the pans could take in only one-eighth of that quantity. In that case, the rest of the juice will be kept aside for a long time, as the juice in the pans takes some time for boiling before it is turned into rab. What are we to do? I would suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister for Industries to see that the plant that they are going to erect will work economically.

" Again, Sir, I may say that many other things that seem to be necessary do not seem to have been included in the grant. What about the cost of the erection of the furnace, the chimney, etc.? All these things you cannot say do not go with the centrifugals. If the pans form part of the plant and its accessories, the other things should really be included to complete the outfit. Is it that what you have asked for now is not for the full equipment that is needed? I wish to know from the hon. Minister for Industries whether he has taken into account all these things and if he has not done so, whether at least now he will give an assurance that the other things also will be provided for.

" As regards the tractor that is going to be used to work the disintegrator to crush the bone, I wish to know whether it can be used

for other purposes when it is not being utilized for actually crushing the bone. That is also one piece of information that the hon. Minister might give us."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXIX—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS—TRANSFERRED AND RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

> '*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 under Grant XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Transferred and Reserved.*'

" The explanatory note gives the details of the two items under this demand, viz., the electrification of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and providing electric installations in Government residential buildings at Salem. In both the cases, it is proposed to start the work this year. Money for these can be found by reappropriation. The sanction of the Council is necessary for incurring the expenditure, and so the demand is placed before the Council. In view of the fact that the Government stand to gain by these two items, I hope the House will pass the grant."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXXI—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID—TRANSFERRED.

5 * The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Sir, on the recommendation of
1. His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

> '*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,21,800 under Grant XXXI—Civil works—Grants-in-aid—Transferred.*'

" This sum is an aggregate of the provision made for six items. The first item is for a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the purpose of repairing the damage caused to trunk and second-class roads in the Vizagapatam district by the floods of 1931. Item 2 for Rs. 2,05,100 is for non-recurring grants to local bodies for roads and bridges. Item 3 is for Rs. 2,00,000 for grants to local bodies for the improvement of village communications. The next item is a token demand for grant to Nellore municipality for water-works improvements and the two remaining items are for grants to Bellary municipal council for water-supply scheme already taken on hand and the Virudhunagar municipality also for a similar purpose. All the details are given in the explanatory note circulated to hon. Members. If any further information is required under any of these items, I shall be very glad to supply."

* Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI :—" Mr. President, under item (*a*) of this demand the Government propose to make grants to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 to be spent on trunk roads. The village roads in panchayat and non-panchayat areas do not get similar decent grants.

This year the Guntur district board was given about Rs. 5,000 for roads to be distributed to all the taluk boards in the district. It was a very meagre sum that each taluk board got, namely, about Rs. 600 each. This is such a small sum that it is not worth mentioning. I request the hon. Minister to give as large sums as possible for improvement of communications in panchayat and non-panchayat areas, particularly to Madhavaram where a bridge has to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 30,000. For the last two years the Government have not given any grant for this purpose. Although the inhabitants of the place are in a position to meet half the cost, the Government have not come forward with their half-grant. The absence of this bridge is causing inconvenience and hardship to the villagers. I therefore request the hon. Minister to give as large grants as possible for the improvement of village roads. In a second-class road in the Guntur district a bridge has been in a dangerous condition for the last two years and constables were posted near it to warn the public of the dangerous condition of the bridge by the District Superintendent of Police. Now, although the bridge is in the same dangerous condition, the constables who had been posted there have been withdrawn. I request the hon. Minister to give his personal attention to this matter and make some grants for the repair of the bridge between Bapatla and Guntur."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, if I rise to speak on this demand it is not to oppose it on the ground that it is not intended for a beneficial or useful purpose. I find that on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, some drastic cuts were made in the estimates under civil works. I am afraid that recommendation will certainly be given the gobye if grants like this are made. It was thought that the current year and the coming years should be considered as lean years so far as progress with regard to civil works is concerned. It is only the other day that this Council passed a resolution that if there should be a surplus in the Budget, the agriculturist whose plight is very bad, should get relief. If you are going again and again to launch upon schemes for buildings, how can you be able to give relief to the agriculturists? If the House is going to be sincere with regard to the resolution they passed the other day, I would request them to carefully scrutinize these matters. As I said, it is not that I feel that the buildings referred to are not required. The question is whether we can afford the money this year. Cannot these grants wait for another year? Is it not better to wait till things improve and till we have given relief to people who require immediate relief? I realize, Sir, that if you are going to give effect to the resolution that we passed the other day that about 12½ per cent remission should be given in land assessment in this Presidency and if you also want, as far as possible, to give relief to the Government servants, the restoration of the cut in whose pay is also under consideration, we cannot, at the same time, think of spending our money on buildings and things of that kind. Therefore, Sir, I would like to have more information than is found in the note."

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"May I bring to the notice of the hon. Member that no buildings are included in this demand? This

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*demand is for grants for urgent works on roads and bridges under Grant XXXI—Civil Works."*

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" I am sorry. I was thinking that we are discussing Grant XXVII."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" We are considering Grant XXXI—Item No. (9)."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" Even then, Sir, although my remarks do not apply with equal force to this demand (Grant XXXI) I would ask the House to consider whether we could not delay progress on the trunk and second-class roads till better times come."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" Sir, I have given notice of a token cut to reduce the grant by Rs. 100 to ascertain from the Government their proposals for making further grants for the maintenance of village communications. In the note furnished to us I find that there was a demand for Rs. 9·70 lakhs for village communications *from the local boards, but that, due to the financial stringency, the* Government have been able to recommend only Rs. 2 lakhs. Sir, on account of motor transport there is a great demand for greater facilities for village communications. In such a circumstance, it seems to me that the sum now allotted is very small. Generally these sums are spent for opening village communications anew. But then, unless there is a recurring grant made by Government for their annual maintenance, the money spent on the construction of new roads will not be of any use to the poor ryots. In my own district I know that several members have been urging on the President and on the authorities concerned to give larger amounts for annual maintenance; because, without that, the mere opening of village communications will be of little value. I would like to know from the Government, therefore, whether they are making provision for recurring grants for the maintenance of village communications."

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Mr. Krishnayya Choudhari mentioned certain urgent works which are awaiting completion in Guntur district. I may inform him that these grants are only for urgent works which are almost completed and for urgent repair of damages caused by floods of 1931. I may inform him that when we consider the provision for roads and bridges for local bodies next year, his request will receive attention.

" My hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar began his criticism believing that this demand related to buildings and concluded by saying that his remarks applied to this grant as well. I may mention to him that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 out of this demand is for expenditure on urgent repairs and damages caused by the cyclone at Vizagapatam which cannot wait till better times come. As regards the other items also I may say that most of the money goes for urgent repairs on roads. I am afraid they cannot also wait. If the annual repairs and maintenance of roads are postponed year after year, the ultimate cost to the Government would be excessive.

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"As regards the point raised by Mr. Muniswami Pillai that the grant of two lakhs for village communications in local bodies should be available for maintenance of roads, I may point out that, under the rules, these grants are intended for capital works for the laying out of new roads. The local bodies are expected to find the necessary funds for maintaining them. With these words I commend this demand for the acceptance of the House."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

GRANT XXXIV—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

> '*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 21,000 *under Grant XXXIV—Stationery and Printing—Reserved and Transferred.*' 1 p.

"In the explanatory note distributed to the hon. Members the need for this expenditure is fully explained. The amount that the Council is now requested to grant is necessary for the purpose of replacing old machinery that has practically become useless."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

* The hon. the President:—"We will now take up item VI in yesterday's agenda."

III.—EXCESS DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1929–30.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes:—"I beg to move—

'1. *that an additional sum not exceeding Rs.* 3,658 *be granted under Grant XII—General Administration—Miscellaneous, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year* 1929–30.

'2. *that an additional sum not exceeding Rs.* 6,851 *be granted under Grant XIII—General Administration—Miscellaneous and Civil Secretariats, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year* 1929–30.

'3. *that an additional sum not exceeding Rs.* 46,773 *be granted under Grant XVI—Police, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year* 1929–30.

'4. *that an additional sum not exceeding Rs.* 1,882 *be granted under Grant XXVI—Cinchona, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year* 1929–30.

5. *that an additional sum not exceeding Rs.* 6,307 *be granted under Grant XXXIII—Stationery and Printing—Reserved, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year* 1929–30.

6. *that an additional sum not exceeding Rs.* 8,672 *be granted under Grant XXXIV—Stationery—Transferred, to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year* 1929–30.'

[Mr. H. G. Stokes] [26th January 1933

"Sir, these excess demands are items relating to the year 1929–30 which require to be regularized by a vote of the House. The circumstances under which these excess demands are asked for are explained in the note which has already been circulated to hon. Members. Possibly some hon. Member may enquire why there has been such a long delay in submitting these excess demands to the House. If I remember rightly the trouble has been that although these demands were tabled on more than one occasion, the pressure of other business of the House prevented this matter being taken up into consideration."

The demands were put and carried and the grants were made.

IV.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1921, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL No. 27 OF 1932).

*The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I beg to introduce the Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1921, for certain purposes (Bill No. 27 of 1932) and move—

'*that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.*'

"The main object of the Bill is to remove doubts regarding the interpretation of sub-section (ii) of section 2 and also sub-section (ii) of section 4 as to the time within which members of municipal councils and local boards may make their oaths or affirmation. The intention of this amending Bill is to permit a person to take the oath of allegiance as soon as he takes up the office of membership or in any one of the three meetings whichever is later which he may attend. By amending this section it is also intended to provide for a tribunal for the decision of disputes as to whether or not a person has vacated his office as a member under sub-section (ii) of section 2 or sub-section (ii) of section 4."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

*Clause* 1.

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I beg to move—

'*that in sub-section* (1) *of clause* 1 *for figures* "1932" *the figures* "1933" *be substituted*'."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 1, as amended, and clauses 2, 3 and 4 were put and carried.

*Clause* 5.

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'*that in line* 3 *of item* (*i*) *of clause* 5, *for the words* '*and figures,*' *substitute the words* '*and figure*'."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was carried.

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*Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th October 1932.

**26th January 1933]**

Clause 5, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 6 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" I beg to move—

' *that the Bill as amended, be passed into law* '."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

V.—THE OPIUM ACT (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL (BILL No. 28 OF 1932).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I beg to introduce the Opium Act (Madras Amendment) Bill [a] (Bill No. 28 of 1932) and move—

' *that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members* :—

1 Mr. V. T. Arasu,
2 ,, K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder,
3 ,, U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt,
4 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur,
5 Mr. G. R. Premayya,
6 ,, G. Sriramulu,
7 ,, J. A. Thorne,
8 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur,
9 Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti,
10 Mr. P. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu,
11 ,, T. Narasa Reddi,
12 Rao Sahib P. V. Rajagopala Pillai,
13 Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar,
14 Mr. W. O. Wright,
15 ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, and
16 The Mover (Mr. S. *Kumaraswami Reddiyar*) '."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was referred to the Select Committee as mentioned above.

**After Lunch—(2-30 p.m.)**

VI.—*ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce to the House that Mr. W. O. Wright being the only candidate nominated for election of a member to the Finance Committee, he has been declared duly elected."

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[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th October 1932.

## VII.—REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOR 1929-30.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" Sir, I beg to move—

*' that the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts of the Province and the report of the Audit Officer thereon, for the year 1929–30, be taken into consideration '."*

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

## VIII.—THE BHAVANI RESERVOIR IRRIGATION CESS BILL (BILL No. 4 OF 1933).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Sir, I introduce the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Bill [a] and move—

*' that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—*

1 The Advocate-General,
2 Mr. J. A. Thorne,
3 Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar,
4 Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar,
5 Mr. M. S. Sreshta,
6 ,, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed,
7 The Pattagar of Palayakottai,
8 Dr. P. Subbarayan,
9 Mr. F. J. Stanes,
10 Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar,
11 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar,
12 Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar,
13 Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo,
14 The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri,
15 Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar, and
16 The hon. Sir Archibald Campbell '."

Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR:—" I second it."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Sir, I am not opposing the motion of my hon. Friend. It was contemplated that first of all a survey of the land that could be brought under irrigation by this project should be made and the consent of the owners of those lands to include their lands under the scheme should be obtained. It is only then that we can insist on the owners of the lands taking the water from the project and not allow them to refuse water in any year. Of course the ryots concerned have agreed to take the water and it is only on that understanding that this Bill has been brought forward. But in the present Bill there is no reference whatever to such a consent.

" Secondly, it was understood that the Government will not make any profit out of this scheme and that the rate of cess to be levied on lands brought under irrigation by this project will be just enough to cover the cost of the scheme. That again, is a point not referred to in the Bill. I

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th January 1933.

26th January 1933] [Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar]

hope that the Government have not gone back on their promise in this connexion and that necessary alterations will be made in the Bill in the Select Committee stage. It is only on that assumption I give my support to the Bill. If I am wrong in my assumptions, I am afraid the people concerned may not agree to the Bill."

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to say a few words as regards the two points raised by my hon. friend. We have already appointed a staff to take statements from individual ryots as to whether they agree to have their lands included in this project and irrigated by water supplied by this project, subject to the prescribed conditions. Such statements are being taken from the 2-4 ryots in a form we have prescribed. We are proceeding with this Bill p.m. on the assumption that the ryots will, on the whole, agree, as they said they would at the conference at Gobichettipalaiyam in September last when the hon. Member was also present.

"As regards the second point, it is certainly not the intention of the Government to make any profit out of this particular scheme. As is usual, the Government will decide what rate should be charged from time to time. We do not propose to put conditions governing the rate in the Act as it might lead to civil suits challenging the rates charged. The accounts regarding these works are always published for the information of the Members of the Legislative Council and it will be open to any member to draw attention to the fact if cess is levied at an excessive rate."

The motion was put and carried.

IX.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT (BILL No. 9 OF 1932).

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to present the Report[a] of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act (Bill No. 9 of 1932) and move—

'*that the Bill, as approved by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.*'"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, I take it that this Bill relates to no-confidence motions. In the absence of the hon. the Chief Minister, I am unable to identify the particular Bill which the hon. the Minister for Excise is moving on his behalf. May I ask if the hon. Minister feels it necessary to proceed with this Bill after the Bill that was passed the other day, regarding the appointment of executive officers for the municipalities? I thought that the necessity for this Bill arose from the fact that these chairmen and presidents enjoyed very large powers and that these no-confidence motions were in plenty. But now most of these powers have been taken away and entrusted to the commissioner, may I know if it is very necessary that this Bill should be proceeded with?"

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 452–460 infra.

* Mr. G. LAKSHMANA REDDI :—" *Sir, only a few municipalities come* under the provisions of the Bill that was passed the other day. There are many more municipalities which do not come within the provisions of that Bill. Therefore there is still necessity for a Bill of this kind."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Sir, I do not think that the fact that the previous Bill has been passed, has obviated the necessity for a measure of this kind. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Lakshmana Reddi has pointed out, only very few municipalities *come under the provisions of the previous Bill and there is still necessity* for enacting a Bill of this kind."

The motion was put and carried.

*Clause* 1.

Clause 1 with the alteration of " (Amendment) Act, 1932 " into " (Second Amendment) Act, 1933 " was put and carried.

*Clause* 2.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that—

> '*In line* 2 *of clause* (12) *of the proposed section* 40-*A the word* " *two-thirds* " *be substituted for the word* "*three-fifths* ".'

" The hon. Members will find at page 5 ' if the motion is carried with the support of not less than three-fifths of the sanctioned strength of the Council, the Local Government shall, by notification, remove the chairman or vice-chairman as the case may be.' I propose that instead of three-fifths we will have two-thirds. The hon. Minister says that, as the Bill drafted by the Select Committee proposes three-fifths, I would prefer two-thirds, merely for the pleasure of tinkering with the proposal in the Bill. I am doing it the other way. I think I have a far more serious purpose than that. I think that no-confidence motions must be understood as in the nature of a drastic step and that effect should not be given to no-confidence motions upon a slight preponderance of strength on that motion but only upon a substantial preponderance of the voting strength of the Council. I think, Sir, due regard being had to the experience of the working of the various municipal councils or local boards, remembering how almost on the morrow of the election of chairman or president the defeated candidate starts on an electioneering campaign taking over to his side the voters on whose votes the successful candidate defeated him, it seems to me that the majority on the strength of which no-confidence motions should prevail, should be a substantial majority. If one were in a position to take an absolutely detached view on such a point, one would probably be justified in going so far as to insist upon a three-fourths majority. But in these days where we hear on all sides so much about democracy and the true implications of democracy, I do not want to put the majority in favour of a no-confidence motion so high as three-fourths. I wish to submit that it would be a

golden mean to have two-thirds instead of three-fifths. I believe that the hon. the Minister for Excise will now see that his is not so frolicsome an amendment as he imagined it at first sight to be."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—" Sir, I second the motion. I think it is absolutely essential if the object of the Bill should be properly attained, to retain the kind of majority which even the original Act demanded. In the proposed Bill ' three-fifths ' is put in. I think that ' two-thirds ' is slightly higher than ' three-fifths '."

Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM:—" Sir, I oppose the amendment. In the Select Committee we went into the question carefully. ' Two-thirds ' suggested by the hon. Mover of this amendment had also its due consideration just as some proposals that a bare majority ought to suffice. On a consideration of all these various proposals that were suggested, the Committee ultimately arrived at ' three-fifths ' as a practicable and workable solution. After all, the difference between two-thirds and three-fifths is only one-fifteenth and I do not think that democracy which we are so glad to drag in on every conceivable occasion is going to be very much insulted by this difference of one-fifteenth. If we go into the history of the various no-confidence motions, we would realize what would be the outcome of these motions, what would be the deadlocks that would ensue under the old Act, when even a bare majority was opposed to the chairman. Just a little over 50 per cent being in opposition to the chairman were able to bring the administration on several occasions to absolute standstill. We have heard of cases where by a majority of 16 against 15, budgets of local bodies were not passed in time, and the administration reports reached the Government over 12 months after the due time. It was the consideration of this fact that just a bare majority was able to almost cripple the administration and to tie hand and foot the chairman, that first induced this Council to accept this Bill regarding no-confidence in persons in charge of the administration. Under the provisions of the existing Act even a bare majority would suffice to create deadlocks provided that majority continued for two successive months.

" If a chairman is not able to command the confidence of at least three-fifths of the Council, we shall have repeated the whole story of the administration coming to a standstill. I might also state that the passing of the Bill authorizing the appointment of the commissioners does not embolden me at any rate to think that no-confidence motions will not be resorted to or will become unnecessary in future. I should personally think that any chairman who finds that he is not able to command the confidence of at least 50 per cent, ought, in the interests of the body over which he presides, to tender his resignation. But if any chairman realizing that more than 50 per cent are against him, is not agreeable to tendering his resignation, even a small fraction above the 50 per cent should be sufficient to coerce him to resign his office. Therefore, I think it would be undesirable to go on increasing the proportion in order to force the hands of the presiding officer. On these considerations, Sir, I support the three-fifths as against the two-thirds suggested by the mover of the amendment." 3 p.m.

Rao Bahadur P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR :—"40 எ, & 44 செக்ஷன்களில் திருத்தத்தைப்பற்றி பூரணவும் ஆக்ஷேபிக்கிறேன். பொதுவாக இந்த செக்ஷனானது ஒரு போர்டின் ஆளுகையை குந்தகப்படுத்தக்கூடியது. இந்த செக்ஷன் ஏற்படுவதனால் ஆளுகையை சரியாக நடக்குமென்று யூகிப்பது கொஞ்சமும் சரியில்லை. அதிக பணங்களை சிலவு செய்வதற்கும், சமாதான குறைவு உண்டுபண்ணுவதற்கும் இது ஒரு ஆபத்தாகும். இந்த விஷயத்தில் அனுபவத்தையேவைத்து இந்த செக்ஷன் அவசியமானதென்பதைப்பற்றி யோஜிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. டேட்டு சரியாய் நடப்பதில் சட்டமே ஒரு பெரிய பாதுகாப்பாயிருக்கிறது. அன்னியில் ஒவ்வொரு பிறுஞ்சு நிலையத்துக்கும் அதற்கு தனித்தனியே தக்க அதிகாரத்தோடு கவர்ன்மெண்டார் நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதுவன்றி முனிசிபாலிடிக்கு கமிஷனரும் புதிதாக ஏற்பாடாகிறது. ஒருவரை நம்பிக்கையுடன் எலக்டு செய்த பிறகு அவர் பீரீடுவரை இப்படி தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவரக்கூடாதென்று செக்ஷன் 40 எயும், 44யும் எடுத்துவிடவேண்டும்.

"தாலூகா போர்டுயென்னும் வாசகத்தை உபயோகப்படுத்தக்கூடாது. ஏனெனில் யூனியன் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளுக்கு அதிக சுதந்திரங்களும் பண வரவு சிலவில் பிரிவினைகளும், அவைகளுக்கு பிரித்து கொடுப்பதும் ஏற்படாவிட்டதால் தாலூகா போர்டும் முனைபோலவே இல்லாமல் சின்ன போர்டாக ஏற்பட்டு விட்டதால் அந்த வாசகத்தை யெடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். இந்த அபிப்பிராயம் வெகுவாய் ஜனங்கள் அபிப்பிராயத்துக்கும் பொருத்தமாகவேயிருக்கும். ஆனபோதிலும் மினிஸ்டர் கொள்கை எப்படியிருப்பினும் என் அனுபவ அபிப்பிராயத்தை தெரிவிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

"இந்த மசோதா நிறைவேற அனுமதித்திருப்பதில் 3/5 பங்கு மெஜாரட்டியென்பது சரியல்ல. 3/5 பங்குயென்பது எந்த அனுபவத்தில் எந்தவிதமான சாஸ்திரமுறையில் வந்ததென்பதற்கு யாதொரு காரணமும் தெரியவில்லை. மனப்பான்மைக்கு தக்கபடி ஒரு எண்ணிக்கையை குறிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த செக்ஷன்கள் ஆக்டில் சமீபத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது முதல் இது வரை அதனுடைய பிரயோஜனம் இந்த பிரிவின் பிருவின்ஸுக்கு யிருந்ததாக தெரியவில்லை. வீணான பயமுறுத்தலுக்கு ஒரு ஆஸ்பதமாகயிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் 2/3 பங்காவது மெஜாரட்டியிருக்கவேண்டும்."

* Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH :—"Sir, I understood the hon. Member from Madura to say that the change contemplated by this amendment is so small that the Government cannot have any objection to accepting it. If that is so, I suggest that for the same reason this House should be pleased to accept the decision of the Select Committee. Those who sat on the Select Committee know in what abstruse mathematical calculations we indulged in deciding this knotty problem; and eventually we decided, by a majority, that three-fifths should be recommended. That being the case, I do not think there is any very strong reason favouring the acceptance of the amendment. I would request the Council to stand by the decision of its Select Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

'*In line 2 of clause* (12) *of the proposed section* 40-*A*, substitute *the word* " *two-thirds* " *for the word* " *three-fifths* ".' "

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" I move that—

'*In line* 2 *of clause* (14) *of the proposed section* 40-*A*, substitute *the word* " *twelve* " for *the word* " *six* ".'

26th January 1933] [Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar]

"The clause will then read:

'No notice of a motion under this section shall be received within twelve months of the assumption of office by a chairman or vice-chairman as the case may be.'

"Sir, I think that twelve months is a more reasonable period after the election of a member as chairman or vice-chairman at the end of which sufficient materials would be available in connexion with the administration on the strength of which a motion of no-confidence could be tabled. If, on the other hand, it should be open under the law, to move no-confidence motions against a newly elected chairman or vice-chairman as early as after six months of assumption of office, I think it would be more or less in the nature of a prearranged pact against him, without any openness of mind, which would be an index of the *bona fides* and without which such motions would not have any value at all in the eye of the public at large. For this reason, Sir, especially remembering, as we cannot but, the recent experience in the case of the Madura District Board which assumed proportions of a grave public scandal, it is but right that this House should agree that a period of twelve months after assumption of office by a chairman or vice-chairman is a reasonable minimum period, before the expiry of which it should not be open for any member of the Council to table a motion of no-confidence against a chairman or vice-chairman"

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"In seconding this amendment, I have only to point out that when the election is held and the chairman is elected, it shows that a majority of the members have got confidence in the chairman who is elected. After his election, a reasonable time has to be allowed to him to carry out any policy which he might have chalked out before his election. Very often, Sir, matters unconnected with municipal administration or matters in which personal elements had played a part, had turned certain councillors against the chairman whom they elected; and in such cases, it was not due to any shortcoming of the municipal chairman in the course of the administration that they so turned against him. Such has been the unhappy state of affairs in certain municipalities of our Province, and it is only fair that a reasonble period should be allowed to the chairman to carry out his policy. You should not send him out soon after he is elected, especially when he has not done anything against the interests of the municipal administration. It is well-known, Sir, that a period of six months is not always sufficient for putting into effect any policy which a chairman has laid down before his election; for instance, suppose any important proposal that he makes is to be sent to a Committee, it will have to come back to the Council again, or it may have to be scrutinized very carefully, and that might take some considerable time. After all, twelve months is not a very long period; and within that period we may know what sort of man a chairman is and how he discharges his duties. It would be only fair to the member who is elected as chairman and to those who elected him to allow this period. It is in that view, Sir, that I second this amendment, and I hope the hon. Mr. Conran Smith will accept it. It seems to me that this amendment is really necessary for

the proper administration of the municipalities. It is not as if this is a matter of party politics where one party in this House may support the retention of six months while the others may vote for twelve months. This is purely a question of giving a fair chance to the newly elected chairman or vice-chairman to carry out his policy, in order to find out whether he is capable of discharging his duties well. I do think, Sir, that if this amendment is not accepted, the unsatisfactory state of affairs which we already find in certain municipalities will probably continue. I therefore second the amendment moved by my hon. Friend."

15 m. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM :—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not think there is any real cause for the extension of the period arrived at by the Select Committee. In my opinion the period of six months is sufficient to enable chairmen of the municipal councils to carry on the administration in spite of the fact that they have lost the confidence of the majority of the particular body concerned. Though it is put down as six months, in effect, before the resolution is carried, and the chairman is asked to resign or forced to resign, seven months will have elapsed. Because what this sub-section says is that no notice of motion shall be given within six months after the assumption of office by the chairman. So by the time notice of this motion is given and before it comes for discussion a month would have passed after the six months. And if at the end of the seven months it is found that a chairman is not able to command the confidence of anything more than two-fifths of the council, or rather, if it is found that three-fifths is definitely opposed to him, even at the end of the seventh month, is it the idea of the Opposition that that chairman should be allowed to be in charge of the affairs of the local body concerned for five months more? Is it the idea of the Opposition that a five months' period is not sufficient, with a majority in Opposition to the chairman, to bring the whole administration to a standstill? I should think, therefore, Mr. President, that the time fixed by the Select Committee is sufficient for any chairman, either to win the confidence of those who did not vote for him or to lose the confidence of those who voted for him at the time of his election to office. So to extend this time would be only to encourage mal-administration, or at least to encourage the administration being brought to a standstill."

* Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH :—" Mr. President, Sir, after listening to the arguments put forward for and against the motion I feel that there are many here in the house, who favour the motion. I shall not be divulging a secret when I say that in the Select Committee I gave it as my opinion that the whole clause should be deleted. The Select Committee, however, was in favour of retaining the clause, and I think, if it is to be retained, you should not emasculate it further. The hon. Member for Madura summarized the position very succinctly when he said that chairmen now in office favour twelve months—aspirants to that office consider the period should be six months. That probably represents the cleavage of the opinion which we shall find in this House. But in view of the decision of the Select Committee to retain the no-confidence clause, I think it is not desirable to extend the period

I would therefore advocate the retention of the Select Committee's recommendation of six months. Personally I do not think any very great harm would be done if we fixed the period at twelve months. But as the Select Committee has fixed the period at six months, the House should, I think, accept its recommendation in the absence of strong reasons to the contrary."

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—" Sir, we have just listened to the view of the Government on this matter. Mr. Conran Smith thinks that even if the period is extended to twelve months there would not be any harm; and so I feel the House should accept the amendment. The point is this: if a man gets into office, will it be possible for him to acquire experience in so short a time? As is well known, there are cliques, and supposing the opposing party gets a majority, it can turn him out in no time. Therefore this thing should be borne in mind, in the interest of administration being steady for some time at least. There is also the other side, namely, that the elected chairman by fair means or foul, may secure a majority and he may maladminister. But as the Government themselves think that no harm could be done by the extension of the period to twelve months, I think the amendment should be accepted, so that the administration may not be disturbed in so short a time as six months. Therefore I feel the motion is a very very sensible and wise one to be accepted."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—" Sir, in respect of this amendment as well as the previous one, what has been brought up, almost as if it was as impregnable and impervious as a stone wall, is the finality of conclusion reached by the Select Committee. I do not think, that in a matter of this kind, the House should, in every instance, be asked to accept the conclusion of the Select Committee. It is not the last word, and so this House has every right to go into the details of the measure before it fixes up the measure in a final form. In this instance we see that there were 15 members on the Select Committee: three of whom have attached minutes of dissent, and which minutes of dissent are against the idea of six months. Mr. Simhachalam Pantulu proposes in his dissenting minute that the period should be at least one year; Mr. Bhanoji Rao does not relish the idea of a motion of this kind except once during the whole tenure of office of the chairman or vice-chairman; and Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar is evidently, as Mr. Conran Smith felt, entirely in favour of the deletion of the whole provision of no-confidence motion. In these circumstances, whether you pay regard to the views of members on one side or the other side, irrespective of the fact whether you happen to sit on the Treasury Bench or opposite, there is such a divergence of opinion in regard to this topic that the present is probably an instance, in reference to which, the stone wall of the Select Committee's decision should not be put up as an absolute block. I think regard being had to the view so frankly expressed by no less a person than that experienced and able officer, Mr. Conran Smith, that 'twelve months' is an amendment, which would certainly not do any harm, and considering that it is common fairness and is in [illegible]

given something like a reasonable period, within which to get into grips, within which you can, with some justification, attribute to him actual scope for decision, I think, regard being had to all these considerations, this is an amendment, in respect of which I can justly ask for the co-operation of the Treasury Bench and the occupants of the benches behind; because, if we co-operated over such a reasonable point, probably there would be satisfaction in the country, which is behind us, that we are not after all merely for opposition's sake opposing each other, but that when the need of a particular amendment for a provision of law requires co-operation we are not so absolutely partisan as to refuse mutual co-operation."

0 Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir,
1. I rise to oppose the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar, not for the reason that we are sitting behind the Treasury Benches but in view of the fact that we have been able to pass a Bill for appointing commissioners whereby the future chairmen need not worry themselves for a long period to know in detail the affairs of a municipality. I think, Sir, only intelligent people who are conversant with matters municipal will care to take up the office of chairman and such people, I think, will be able to understand the affairs of the municipality in a very short time. So, in my view, a period of six months is enough."

The amendment was put and lost.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Sir, I move—

' *that the following be inserted as sub-section (15) of the proposed* ' *section 40-A*—

' *No motion under this section shall be debated or voted upon unless in terms the notice of motion mentions the administrative act or acts or policy of the chairman or vice-chairman by reason whereof the motion is made.*'

" Sir, I beg of this House to extend its sympathetic consideration to the principle underlying this amendment and I implore them to support it particularly because on the two previous amendments a conclusion has been reached which renders absolutely necessary that this amendment should be supported. We have carried the provision that three-fifths majority will do to turn out a chairman or vice-chairman from office. We have carried a provision that within six months from the assumption of office a no-confidence motion may be tabled. It behoves us therefore to see to it that a motion of no-confidence shall not be tabled merely on the freakish will of a mechanical majority but upon some well-grounded reason. If mere numbers are made the test for the success or the failure of a no-confidence motion regardless of the merits or the demerits or the reasons for which such a motion is sought to be carried, I think we will be aiding, by allowing such a provision to be the law of the land, the demoralization of democracy. True democracy is not satisfied by mere numbers. The assumption is that within a certain number of people, whose opinions should count, the opinion of a majority of them is likely to be fair and reasonable. And such an

Therefore the mere requisite that a motion should not be tabled which does not state the grounds of the motion is nothing but reasonable. It ought not to do for instance for those who are supporting such a motion to assume an arbitrary attitude by saying 'Here we are, the requisite majority. However, unfair our conclusion may be, we want to carry out our will.' I do not think any friends of democracy, however numerous, ought to be permitted to assume such an unreasonable, mechanical attitude. I do not think it is putting any unfair or improper strain on those who lend their support to such a motion, to be subjected to the condition that their notice of motion should mention the administrative act or acts or policy by reason whereof they intend to make the motion. That is a very fair condition, a reasonable condition, and a condition which will serve, if anything, to justify the move of the authors of the motion. Then they will be able to take their stand not merely upon the strength of numbers, but upon the solid and substantial justification which is the ground for their banding themselves together in such large numbers. I think it will give them an opportunity to justify their motion rather than stultifying them or defeating their motion. Therefore, they ought to welcome such a provision of law, because it helps them to place them right before the public. For these reasons I very strongly urge for the favourable consideration by the House of this particular amendment, especially as the House has had its way in respect of the two previous amendments which render this absolutely obligatory."

Rao Bahadur P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR seconded the amendment in a Tamil speech:—

*"நம்பிக்கையில்லாத தீர்மானத்திற்கு ஆறு மாத டயம் கொடுத்திருப்பது ஆக்ஷேபிக்கத்தக்கது. நம்பிக்கையில்லா தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்ற ஆறு மாத டயம் கொடுத்திருப்பதற்கு என்ன ஆதாரம்? கிரமமாக ஒரு அட்மினிஸ்டிரேஷன் ரிப்போர்ட்டுக்குறிய டயம் ஒரு வருஷம் அல்லவா; ஒருவர் அவருடைய ஆளுகையை இப்போதிருக்கிற நிலைமையில் ஆபீஸின் தன்மையை எதார்த்தமாக அறிந்துகொள்வதற்கும் ஆறு மாதம் ஆகு மாதலால் ஆறு மாதம்யென்பது எதை உத்தேசித்து எற்பட்டதென்பதைபற்றி ஆச்சரியமாகயிருக்கிறது. ஒரு கற்பவாஸம்கூட ஆறுமாதமில்லையே. ஆளுகை சரியாய் நடத்தவும் முடியாது, நடைபெறவும் முடியாது. சதாவாக இதை வெளியாக காட்டுவதற்கு ஆஸ்பதமாகும். ஆகையால் ஒரு வருஷமாவது கொடுப்பது பொருத்தமாகவும் நியாயமாகவுமிருக்கிறது யென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.*

*"நம்பிக்கையில்லா தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவர முதல் முதலில் காரணம் கண்டு பெர்மிஷன் வாங்கவேண்டும் அதன்பேரில் அந்த தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று திருத்தவேணுமாய் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்."*

* Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—"I am sorry, Sir, that I can, in this case neither accept Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar's amendment, nor am I specially impressed by the financial considerations advanced by the hon. Member who seconded it. I think that the reason for not accepting this amendment can be expressed very briefly in this way, that to do as Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar wants us to do would merely be prolonging the agony and may lead to unseemly debates. After all, I think Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar will himself agree that the chief point at issue will be whether the chairman has or has not the support of the majority

and a long and possibly undignified debate on the acts of administration or maladministration will not materially help either him (chairman) or the Opposition. I think therefore that the House may well accept the provision in the Bill for the reason I have stated."

The amendment was put and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The question is—

'*that clause 2 be added to the Bill*'."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, if I rise at this late stage to oppose the passing of this clause 40-A, it is for this reason. As was remarked by one or two hon. Members before me, I was one of those Members of the Select Committee who gave a note of dissent with regard to the conclusions arrived at by the Select Committee. I also gave notice of an amendment, though I thought there might be certain technical difficulties with regard to the amendment that I gave notice of. But unfortunately I was a little late and I am sorry I was not able to move my amendment. The only course that I can therefore take at this stage is to oppose the passing of this clause. My reasons are these, Sir. So far as no-confidence motions are concerned in the case of district boards, local bodies and municipalities, it is quite common knowledge that these afford great room for factions starting. It was originally thought that a no-confidence motion would in a large measure check automatically the rule of a chairman or a vice-chairman. But later on it was found that the powers were abused, and now by an amending clause 40-A . . ."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" On a point of order, Mr. President, the amendment of which my hon. Friend had given notice to the effect that the original section in the Act be omitted altogether was not moved. Now, if he opposes this clause and succeeds, the result will be that the original section in the old Act will be restored. I do not think that is the object of the hon. Member in opposing this section."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The hon. Member will hear him through and then he can find out his position."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—" I shall immediately explain the position, Sir. As I already told the House, I am sorry I was a little late to move my amendment but still I find that the remedy now suggested is not really going to give us the consolation; in fact the remedy is going to be worse than the disease. If originally no-confidence motions were the cause of great discontent and of party factions, this amendment that is now sought to be put on the statute book is not really going to help us. It is common knowledge, as I said already, that the no-confidence motions instead of fulfilling the purpose they were intended to do, really came in handy for party factions being promoted. If there was an attempt to check the autocracy of the chairman, the result was another tyranny started by a faction or a clique in a local body cropping up and threatening the chairman.

" The chairman's work consists in pacifying his opponents. It is difficult to have a working majority. Whether he was at fault or not he had always this task on hand. It is true that there should be a

check on a chairman who is not acting in that position in the interests of the local body. But the no-confidence motion gave a blank cheque so far as the powers of the councils were concerned. We know also as was referred to by one hon. Member that so far as elections were concerned they were not quite free from corruption. I do not mean to say thereby that there is a lot of corruption. We have to face facts. Sometimes it often happens that party factions are there and methods not quite fair have to be adopted. Whether the chairman merits or not he gets the position by a majority of one or two. But whatever it is having been elected by a majority it is but right that he should be in charge of the affairs of the local body during a certain period of office. But the day after his election is announced and perhaps even before the parties that are given in his honour come to a close he is confronted with a no-confidence motion. That is because his opponents find fault with the people who have not voted for them and then say we will vote for you. It is not because they have found a wrong man but because of the later canvassing. Then the new chairman finds it difficult to manage the council. In the case of the chairman who abuses his powers it is right that he should be controlled. Even when he does not, the no-confidence motion brings a deadlock. Having given this power it is likely to be abused and has been abused. We are now trying a way out. It was because that we did not recognize early enough that no-confidence motion cannot really be a remedy when we should have sought others. What happens now is, as I said, cliques are there and the chairman is not able to manage his council. And I would not be sorry, Sir, if the chairman's difficulty to control the council happens because of certain policies. I know in many cases it is not the policy that brings the chairman into conflict with the council but it is personalities and his not being able to oblige some candidates. In such cases are we helping democracy? I should have thought, Sir, that hon. Minister who has now brought up a Bill would have said 'no more no-confidence motions.' But if he thought that the chairman may work it along with his party for a restricted period—now I find amendments moved about the time by which no-confidence motions could be brought whether it is to be six months or one year, he is not suggesting the proper remedy. I say abolish no-confidence motions, and give one year of service."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendments have been discussed already."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am not discussing the amendments, Sir. The abolition of the no-confidence motion will give the chairman one year of service during which he will be undisturbed and there will be no opportunity for the caucus to work havoc. The chairman will be able to go on with his work on hand instead of trying to satisfy one councillor or one set of councillors. In trying to do small changes we are tinkering with the subject. Why not take a bold step and say there will be no no-confidence motions. I invite the attention of the House to one instance where this system I suggest has been working satisfactorily. I refer to the City Corporation of Madras. Whatever may be the opinion of individual members of the House, it cannot

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be said that the President of the Corporation is able to abuse his powers. He is there for a year and he knows what his work is and the councillors also know they will also have to get on for one year. There is no hitch there, Sir, but I was confronted with an objection that there is commissioner there and the powers exercised by him are so great that it is not possible for the President of the Corporation to exercise powers resented by councillors. It was only yesterday, Sir, that we passed the change in the District Municipalities Act by which we appointed commissioners for ten municipalities. Why not abolish the no-confidence motions in the first instance in these councils? That will be, I think, Sir, a straight step by which we can remove from this Presidency the rancour which is eating the local boards, namely, corruption and party faction."

The question was put and carried and clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I move now, Sir, that—

*' the Bill be passed into law '."*

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

X.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT (BILL No. 10 OF 1932).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I beg to present the Report [a] of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act (Bill No. 10 of 1932) and move that—

*' the Bill, as approved by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration '."*

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—" I move that—

*' in line 2 of clause 12 of the proposed section 44, the words " two-thirds " be substituted for the words " three-fifths ".'*

" I am not going to take up the time of the Council because what has prevailed in one case I know is going to prevail in the other also. I shall not therefore waste a speech. I adhere to the views expressed by me."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—" I second it."

The amendment was put and lost.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—" I move—

*' in line 2 of clause (14) of the proposed section 44,* substitute *the word " twelve " for the word " six ".'*

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"I know I am going to be defeated. I shall not waste a speech."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and lost.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I move—

'*that the following be inserted as sub-section (15) of the proposed section 44 :—*

"*No motion under this section shall be debated or voted upon unless in terms the notice of motion mentions the administrative act or acts or policy of the president or vice-president by reason whereof the motion is made.*" '

"There again, Sir, I have attempted ineffectually to persuade the House to agree with me. I know the result is going to be the same. I shall therefore not repeat my remarks."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I second it."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"I beg to move that—

'*the Bill be passed into law*'."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

## XI.—THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL (BILL No. 32 OF 1932).

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"Mr. President, I beg to introduce the Madras Co-operative Societies Act (Amendment) Bill* (Bill No. 32 4
of 1932) and move that—

'*the Bill be taken into consideration at once.*'

"In so doing, I may say that the reason for the amendment of the Act is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is only to enable the Co-operative Societies, when they find themselves as purchasers in auction sale of land and are required to pay the amount of deposit which is obligatory under the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, to set off the sums due to them by the debtors, against the purchase money. This is only an enabling amendment."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Clause 1 with the figure '1932' altered into '1933' and clause 2 are for the vote of the House."

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* Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th November 1932.

The motion was carried, and clause 1, as amended, and clause 2 were carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" I move that—

'*the Bill be passed into law*'."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried, and the Bill was passed into law.

## XII.—THE MADRAS COMMERCIAL CROPS MARKETS BILL (BILL No. 11 OF 1931).

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Bill [a] (Bill No. 11 of 1931) and move that—

'*the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.*'

" In doing so, I should like to say something about the Bill itself. The general purpose of the Bill is clearly indicated in the Preamble and the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and it is unnecessary for me to deal with it at any length. The Bill was to have been moved even early last year, but representations from interests affected were made to me that sufficient opportunity was not given to them for the fullest expression of opinion on the subject. In consequence of that I did not move the Bill then. Accompanied by the Director of Agriculture, I toured the districts most affected by this piece of legislation, and heard the views of cultivators, merchants and factory owners. It was made perfectly clear then that some control on buying and selling was necessary in the interests of the cultivators who are at present put to considerable loss by various practices prevailing in the trade and against which the cultivators are inadequately protected. It was clear moreover that something more than mere protection against such abuses was necessary, and that provision should be made for giving cultivators better facilities for storage, accommodation and for finance. The trade conditions existing in such centres as Tiruppur, Dindigul and Virudunagar, etc., showed me that unless better and superior advantages were offered to cultivators, it would be very inadvisable and perhaps unjustifiable to dislocate the existing machinery for buying and selling, and that provision should be made for enabling the existing commission agents and factory owners to continue their business under licence. Evidently it will take some time to provide the facilities contemplated in the Bill as can compete with the existing agencies. It may be necessary to recast the Bill slightly so as to take power first to declare that within a specified area the trade will be controlled and to provide for the enforcement of prescribed conditions by means of a body known as the Marketing Committee. That committee will have the statutory obligation to establish a market as soon as possible and provide all facilities for finance, storage accommodation, etc. With this statement of the policy of the Government in

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th July 1931.

26th January 1933] [Mr. P. T. Rajan]

regard to the proposed legislation, I am prepared to consider such modifications in the form of the Bill as may be suggested in the Select Committee. With these remarks, I move—

'*that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members:—*

1 Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi.
2 Kumara Raja M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.
3 Mr. K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar (Zamindar of Meenampalli).
4 Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
5 Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
6 ,, A. Harischandrudu.
7 ,, P. Bayappa Reddi.
8 Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
9 Mr. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
10 ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
11 ,, C. Indriah.
12 ,, F. Birley.
13 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
14 ,, S. H. Slater.
15 ,, M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
16 The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan (Mover)'."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, I move that—

'*Standing Order No.* 39 (2) *be suspended and that the following names be added to the list of names already proposed to the Select Committee:—*

1 Mr. P. C. Moses.
2 ,, A. V. Bhanoji Rao.
3 Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.
4 Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
5 Mr. H. M. Jagannatham.
6 Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
7 Mr. C. Basu Dev.
8 Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.
9 ,, P. Subrahmanyam Chetti.
10 Mr. R. M. Palat.
11 Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
12 Zamindar of Chemudu.
13 Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur.
14 Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
15 ,, T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
16 ,, A. B. Shetty.
17 ,, Mahboob Ali Baig.
18 S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur.
19 Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
20 Mr. V. T. Arasu.

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21 Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
22 ,, Abdul Hameed Khan.
23 Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
24 Rao Sahib D. Krishnamurti '."

The motion was duly seconded.

Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not oppose the motion. But I only want to say a few words about the importance of this measure. The Bill is no doubt a measure which seems to be necessary to help the ryots. That some sort of regulation is necessary with reference to the standard of the quality of the industrial crops that come to the market is a thing that has been agreed to by all persons who have thought over the matter. The Agricultural Commission also referred to the matter and said that some regulation is necessary and that greater facilities ought to be given to the agriculturists for obtaining proper price for their produce. So far as these matters are concerned, at the present moment Government have got some powers under the Penal Code, and some other Acts. They have not been sufficient to exercise full control by the Government, with the result that the ryot has been losing heavily in marketing his produce either in the village or in some other market. In the bigger markets, there are a number of institutions coming into existence which serve not only the purpose of purchasing the ryot's produce, but they also serve other purposes. They serve the purpose of helping the ryot to find a market; they serve the purpose of warehousing the goods; they serve the purpose of financing him to hold the goods for a better market; they also serve in several cases to turn the raw produce into the required product for the market. If it is cotton kapas, they are turned into cotton lint; if it is groundnut, into oil or into decorticated seeds. With reference to these things, no doubt, facilities exist to a certain extent in some markets. With reference to cotton, it may be said there are ginning factories and financing agencies in Tiruppur. But the same facilities are not available at Dindigul and elsewhere. Except to the limited extent that we want to control, it will not be possible to control wrong dealings and false weights and things like that. With reference to other matters, we have to go cautiously. Where facilities already exist, it will be wrong policy to force any change on the people unless you are prepared to deal with them rather harshly. Sir, the proper way to deal with these matters will be by giving better facilities to the ryots and in a way to try what the market committee itself may provide. Otherwise, the large investments made by the capitalists will be hit hard. So, as I said, it is necessary to move cautiously. Probably the same rules cannot be applied to every market. I would say that with reference to every place to which they would have to apply this Act modifications may be necessary. For instance, in places where we have regular shandies, we can apply the Act at once and can have as much restriction as possible. In smaller places where there is no such thing some stringent measures may be taken to help the ryots to sell their produce for a fair price by providing facilities by an organization like the marketing committee.

" This is a matter in which we have to study local conditions and apply appropriate measures. As I said, with reference to weights and measures, with reference to prices and with reference to disputes, I think, we may have a sort of uniform rule applicable to all localities. For every other matter local conditions should be studied and treated separately. If we proceed on these lines we will meet the need that exists at the present moment and help the ryots to the fullest extent necessary. I consider, therefore, that the Select Committee should consider the Bill bearing these factors in mind. As I said, I do not think we are too early in producing a Bill of this sort, because the ryots have been suffering for a long time by not being able to secure proper prices for their produce. This Bill will give them the relief they badly stand in need of. 4-1 p.m.

" Now, Sir, with regard to grading or standardization, some action will have to be taken by the Government. The marketing board by itself will not be able to do all that is necessary. In other countries the Governments and various private agencies take a great deal of trouble in regard to grading and so on. With reference to commercial disputes, it is very necessary that the parties concerned should not be driven to the courts. The procedure in the courts involves a great deal of delay and expenditure of money. Therefore in matters of this kind some speedy methods for settling the disputes should be devised and some sort of arbitration should be provided for. With these few words I support the motion."

The question of suspension of Standing Order No. 39, so as to include more names to the Select Committee, was then put and carried.

The main motion to refer the Bill (No. 11 of 1931) to a Select Committee consisting of 40 members was then put and carried.

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, if we can add a few more names to the Select Committee at this stage, with your permission, I would suggest two more names. In a matter of this kind, I believe, the parties should be consulted beforehand. The first list of sixteen members was drawn up after such consultation and it represented all parties in the House. The second list was thrust upon us suddenly and we have not had time to scrutinize it. I hope therefore that you will give us leave to add two more names."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" As far as the Government are concerned, they sent in a list of sixteen members. It was subsequently altered here by another list submitted to the hon. President suggesting more names. If the House wants to add more names to the list of sixteen members, it is open to them to do so. As far as I am concerned, sixteen is enough to deal with the Bill."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" With your permission, Sir, I move—

> ' *that the names of Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari and Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar be added to the list* '."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second the motion."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—" Sir, I move—

' *that the name of Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai be added to the names of Select Committee Members* '."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" I second it."

These two motions were then put and carried and the names of Messrs. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari, Gopalaswami Mudaliyar and V. I. Muniswami Pillai were also added to the list.

XIII.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL No. 29 OF 1932).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—" Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill[a] further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, for certain purposes (Bill No. 29 of 1932) and move—

' *that it be referred to a Select Committee.*'

" The names of the Members of the Select Committee will be given on Monday."

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

XIV.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL No. 30 OF 1932).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—" Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill[a] further to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for certain purposes (Bill No. 30 of 1932) and move—

' *that it be referred to a Select Committee* '."

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

XV.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL AUTHORITIES ENTERTAINMENTS TAX ACT, 1926, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL No. 31 OF 1932).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—" Sir, I introduce a Bill[a] to amend the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1926, for certain purposes (Bill No. 31 of 1932) and move—

' *that it be taken into consideration at once* '."

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

*Clause* 1.

Clause 1, as amended, viz., figure 32 being changed into 33, was then put and carried.

*Clause* 2.

Clause 2 was then put and carried.

*Preamble.*

The Preamble was next put and carried.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I move—

' *that the Bill to amend the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1926, for certain purposes, be passed into law* '."

MR. C. BASU DEV:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

## XVI.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920 (BILL No. 1 OF 1933).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I beg to introduce the Bill* to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Bill No. 1 of 1933), and move—

' *that it be referred to a Select Committee* '."

MR. C. BASU DEV:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

## XVII.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920 (BILL No. 2 OF 1933).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill* to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Bill No. 2 of 1933), and move—

' *that it be referred to the same Select Committee that is appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Bill No. 1 of 1933)*'."

MR. C. BASU DEV:—" I second it."

* MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Sir, you will see from the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to this Bill that it is intended to regulate the appointment of district board engineers and district health officers. I suggest that the assistant engineers also should be brought within the purview of the Bill. (A voice: ' The Select Committee can do it.') I do not see any reason why this particular class should be left out. Their position and influence are the same as those of the municipal engineers. Whatever reason exists now for the inclusion of the engineers and health officers under the Bill, it exists, I suggest, in the case of the assistant engineers also. I consider therefore that they should be included in the Bill."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Sir, I wonder at the transformation that has taken place in the case of my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. He was at one time a strong advocate of the extension of local self-government. Sir, no doubt there have been certain complaints about the inefficient management of local self-governing institutions by non-official chairmen.

* Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th January 1933.

"But that was, I should think, a state of affairs that was hardly anticipated. It was never thought that the non-official chairmen who have had till then the experience of conducting the affairs of self-governing institutions would in the first instance mismanage their affairs, and although subsequent events have proved otherwise that should be no reason to cut away the powers which it was the intention of the Legislature to confer upon non-official bodies. Instead of cutting away all these powers, it should be the duty of every one who is interested in inculcating ideas of self-government to the people to help them by giving them such powers as the exercise of which would bring them more reason and more sense in the administration of the affairs of those bodies. Sir, if inefficiency of office management should be the criterion or the reason to divest those gentlemen of the powers which they now enjoy, I am afraid there are several institutions which require similar treatment. May I not remind the hon. Member for Bellary that there has always been a complaint against the Indians by Englishmen that we were not experienced in managing our affairs, that we would commit mistakes and that therefore we were not entitled for more powers. When all these were said how hotly we resented those kinds of insinuations and attacks against us! Now, Sir, we have made them recognize that although the Indians are deficient, from their point of view, in managing self-governing institutions, they (Indians) have got every right to manage their own affairs and that it is proper that they should be invested with larger powers. While that is the view of the Britishers, which we have compelled them to take on account of the patriotic efforts of the people of this country, it seems to me most surprising that my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar should now attempt to take away the power of managing local affairs from the hands of local bodies. It is one thing to appoint an executive officer in order to assist the non-official chairman in conducting the affairs of local bodies properly and it is quite another thing to take away the powers which they now enjoy . . ."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"On a point of personal explanation, Mr. President. I have suggested for the consideration of the Select Committee the proposal to include assistant engineers also for the same reasons as have been given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons with reference to the appointment of district board engineers and municipal engineers. That is a matter for the consideration of the Select Committee. I thought it was my duty to mention this point so that it may not be ruled out at a later stage. For that to father on me all sorts of ideas in regard to non-official Presidents and Chairmen is, I think, not at all fair."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I do not know if it was a point of order. (A voice: 'Personal explanation.') If it is a personal explanation, I am afraid the personal explanation itself requires further explanation. May I ask the hon. Member for Bellary whether, by suggesting to this Council that the Select Committee may consider the question of assistant engineers being appointed by the Government, he

6th January 1933] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

wants the Select Committee to include assistant engineers or exclude district board engineers? This kind of argument might pass muster with people who are not experienced in Parliamentary affairs, but to those who know how to put these matters without making an avowal of one's own opinions, it seems to me that the explanation which the hon. Member for Bellary gave in answer to my attack is a laboured explanation. Sir, to put it frankly, if the Government has any fear so far as the present constitution of local bodies is concerned, it would be quite enough to confine the operation of their Bill to recognized appointments such as the district board engineers and health officers. It is quite one thing to include such higher grade officers within the purview of the Bill and it is quite another thing to include the lower grade officers also.

"Sir, there is also another reason why the Government might have thought it necessary to include only the district board engineers and health officers. At present they are recruited from the Government service. They come from those who belong to the cadre. There is a sort of approval that is necessary from the Government in the case of these appointments. But what is now a formal approval is sought to be made a statutory obligation on the part of local bodies to consult the Government and to get them appointed by the Government. That is the scope of the present Bill. What my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar suggests is that the appointments of assistant engineers and assistant health officers which have hitherto required only a formal approval from the Government should also be made by the Government themselves. I take very strong objection to this suggestion and I hope no hon. Member of this Council would vote for the Bill being referred to the Select Committee on that understanding."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Sir, while I rise to support the motion that has been moved on the floor of this House I would like the Select Committee to consider the question of appointing Revenue Officers also for the various municipalities from Government service. Sir, I have got very many reasons for saying this. These officers have got to discharge very onerous duties, viz., fixing taxes and assessing the value of the various properties. These officers should be above all parties and be free from the clutches of people who are entangled in party politics. Therefore I strongly urge upon the attention of the Select Committee to include the Revenue Officers also in the cadre of officers that are to be appointed by Government."

* Mr. C. BASU DEV :—" Sir, in supporting the motion for referring this Bill to the Select Committee I wish to join my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar when he made the suggestion that the question of including assistant engineers should also be considered by the Select Committee. I missed the opportunity of speaking on the provisions of the Bill relating to the District Municipalities Act. I tabled a resolution but unfortunately on account of more urgent business my resolution could not be taken up. That resolution referred to the provincialization

of the services in the employ of municipalities. I would now add that the services of the local board employees also may similarly be treated. I do not think there are any two opinions in this House or outside as to the necessity of having a very efficient service to administer to the needs of the people coming under the jurisdiction of the local boards and municipalities. Efficiency of administration requires a service which should not only be amenable to popular control but should also be administratively efficient. But unfortunately circumstanced as we are in this country, amenability to popular control is somewhat conflicting with administrative efficiency, and if choice is forced on me I would choose the latter and would sacrifice amenability to popular control. I do not think that the apprehension of my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, that the provincialization or the taking away the power of appointment of servants to municipalities or local boards is a retrograde step, is correct. Servants will always be amenable to do the right thing. The whole trouble comes in when the chairman wants the engineer or the revenue officer or some other servant to go outside the scope of his duties and do things which the law prohibits. In all matters which are lawful, which are necessary and which would be useful, there would be no difficulty for the municipal councils or the local boards to have this work executed by their officers. It is necessary that we should take steps to effect administrative efficiency in the service both in the local boards and municipalities. We can only do that by guaranteeing the men permanency of service which at present they are not enjoying. I think that provincialization of the services will be the surest and perhaps the only way of guaranteeing their permanency. With these words I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House."

Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar:—"The convention regarding the composition of Select Committees having been given the go by, the only way to ensure a place on the Select Committee is to make a speech at this stage. I have, therefore, great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House."

Mr. C. Basu Dev:—"Sir, I protest against the insinuation."

* The hon. the President:—"He did not make any insinuation. He only wanted to make his position in the Select Committee more secure."

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"Sir, I am not able to agree with the motion that the Bill be sent to the Select Committee. Though I am as anxious as any other hon. Member to keep up the efficiency of service, I want this House to recognize that there should be something of democracy. If the representatives of the people in a municipal council or a local board have to manage their own affairs, they should have control over their servants. I do certainly sympathise with my hon. Friend Mr. Basu Dev when he wanted to move his resolution that there should be a provincialization of service in local boards and municipalities. I am for stabilization of services so far as local boards and

municipalities are concerned. But that does not mean that the power of appointment and dismissal of these persons should be taken away from their hands. It is one thing to say that we want security of service and it is quite another thing to say that the power of appointment and dismissal should be vested in the hands of a third party. If we are to progress on democratic lines, there is no point in taking away all the powers from the hands of the local bodies and entrusting them with the Government. You may as well have them as signing machines just to sign the decrees issued by the Government. If the local bodies should have control over their services, why should they not appoint them? In the city of Madras the Commissioner is appointed by the Government, but as regards certain other appointments power is either vested in the Council or the Commissioner. The lower grade appointments are made 4-
by the Commissioner and the appointments of higher grade are made P.M
by the City Council. Why should all the powers be taken away by the Government? This is only another opportunity to create a deadlock where there is no chance for it now? It may be that the Government may appoint a health officer or an engineer in a municipality and he may not be acceptable to the municipality. Why should the Government in that case force an officer on the local body against the will of the local body? If necessary, let the local body concerned make the appointments and let the Government have the power of approving them. I think that the Bill as it stands is a retrograde measure judged by the principles of democracy."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Sir, I rise to support the views of my hon. Friend the ex-President of the Corporation of Madras and the learned Member for the University. I request hon. Members of the House to draw a distinction between centralization and efficiency. The idea with which local self-governing institutions were introduced in this country two or three decades ago was that power should be decentralized from the Provincial Government to the local bodies. We thought that the process was going on steadily and in a progressive manner. But recently the tendency seems to be more towards centralization than decentralization. If this should go on at the rate at which we are now proceeding for some time more, I do not know where we shall be and what functions will be left to the municipalities and local boards to discharge. It is wrong to think that efficiency always follows centralization or provincialization. It is possible by other means to ensure stability of tenure for the officers of the local bodies without provincializing services. The power of appointing the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation is vested in the Government. On account of that we had to pass through very difficult times some years ago when the Council could not agree with the Commissioner. Similar sad results are likely to follow in the case of the local bodies if the power of appointing the chief officers of the local bodies and municipalities is vested in the Government. I do not know why Mr. Basu Dev and other hon. Members who think with him should be enamoured of centralization, especially as it is likely to result in deadlocks. Efficiency does not always follow from

centralization. I admit there are spheres in which the Government can exercise their powers, but they need not interfere with the local bodies in all matters and reduce them to mere deliberating societies. At any rate that was not the idea with which local self-governing institutions were introduced in this country. Instead of becoming more and more autonomous and more and more powerful, the local bodies are sought to be made into mere puppets. Whatever else we may do to ensure stability of tenure for the officers serving under local bodies, we must not invest the Government with more and more powers. For instance, the rules framed by the Madras Corporation with the previous sanction of the Government ensure stability of tenure for the officers of the Corporation and they get the same rights and privileges as Government servants get. The rules that apply to Government servants apply to the Corporation servants above a certain grade. In many cases they have the right of appeal, the right to be heard before punishment and such other privileges enjoyed by Government servants. I assert that that will be the right method of dealing with the officers serving under the local bodies. I know it will be said in reply that the Provincial Government itself is becoming autonomous and self-governing and there is no harm in investing it with these powers. But we have yet to know what form of Government we are going to get. When I read the original Bill I thought that the object of the Government was to regulate or rather legalize the power already vested in them to sanction the appointment of engineers and health officers in each municipality, but the intention of the previous speakers seems to be that the power of making the actual appointments should vest in the Government. They desire that for each municipality the Government shall appoint the revenue officer, the engineer and the health officer and so on. In such a case if there is a conflict between the municipality and the Government over the appointment of a particular officer, I do not know how it will be settled. Surely there will be unpleasantness and friction and the municipal services will deteriorate in efficiency. I would urge upon the Select Committee to go very carefully into the points raised on the floor of the House by hon. Members who have spoken before me."

* Mr. E. Conran Smith:—"Sir, I had not intended to intervene in the debate especially as the proposal now is merely to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. But I should like to correct what I believe to be a misapprehension under which the hon. Member for the University is labouring. This Bill merely seeks to legalize the practice which has been adopted since 1924. The Government are already appointing the district board engineers and health officers. It is only because in one case a legal doubt was thrown on the validity of the appointment, that the Government have introduced this measure in order to legalise the existing practice. I may say that the practice has been accepted by the majority of the local bodies concerned and has worked well during the last eight years. The hon. Member for the University remarked that he was all for stabilization although he was not in favour of provincialization. But he did not give any alternative to provincialization as a

guarantee to the services. I should like to tell the hon. Member for the University that we have had in the last few months at any rate, two cases in which engineers were ousted from their posts not because they were inefficient but because the chairmen of the councils concerned could not get on with them. As far as I can see, unless such posts are provincialized, there is no guarantee that others will not be treated similarly on future occasions. The Government are in a peculiarly difficult position in such cases, because if they interfere to protect the municipal servants as they have a right to, then it means that the Government are forcing upon the council an officer who is not wanted either by the council or the chairman. The result is a deadlock. If they do not interfere, then they are not protecting the municipal servant, as they should do. In either case, the Government is in a very difficult position. I think, if the hon. Member reflects on the matter, he will agree with me that the method now proposed is the right way of protecting these servants of the local bodies. The other points raised by hon. Members will, of course, be dealt with by the Select Committee. I only wanted to take the opportunity to correct a misapprehension in the mind of the hon. Member for the University."

The question that the Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, be referred to a Select Committee was put and carried.

## XVIII.—THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL (BILL No. 3 OF 1933.)

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Sir, I introduce the Madras City Municipal Act (Amendment) Bill[a] (Bill No. 3 of 1933) and move—

' *that the Bill be taken into consideration at once* '."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" Sir, in supporting the motion made by the hon. the Third Minister I have to make one or two observations. No doubt it is in the fitness of things that the President of the Madras Corporation, the premier municipal corporation in the Presidency, should be called Mayor just like the Mayors of the Bombay and Calcutta Corporations. But in this connexion I should say that there are more pressing amendments to the City Municipal Act which have been pending for a very long time. A committee was appointed as far back as 1930 to suggest amendments to the Act. The committee sat for two or three months and made certain proposals to the Government. It is not known yet what has happened to those amendments.

" There is one other amendment to the Act which is quite as urgent as, if not more urgent, than the present one under discussion. At present the Madras Corporation has no power to spend any money on cheris owned by private individuals. These cheris, like the Parthasarathy Kuppam, for example, are veritable death traps to the city of

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[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary*, dated 19th January 1933.

Madras. The people living there have no amenities at all. I request the Government to take up the amendment of the Act in those directions where there is an urgent need for it. With these remarks, I heartily support the motion which has been moved by the hon. Minister."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, I also wish to support the motion. In doing so I wish to point out that the City Municipal Act needs drastic amendments in several directions and the amendments have been long over due. Since 1920, the District Municipalities Act dealing with the mufassal municipalities has undergone many changes, but the City Municipal Act remains where it was. The city is neglected while the mufassal centres have been improved. On the other hand the right procedure ought to have been to begin from the city and then go to the districts. One non-official member brought forward a Bill in this House, but it was not allowed to be introduced on the ground that the Government would bring a comprehensive measure. Although the Government have been making promises, they have not taken any serious steps to expedite the amendment of the City Municipal Act. In reply to questions put on the floor of the House they have stated that a Bill is under the consideration of the Government. I do not see why it should take such a long time for the Bill to be prepared and introduced into this Council. A committee consisting of members of the Corporation and officers of the Government sat from day to day for several months and suggested some very necessary amendments most of which were of a very urgent nature and very essential for the smooth running of the administration of the affairs of the Corporation. Representations on this subject of the amendment of the Act were made not merely by the Council but by successive Commissioners also during the last five or six years. But the Government do not seem to have moved in that direction at all.

"There are very many pressing amendments to this Act. I am sure my hon. Friend, Mr. E. C. Smith, who was Commissioner of the Corporation recently, himself knows the difficulties the Commissioner of the Corporation and the Councillors feel in the administration of the affairs of the Corporation. There are many clauses which require urgent amendments. I request the hon. the Minister to tell us definitely when he would bring forward a comprehensive measure; I think the Government ought to have brought it forward earlier. I wish to ask what it is that is responsible for the delay and why the Government have not finished the scrutiny of the Bill and why the Government have not brought forward the measure. Is it due to the fact that, with regard to the constitution of the Council, the Government is awaiting the decision on the communal settlement in the Provinces so that the Council might be reconstituted on the basis of the communal settlement? I should like to know what exactly is responsible for the delay."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is—

'*that the Madras City Municipal Act (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 3 of 1933) be taken into consideration*'."

26th January 1933]

Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Bill were put and carried.

The Preamble of the Bill was put and carried.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Sir, I now beg to move—

*' that the Bill be passed into law.'*

" In doing so, it gives me great pleasure on behalf of this hon. House to offer its most sincere congratulations to my hon. Friend, the Kumararaja of Chettinad, who will be the first Mayor of the City of Madras. It is a dignity that has been long overdue. While the Presidents of the Corporations of Bombay and Calcutta have for a very long time been called Mayors, the President of the Corporation of this City alone has not been given this title. We have now rectified that defect and it is a source of very great gratification to offer my congratulations to the Kumararaja of Chettinad who is an hon. Member of this House, on his becoming the first Mayor."

Rao Bahadur P. C. MUTHU CHETTIYAR in seconding the motion spoke in Tamil as follows:—

" கனவான்களே ! கார்பொரேஷன் மேயர் பில் ஆனரபில் மினிஸ்டர் கொண்டுவந்ததை நான் செகண்டு செய்கிரேன்.

" இதுவரை இந்த சென்னை கார்பொரேஷனுக்கு ‘மேயர்’ வராததைப்பற்றி தகுந்த காரணம் இருந்திருக்கவேண்டுமல்லாவா, பாம்பே, கல்கத்தா முதலிய பிருவின்ஸ்களிலெல்லாம் மேயரென்று நீண்டகாலமாய் அழைக்கப்பட்டுவந்திருப்பதை இந்த ராஜதானி அறிந்ததில்லையா ? இதுவுமன்னியில் பிரெஞ்சு தேசத்திலும் நகர தலைவரை மேயர் என்று அழைக்கப்படுவதை இந்த ஹவுஸ் அறிந்திருக்கக்கூடும். வில்லேஜ் பஞ்சாயத்து பிரஸிடெண்டு, யூனியன் போர்டு பிரஸிடெண்டு, தாலூகா போர்டு பிரஸிடெண்டு, ஜில்லா போர்டு பிரஸிடெண்டு, முனிசிபல் சேர்மன், சிறு கிராமங்கள், தாலூகாகள், ஜில்லாகளுக்குமிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஓர் ராஜாங்கமிருக்க தகுந்த பிருவின்ஸின் தலை நகரததிற்கு கோடிக் கணக்காக துகை வரவு சிலவு உள்ளயிடத்தில் சாதாரண பஞ்சாயத்து பிரஸிடெண்டுபோல கார்பொரேஷனுக்கும் பிரஸிடெண்டு என்று அழைப்பதுகொஞ்சமும் பொருந்துமா ? ஒருவித நியாயமுமில்லை. அப்படியிருக்கீ இதுவரை காலம் பார்த்திருந்ததற்கு ஓர் நியாயமே. அதற்கு ஓர் தகுதியுள்ள புருஷன் கிடைக்கும்போது அப்பெயரை கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று சமயமும் அதை கொண்டு வருவதற்கு தகுந்த எஜமானனையும் நாடியிருந்தபடியால் இது சமயம் அந்த மேயர் பதவியை பெறுவதற்கு பெரிய பரம்பரையான, ஒரு லார்டு பதவிக்குறிய, திரு முத்தையா செட்டியாரவர்களும், பரம்பரையான பெரிய ராஜாங்கத்தை பொருந்திய பொபுளி மகாருஜா கொண்டுவருவதற்கும், இது சமயம் பார்த்திருந்தபடியாலும் இந்த கார்பொரேஷனுக்கு ஏதோ ஒரு பெரிய அதிருஷ்டம் இருப்பதாலும் இன்று சுதினமாகிய இச்சமயம் வாய்த்திருப்பதை இந்த ‘பில்லை’, ‘லா’ வாக இந்த ஹவுஸில் கரகோஷ்டத்துடனும் களிப்புடனும் ஏக மனதாய் செய்வீர்களென்றும் இந்த ஹவுஸை பிரார்த்திக்கிறேன். இந்த விஷயத்தை ரொம்பவும் சுருக்கமாக தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன்."

**The motion that the Bill be passed into law was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.**

**The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 30th instant.**

**R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,**
***Secretary to the Legislative Council.***

# APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 495 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1933, page 389 supra.]

*Statement showing the extent of private lands taken up for road works before and after the introduction of test works on 1st June.*

| Name of road. | Work till 31st May. | | | Work from 1st June. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Part of road. | Area of land taken up. | | Part of road. | Area of land taken up. | |
| | | Ryotwar. | Inam. | | Ryotwar. | Inam. |
| | | ACS. | ACS. | | ACS. | ACS. |
| Bellary-Kampli .. | Kolegallu-Badanahatti .. .. | 4·32 | 10·90 | Kolegallu-Badanahatti .. .. | 45·98 | 24·07 |
| | Kurugodu-Yemmiganur .. | 44·40 | 18·12 | Yemmiganur-Kampli .. .. | 11·02 | .. |
| Bellary taluk .. .. | Part in Bellary taluk .. .. | 30·10 | 10·57 | Bellary-Sidaragadda and Korlagondi-Handihal. | 6·51 | 12·19 |
| | Part in Siruguppa .. .. | 15·16 | 6·01 | | | |
| Rupanagudi-Gulyam.. | Moka-Gulyam .. .. .. | 27·24 | 9·84 | Moka-Hagari .. .. .. .. | 11·58 | 12·99 |
| Goschen bridge, Alur.. | .... | .. | .. | Madehal-Alur via Hathibelagal .. | 33·94 | 13·99 |
| Bevinahal R.S., Chintakunta. | Kokerchedu-Singapuram .. | 2·64 | 5·77 | Bevinahal-Chintakunta .. .. | 16·11 | 11·60 |
| Bantanahal R.S., Yerur. | .... | 0·32 | 0·39 | .... | 10·04 | 1·30 |
| | Total .. | 124·18 | 61·60 | Total .. | 135·18 | 76·14 |

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 496 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1933, page 390 supra.]

### *Extract of Rule 20 of the Criminal Rules of Practice.*

Production of prisoners not permitted in some cases.

20 (164) No State prisoner, or prisoner under sentence of death, shall be removed under the Prisoners' Testimony Act, from the jail in which he may be confined without the special sanction of Government provided that, in the case of a prisoner under sentence of death, such prisoner may be removed from the jail without such sanction if his presence is required by a Sessions or High Court and for the purpose of taking additional evidence in the case under section 428 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In all other cases in which the evidence of such a prisoner is required, the Court shall proceed to the jail and there record the evidence of the prisoner, unless the Government has sanctioned his removal from the prison to the Court-house for the purpose. (Rule made by the Government under the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, now the Prisoners' Act, III of 1900.)

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## APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 497 asked by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th January 1933, page 392 supra.]

(1)

MANGALORE,
11*th April* 1932.

To

The District Magistrate,
South Kanara,
Mangalore.

Sir,

A few minutes ago, at about 4-25 p.m., we saw Mr. M. M. Rama Rao, M.A., Professor, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, and a boy, the son of Mr. Kariangala Muthu Marla, one of the richest and influential land-owners of the district, picketing in front of the cloth shop of Messrs. Canjee Bros. at Hampankatta, Mangalore town.

There were only two picketers. There was no crowd in the vicinity, on the public road. The police lorry came and stopped in front of the shop. The Police Inspector headed the police party consisting of about 12 policemen. The picketers were standing silently and peacefully between the police lorry and the shop. On either sides of the picketers there was a police constable. By no stretch of imagination could it be

*said that these two picketers formed an unlawful assembly of five or* more persons unless we include the policemen near them. In a few seconds the constables about four in number began to beat the picketers with their canes using all force. The sound of the beating could be heard even from the Cosmopolitan Club which is about 75 yards away. Not less than 20 cuts were given to each picketer. After a few cuts each of the picketers fell down and could not stand on his legs on account of the severe beating. Even though they had fallen they were still beaten. They were lifted up by the constables and though unable to stand on their legs, were again beaten. From time to time they were forcibly pushed on the road. Ultimately they were lifted up and taken away in the lorry.

In about 10 minutes more two more picketers came to picket the same shop. A few minutes later came the lorry and the constables. Exactly the same process of beating, lifting and pushing was repeated. There was absolutely no unlawful assembly anywhere. The picketers were peaceful throughout. We were eye-witnesses to the above and in our opinion not even mad dogs would be beaten as these picketers were beaten before our eyes. The sights were truly heart-rending.

Is all this in accord with the assurances given by the Government and the Secretary of State for India? Is this Law and Order?

We remain,
Yours truly,
U. C. S. BHATT, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.,
and several others.

(2)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

*Monday, the seventeenth day of October,*
*One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.*

PRESENT:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BURN.

*Criminal Revision Case No.* 677 *of* 1932.

(*Criminal Revision Petition No.* 632 *of* 1932.)

Between

(1) **Khan Sahib M. N. Schamnad, Circle Inspector, Mangalore,**
(2) T. **Ananda** Rao, Sub-**Inspector, Mangalore,**

*Petitioners* (Accused)

and

**M. N. Rama Rao,**
*Respondent* (Complainant).

**Petition under sections 435 and 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, praying the High Court to revise the proceedings, dated 11th** June 1932 of the Court of the Subdivisional First-class Magistrate of

26th January 1933]

This case coming on for hearing on Friday, the 14th day of October 1932 upon perusing the petition and the proceedings of the lower Court, and the records in the case, and upon hearing the arguments of Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, Counsel, and Mr. A. S. Sivakaminathan, Advocate for the petitioners, and of Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri for Mr. M. C. Sridharan, Advocate for the respondent, and of the Public Prosecutor on behalf of the Crown and the case having stood over for consideration till this day the Court made the following

ORDER.

The petitioners are an Inspector and a Sub-Inspector of Police against whom a complaint has been laid in the Court of the Subdivisional Magistrate of Mangalore. The substance of the complaint is that on the 11th April 1932, while the complainant and another were peacefully picketing a certain shop, a lorry full of reserve constables numbering in all about a dozen, armed with canes, came led by the accused, and the first accused Inspector of Police, after warning the complainant and his companion to move, ordered the constables to beat them. In consequence of this order the complainant alleged that he and his companion were severely beaten, and the complainant said he believed that the 12 constables at the instance of the accused had fractured his ankle joint. A sworn statement was recorded on the 19th April in which the complainant said that it was the Inspector who directed the beating and that the Sub-Inspector was present with him. The Subdivisional Magistrate took the case on the file for an offence under section 326, I.P.C., against both the accused and issued process.

The accused made an application to the Subdivisional Magistrate in which they alleged that they had acted in the exercise of their powers under sections 127 and 128, Cr.P.C., in dispersing an unlawful assembly and that the complaint was barred by section 132, Cr.P.C., for want of sanction of the Local Government. The learned Subdivisional Magistrate has held that the sanction was not necessary and that the trial must go on. He considers that the main question for decision is whether there was an unlawful assembly when the beating was ordered, and says that if the evidence at any stage discloses that there was an unlawful assembly at the time of the beating, further proceedings will be stopped, but not till then.

The learned advocate for the respondent contends that the learned Subdivisional Magistrate's view is correct. He says that in the first instance there must be a finding on the point whether there was any unlawful assembly, and without such a finding the Court cannot interfere and stay proceedings. Mr. Ethiraj for the petitioners contends that this view is incorrect. It is equivalent to a demand that the Police Officers must prove themselves to be innocent of the offences alleged against them, in order to show that the complaint was invalid for want of sanction.

It appears to me that Mr. Ethiraj's contention is sound. If there was in fact an unlawful assembly the accused were acting within their powers

under *section 128, Cr.P.C. in using force to disperse it.* Even if there was not an unlawful assembly but the accused in good faith and by reason of a mistake of fact believed that there was an unlawful assembly, their action would be no offence by reason of section 79, I.P.C. But to say that the accused in this case must prove the existence of an unlawful assembly or their bona fide belief in the existence of an unlawful assembly, is to contend that the protection afforded by section 132, Cr.P.C. is no more than the protection afforded by section 79, I.P.C. That is clearly not the case. Section 79 can only be applied when all the facts are known, i.e., when the trial is over; section 132, Cr.P.C. can only operate before the trial begins. Protection given by section 79 is a protection against conviction, while the protection given by section 132, Cr.P.C. is a protection against trial. It is impossible to hold that these provisions are identical. The learned Subdivisional Magistrate undertakes to stop further proceedings if it is shown at any time that there was an unlawful assembly. The learned advocate for the respondent says that the learned Subdivisional Magistrate is right in giving such an undertaking, but he cannot refer me to any provision of the Criminal Procedure Code which would authorize the Magistrate to stop the proceedings in such a case. There is no such provision, nor is any such provision necessary, because in those circumstances the accused would have to be discharged or if a charge had been framed, acquitted. Then the impossible position would be reached that the accused would have to be discharged or acquitted in a case which by reason of section 132, Cr.P.C., ought never to have been instituted at all.

The contention of the learned advocate for the complainant is that in order to decide whether a prosecution is barred under section 132, Cr.P.C., for want of the sanction of the Local Government, only the complaint and the sworn statement should be referred to. This is a proposition to which I cannot assent. If it were sound it would follow that anyone by appropriate assertions in his complaint and sworn statement could deprive Police Officers of the protection which the legislature has given them under section 132, Cr.P.C.

In the present case however there are in my opinion quite sufficient indications in the complaint and sworn statement that the accused were acting or purporting to act in the discharge of their duty under sections 127 and 128, Cr.P.C. The complainant himself speaks of the "attempt to disperse an unlawful assembly of two pickets" and although I am told by the learned advocate that these words were used sarcastically, they show quite clearly that the complainant was well aware what powers the police were using or purporting to use.

I agree with Mr. Ethiraj for the Police Officers that the principle of the decision in *Gangaraju* v. *Vanki,* I.L.R. 52 Mad. 602, is applicable to this case. Referring to sub-section (1) of section 197 of the Cr.P.C., Waller, J., has observed as follows: "It is framed in very wide terms. It requires that Judges, Magistrates and certain public servants shall

offence alleged to have been committed by them while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of their official duties. The object obviously is to protect responsible public servants against the institution of possibly vexatious criminal proceedings for offences alleged to have been committed by them, while they were acting or purporting to act as public servants. The policy of the legislature is, we conceive, to afford adequate protection to public servants, to ensure that they are not prosecuted for anything done by them in the discharge of their official duties without reasonable cause and, if sanction is granted, to confer on the Local Government, if they choose to exercise it, complete control of the prosecution. We can see nothing in these precautions to which the public at large can legitimately take exception, and consider that the sub-section should be construed as widely as it has been framed." In my opinion, every word of this passage is equally applicable to section 132, Cr.P.C., the terms of which are as wide as, if not wider than, those of section 197. I therefore allow this petition and quash the proceedings of the Subdivisional Magistrate of Mangalore taking cognizance of the offence alleged to have been committed by the petitioners.

There are two further points which call for remark. Against the Sub-Inspector of Police there is nothing alleged in the complaint or sworn statement except that he was present with the Inspector. Why the learned Subdivisional Magistrate should have considered that to be an offence is not clear. So far as the Sub-Inspector is concerned, no offence whatever is disclosed in the complaint or sworn statement, and no process should have issued to him. Again it is not clear why the learned Subdivisional Magistrate supposed an offence under section 326, I.P.C., to be disclosed in the complaint. The complainant alleged in the complaint that he believed his ankle joint to have been fractured. In his sworn statement this was modified into a suspicion that his leg bone was broken, but the complaint is quite clear on the point that the constables who beat the complainant were armed only with canes, which are certainly not 'deadly weapons.' At the worst the offence made out in the complaint is one under section 325, I.P.C., and that not against the Inspector but against the constables. The Inspector was not alleged to have done any beating himself. He could be said to have abetted the beating by the constables. But since the constables were armed with canes only, I do not myself see how the Inspector could be supposed to know that they were likely to cause grievous hurt. Section 111, I.P.C., could have no application to such a case and the worst offence the Inspector could be said to have committed was one of simple hurt under section 323 read with section 114, I.P.C.

S. Andisundarachari,
*Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.*

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide items IX and X on pages 419 and 430 supra.]

BILLS Nos. 9 AND 10 OF 1932.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee, appointed to consider a Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Bill No. 9 of 1932), and a Bill further to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Bill No. 10 of 1932), have the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bills were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 26th July 1932, in Tamil on the 30th August 1932 and in Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Hindustani on the 23rd August 1932.

3. We met on the 28th September 1932 and on the 14th October 1932 and considered the provisions of the Bills. On the 15th October we passed our report.

4. The Bills as introduced were intended to get rid of the main defects in section 40-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act and section 44 of the Madras Local Boards Act which experience of their working since their introduction in 1930 had brought to light.

5. We have considered the question whether any provision for expressing want of confidence in the chairman and vice-chairman of municipal councils or the presidents and vice-presidents of local boards is necessary at all and we have come to the conclusion that such a provision in some form or other is necessary in the case of district and taluk boards and of municipalities. We think that in view of the functions which fall to be performed by the president of a panchayat, there is no need to retain the power to make a no-confidence motion against him. We have accordingly restricted the provisions of these sections to the chairmen and vice-chairmen of municipal councils and the presidents and vice-presidents of district and taluk boards.

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6. The main defects which the Bills as introduced seek to get rid of are those relating to—

(i) the automatic vacation in certain contingencies of office by the chairmen or vice-chairmen of municipal councils or the presidents or vice-presidents of local boards against whom motions expressing want of confidence have been passed;

(ii) the time-limit for the bringing up of a subsequent motion of no-confidence where a previous motion has not been passed by a specified majority.

7. We agree that the provision relating to the automatic vacation of office by the person against whom a motion of no-confidence has been passed should be deleted and that the Local Government should be given power by notification to remove the person against whom such a motion has been passed.

8. We consider that no distinction should be made between a no-confidence motion passed by a majority and not a prescribed majority and a no-confidence motion not passed by a majority. We have provided that if a no-confidence motion is to be of any effect, it should be passed by a majority of not less than three-fifths of the sanctioned strength of the council or the board. We do not think that it is necessary to introduce a provision by which where a no-confidence motion has been passed by a majority, but not a prescribed majority, a subsequent motion can be made expressing want of confidence. We consider that alike in the case where a no-confidence motion has been rejected by a majority and in the case where a no-confidence motion has been passed by a majority but is ineffective for want of a majority of three-fifths, the result should be the same as that of rejection and that no subsequent motion of no-confidence should be competent for six months after such rejection.

9. The provision of the existing Acts which empowers the person presiding to receive a notice of the motion and to appoint a date for the discussion of the motion has given rise to much difficulty. We consider that it is necessary to provide for the delivery of a notice of a no-confidence motion to an outside authority and we have accordingly provided that notice of a no-confidence motion should be given in the case of a president of a district board to the District Collector and in the case of a president of a taluk board or the chairman of a municipal council to the Revenue Divisional Officer. On receipt of such notice, the officer concerned will fix a date for the meeting of the council or the board not later than thirty days from the date on which the notice was delivered to him and will give notice of fifteen clear days to the

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members of the council or the board as the case may be. On the appointed date a meeting will be held for the discussion of the motion and he will himself preside at the meeting. We have expressly provided that the person presiding shall not take part in the debates or vote on the motion.

10. We consider that a chairman or vice-chairman or president or vice-president who has been newly elected and assumed office should be given some reasonable time to work the council or the board before he is asked to face a motion of no-confidence in him. We have therefore provided that no notice of motion expressing want of confidence can be given against a chairman or vice-chairman or president or vice-president until after six months of his assumption of office as such chairman or vice-chairman or president or vice-president.

11. In redrafting the Bills, we have attempted to provide for all contingencies that might arise and prevent all possibilities of abuse. We have expressly provided that after the coming into force of these Bills, no motion of no-confidence can be considered or voted upon unless it has been brought up in accordance with the procedure laid down in these Bills.

12. The Bills as amended by us are attached. We consider it unnecessary to re-publish the Bills.

A. T. PANNIRSELVAM.
P. SUBBARAYAN.
B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.
A. V. BHANOJI ROW.*
M. S. SRESHTA.
BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.
C. BASU DEV.
G. SIMHACHALLAM.*
MAHBOOB ALI BAIG.
C. S. RATNASABAPATHY.
P. SUBRAHMANYAM CHETTY.
T. S. RAMASWAMI AIYAR.*
YAHYA ALI SAHIB.
M. D. T. RANGANATHAN.
P. PEDDIRAJ.

* Subject to a minute of dissent.

## MINUTE OF DISSENT.

### I

I am sorry I am unable to agree to the conclusions of the Select Committee regarding the period which should elapse between:

(1) the assumption of office by the chairman or vice-chairman or president or vice-president and the bringing in of a no-confidence motion against him;

(2) the rejection of a motion of no-confidence against such persons and the bringing up of a similar motion against the same person.

In my opinion a no-confidence motion should not be competent against a chairman or vice-chairman or president or vice-president, except once during the tenure of his office.

A. V. BHANOJI ROW.

### II

Taluk boards ought to be eliminated from the operation of this Bill. Time allowed in clause 10 must be at least one year.

G. SIMHACHALLAM.

### III

I am not in favour of the amendments suggested. I am for the deletion of the provision regarding the making of no-confidence motions altogether both with reference to local boards and district municipalities. This can easily be done by limiting the duration of the office of the chairman or the president of a municipality or a local board to a period of one year with liberty to the outgoing chairman to get himself re-elected if he commands the confidence of the council or the board. The result will be that instead of there being occasional no-confidence motions against the chairman or the president, there will be periodical confidence motions in favour of the chairman or the president. Such a provision would also put an end to all the acrimonious and factious feeling and excitement consequent upon a no-confidence motion. In other words, I propose a system for the mufassal municipalities and local boards similar to what now obtains in the Madras City Corporation. In the circumstances I am unable to agree with the majority report.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AIYAR.

[26th January 1933

# ANNEXURE I.

## Bill No. 9 of 1932.

[Changes made by the Select Committee are shown in clarendon type.]

*A Bill further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, for a certain purpose.*

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Me V.

title. **1.** This Act may be called the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1932.

itution r n for n 40-A is Act 920. **2.** For section 40-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the following section shall be substituted, namely:— Me V

n of ifi- in ian or hair- "40-A (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a motion expressing want of confidence in the chairman or in the vice-chairman, may be made **in accordance with the procedure laid down herein.**

**(2) Written notice of intention to make the motion, in such form as may be fixed by the Local Government, signed by such number of councillors as shall constitute not less than one-half of the sanctioned strength of the council, together with a copy of the motion which is proposed to be made, shall be delivered by any two of the councillors signing the notice in person together, to the Revenue Divisional Officer.**

**(3) The Revenue Divisional Officer shall then convene a meeting for the consideration of the motion, to be held at the Municipal Office, at a time appointed by him which shall not be later than thirty days from the date on which the notice under sub-section (2) was delivered to him. He shall give to the councillors notice of not less than fifteen clear days of such meeting and of the time appointed therefor.**

**(4) The Revenue Divisional Officer shall preside at the meeting convened under this section, and no other person shall preside thereat. If within half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting the Revenue Divisional Officer is not present to preside at the meeting, the meeting shall stand adjourned to a time to be appointed and notified to the councillors by the Revenue Divisional Officer under sub-section (5).**

**(5) If the Revenue Divisional Officer is unable to preside at the meeting, he may, after recording his reasons in writing, adjourn the meeting to such other time as he may appoint. The date so appointed shall not be later than thirty days from the date appointed for the meeting under**

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**sub-section (3). Notice of not less than seven clear days shall be given to the councillors of the time appointed for the adjourned meeting.**

**(6) Save as provided in sub-sections (4) and (5), a meeting convened for the purpose of considering a motion under this section, shall not for any reason be adjourned.**

**(7) As soon as the meeting convened under this section has commenced, the Revenue Divisional Officer shall read to the council the motion for the consideration of which it has been convened, and declare it to be open for debate.**

(8) No debate on any motion under this section shall be adjourned.

(9) Such debate shall automatically terminate on the expiry of **two** hours from the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, if it is not concluded earlier. Upon the conclusion of the debate or upon the expiry of the said period of **two** hours as the case may be, the motion shall be put to the vote of the council.

**(10) The Revenue Divisional Officer shall not speak on the merits of the motion, nor shall he be entitled to vote thereon.**

**(11) A copy of the minutes of the meeting together with a copy of the motion and the result of the voting thereon shall forthwith on the termination of the meeting be forwarded by the Revenue Divisional Officer to the Local Government.**

(12) If the motion is carried with the support of not less than **three-fifths** of the sanctioned strength of the council, the Local Government shall, by notification, remove the chairman or vice-chairman as the case may be.

**(13) If the motion is not carried by such a majority as aforesaid, or if the meeting cannot be held for want of a quorum, no notice of any subsequent motion expressing want of confidence in the same chairman or vice-chairman shall be received until after the expiry of six months from the date of the meeting.**

**(14) No notice of a motion under this section shall be received within six months of the assumption of office by a chairman or vice-chairman as the case may be."**

**3. On and after the date of the commencement of this Act, no motion expressing want of confidence in the chairman or the vice-chairman shall be debated or voted upon by any council unless the provisions of section 40-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, as amended by this Act, have been complied with.**

## ANNEXURE II.

BILL No. 10 OF 1932.

[Changes made by the Select Committee are shown in clarendon type.]

*A Bill further to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for a certain purpose.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Madras Act XIV of 1920.

Short title.

**1.** This Act may be called the Madras Local Boards (Second Amendment) Act, 1932.

Substitution of new section for section 44 of Madras Act XIV of 1920.

**2.** For section 44 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the following section shall be substituted, namely:— Madras Act XIV of 1920.

Motion of no-confidence in president or vice-president.

"44. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a motion expressing want of confidence in the president or in the vice-president of a **district board or of a taluk board** may be made **in accordance with the procedure laid down herein.**

**(2) Written notice of intention to make the motion, in such form as may be fixed by the Local Government, signed by such number of members of the board as shall constitute not less than one-half of the sanctioned strength of the board, together with a copy of the motion which is proposed to be made shall be delivered by any two of the members signing the notice, in person together**

**(a) to the District Collector in the case of a motion against the president or vice-president of a district board, and**

**(b) to the Revenue Divisional Officer in the case of a motion against the president or vice-president of a taluk board.**

**(3) The District Collector or the Revenue Divisional Officer as the case may be shall then convene a meeting for the consideration of the motion to be held at the office of the board at a time appointed by him which shall not be later than thirty days from the date on which the notice under sub-section (2) was delivered to him. He shall give to the members notice of not less than fifteen clear days of such meeting and of the time appointed therefor.**

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**(4) The District Collector or the Revenue Divisional Officer as the case may be shall preside at the meeting convened under this sub-section and no other person shall preside thereat. If within half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting, the District Collector or the Revenue Divisional Officer is not present to preside at the meeting, the meeting shall stand adjourned to a time to be appointed and notified to the members by the Collector or the Revenue Divisional Officer as the case may be under sub-section (5).**

**(5) If the Collector or the Revenue Divisional Officer as the case may be finds that he will be unable to preside at the meeting, he may after recording his reasons in writing adjourn the meeting to such other time as he may appoint. The date so appointed by him shall not be later than thirty days from the date fixed for the meeting under sub-section (3). Notice of not less than ten clear days shall be given to the members of the time appointed for the adjourned meeting.**

**(6) Save as provided in sub-sections (4) and (5) a meeting convened for the purpose of considering a motion under this section shall not for any reason be adjourned.**

**(7) As soon as the meeting convened under this section has commenced, the presiding officer shall read to the board the motion for the consideration of which the meeting has been convened and declare it to be open for debate.**

(8) No debate on any motion under this section shall be adjourned.

(9) Such debate shall automatically terminate on the expiry of **two** hours from the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, if it is not concluded earlier. Upon the conclusion of the debate or upon the expiry of the said period of **two** hours as the case may be, the motion shall be put to the vote of the board.

**(10) The presiding officer shall not speak on the merits of the motion nor shall he be entitled to vote thereon.**

**(11) A copy of the minutes of the meeting together with a copy of the motion and the result of the voting thereon shall forthwith on the termination of the meeting be forwarded by the presiding officer to the Local Government.**

(12) If the motion is carried with the support of not less than **three-fifths** of the sanctioned strength of the board, the Local Government shall, by notification,* remove the president or vice-president as the case may be.

**(13) If the motion is not carried by such a majority as aforesaid or if the meeting could not be held for want of a**

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quorum, no notice of any subsequent motion expressing want of confidence in the same president or vice-president shall be received until after the expiry of six months from the date of the meeting.

(14) No notice of a motion under this section shall be received within six months of the assumption of office by a president or vice-president as the case may be."

3. On and after the date of the commencement of this Act, no motion expressing want of confidence in the president or the vice-president shall be debated or voted upon by any board unless the provisions of section 44 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by this Act, have been complied with.

# THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

## Monday, the 30th January 1933.

The Council met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indriah, Mr. C.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, The
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. Gade.
Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The
Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The

I.—SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

The undermentioned Member made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took his seat:—

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI Avargal.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS

### Control of Newspapers

*Order of the District and Sessions Judge of South Malabar prohibiting the insertion of court advertisements in the "Al-Ameen" of Calicut.*

* 498 *Q.*—B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the District and Sessions Judge of South Malabar (Mr. J. C. Stodart) has issued a circular to the District Munsifs of his district asking them not to direct advertisements ordered by the court to be published in the newspaper "Al-Ameen" of Calicut, and if so, what the reasons are for issuing such a circular?

A.—Yes. The District and Sessions Judge issued the circular on the basis of a Government Order that Government advertisements should not be given to newspapers from which security had been demanded under the Press Ordinance, 1930, and to certain other newspapers whose tone was particularly objectionable. "Al-Ameen" was one of the papers from which security had been demanded.

The District Judge has since been asked to withdraw the circular.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what that Government Order is which the hon. Member has referred to in the answer in which it has been stated that 'Government advertisements should not be given to newspapers from which security had been demanded under the Press Ordinance, 1930'?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I have given the purport of the Government Order in the printed answer."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"It is also stated here: '*and to certain other newspapers whose tone was particularly objectionable.*' May I know what is the criterion on which the Government distinguish one newspaper from another?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"The Government are the sole judges of the situation. Whenever they find a paper which is constantly making false attacks upon the Government or promotes Civil Disobedience, they bring it under this Government Order."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask for a list of the papers which the Government have so far considered objectionable? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—" I must ask for notice of the question, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether that Government Order is a published or a confidential one? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—" I am unable to say at present whether it is confidential or public. The Government Order contains the names of papers on which the ban has been placed, and has been circulated to all the heads of departments."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether the hon. the Home Member can tell us if the Government have taken any objection to the tone of any one newspaper? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—" There are several papers whose tone is very bad."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know if papers which advocate Civil Disobedience only are banned, or even those papers which criticize the action of the Government? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—" If papers indulge in reasonable criticism, we do not consider such papers bad at all."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I ask whether the Government are now in a position to say that the District Judge has since withdrawn the circular? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—" It is stated here in the answer that ' the District Judge has since been asked to withdraw the circular '."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" But I want to know whether he has actually withdrawn it? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—" He must have done it, I think."

## Administration of Justice

*Cases of murder in Salem district during the year* 1932.

* 499 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of murders that took place in each taluk of the Salem district during the year 1932; and

(*b*) how many of them have been charge-sheeted; how many have ended in conviction and how many in discharge or acquittal—

(1) in Sub-Magistrates' Courts; and

(2) in the Sessions Court?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information. It will be called for.

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## Electricity

*The Papanasam Hydro-Electric Project.*

* 500 *Q.*—Mr. M. Devadasan: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(i) to state whether the Papanasam Hydro-Electric Project in the Tinnevelly district has been abandoned by the Government and, if so, what the reasons are for the same; and

(ii) to lay on the table of the House the papers relating to this project including the report of the Investigating Officer?

*A.*—(i) The success of the scheme depends upon the establishment of big industries in the vicinity which could guarantee the taking of a definite quantity of power. In the present financial stringency, there is no likelihood of the scheme being taken up by Government.

(ii) The Government are not prepared to place the report or other connected papers on the table.

## Prisons and Prisoners

*Mappilla prisoners detained in the Andamans.*

* 501 *Q.*—B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Mappillas convicted of offences connected with the rebellion of 1921 are in the Andamans undergoing terms of imprisonment;

(*b*) how many of them are with families; and

(*c*) how many Mappillas convicted of offences connected with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 whose terms have expired are still continuing in the Andamans, stating

(i) how many of such prisoners are continuing in the Andamans with their families and how many without families;

(ii) how long each of them has been in the Andamans after the expiry of his term; and

(iii) how many of such Mappillas who are staying in the Andamans after the expiry of their respective terms of imprisonment are indebted to the Government in respect of advances made to them according to the Andaman Colonization Scheme and whether such persons are at liberty to leave the Andamans without discharging such debts due to the Government?

*A.*—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have called for information from the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

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*Passage facilities for the return of the Mappilla prisoners detained in the Andamans.*

* 502 *Q.*—B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are bound to meet the travelling expenses of the families of Mappilla convicts in the Andamans who were taken there under the Andaman Colonization Scheme at Government expense;

(*b*) if so, whether the Government have offered to meet the expenses of such families as may be willing to return to their respective homes;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans whose terms of imprisonment have expired have not returned to their homes for want of funds to meet the passage back to Malabar for themselves or their families who were taken to the Andamans at Government expense according to the Andaman Colonization Scheme;

(*d*) if so, how many such Mappilla ex-convicts are continuing in the Andamans with their families on account of want of funds to meet the expenses of passage back for themselves or their families; and

(*e*) whether the Government have considered the necessity or advisability of providing such convicts with funds to take their families back to their respective homes if they so desired ?

*A.*—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The information has been called for.

## Land Revenue Administration

*Mahazar for the postponement of the collection of land revenue in the Bellary district.*

* 503 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether mahazars have been received from various villages in the Bellary district, among others, Sidiginamola, Karur, Chanekanur and Mudanur of Siruguppa taluk that the second crop has completely failed and that the first crop is hardly sufficient to enable the ryots to pay the current year's land revenue and hence requesting to postpone the collection of previous years' land revenue and the current year's takavi instalment;

(*b*) what action has been taken on those petitions;

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to state how many years' land revenue is due from the ryots of Kammachedu village;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that all those years' land revenue along with the current year's and the takavi loan instalment has been ordered to be collected; and

(*e*) whether the Government propose to order the collection of only the current year's land revenue and suspend the collection of the land revenue of previous years and also that of the current year's takavi instalment?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) A copy of a petition submitted by the ryots of Sidiginamola village to the Collector of Bellary asking for the remission of the suspended land revenue of fasli 1340 and the suspension of the land revenue of the current fasli was received by the Government on January 23rd. The Government after considering the report of the Collector had passed orders on January 20th, and no further enquiry on this petition was considered necessary.

(*c*) The full land revenue of fasli 1339, one-half of the land revenue of fasli 1340 and one-fourth the land revenue of fasli 1341 were due for collection in Kammarachedu village in addition to the revenue of the current fasli.

(*d*) & (*e*) No. The Government have directed that in Kammarachedu village the suspended land revenue of fasli 1339 should be collected along with the current revenue and that the collection of the suspended revenue of faslis 1340 and 1341 should be postponed to fasli 1343. The question whether it is necessary to suspend the payments of loans instalments in any portion of the Bellary district where the suspended revenue of previous faslis is to be collected along with the current revenue is under the consideration of the Government.

*Dry lands recommended for water-rate permission under the Periyakulam tank.*

* 504 *Q.*—Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the survey numbers are of the 50 acres of dry lands selected for grant of water-rate permission referred to in Board's Proceedings B.P. Mis. No. 2578, dated 30th August 1932, referred to in the appendix to question No. 183 answered in the Council on the 31st October 1932;

(*b*) whether these lands were selected after inspection by any of the officers of the Revenue or Public Works Department and after taking their levels and whether they are low-lying lands as reported by the Collector;

(*c*) whether there are wet lands below the dry lands to the north of sluice 2 of the Periyakulam tank (for which water permits are recommended) which will utilize the drainage water of the higher up wet lands without allowing it to run waste;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Executive Engineer recommended in his letter, dated 6th February 1932, to the Collector that water-rate cultivation should be prohibited on certain lands and allowed to some other lands; if so, what the survey numbers are of those lands and what the Executive Engineer's reasons are for the recommendations; and

(*e*) whether a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter, dated 6th

*A.*—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have not the information and have called for a report.

(*d*) & (*e*) The question of placing the Executive Engineer's recommendations on the table of the House will be considered on receipt of the Board's Report.

## Local Self-Government

*Transfer of the reserved seats for Muslims and women in the Kistna District Board.*

* 505 *Q.*—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state why were the reserved seats for Muslims and women in the Kistna District Board transferred from the Kankipad circle to the Bezwada circle, and from the Mylavaram circle to the Kondapalle circle, respectively?

*A.*—Government considered that the Kondapalle circle in which is situated Vidyanagar, a centre of women's education, was better suited to carry the seat for women and that the interests of the Muslims would be better served if the seat for them were reserved in the Bezwada circle which contains the largest Muslim population.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whom the Government consulted before they changed the seats from one circle to the other? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I think representations were made to the Inspector of Local Boards."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Then, was it found out that there was a consensus of opinion favouring the proposal? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I believe there were two sections of opinion, one favouring the transfer and the other against it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know which party had a larger number of supporters behind it—was it the party that was responsible for the change? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I am afraid I cannot answer the question."

*Receipts under provincial motor taxation for 1931–32 and disbursements to district boards as compensation for abolition of toll-gates.*

* 506 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of provincial taxation on motor vehicles collected in each district in 1931–32; and

(*b*) the amount of compensation for the abolition of toll-gates fixed for each district board in this province and the amount paid to each district board in 1931–32?

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A.—(a) A statement [a] is laid on the table.

(b) The amount of compensation provisionally fixed for each district board is specified in the appendix to G.O. No. 1081, L. & M., dated 28th March 1931, a copy of which was placed on the table in answer to question No. 282 at the meeting held on 30th October 1931, 33/80ths of the provisional amount was paid to each district board in 1931–32. Revised amounts of compensation are being worked out in consultation with the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"Sir, in answer to clause (b), it is stated that 33/80ths of the provisional amount was paid to each district board in 1931–32. May I know how this fraction was worked out?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"It represents the proportion of the amount actually collected to the amount that the tax was expected to yield."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I ask whether the Government have in contemplation any means by which the difference between the amount of compensation provisionally fixed and the amount actually paid to the district board could be made up?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"As is stated in the answer, the Government are considering fresh proposals."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I ask whether any representations have been made to the Government or to the hon. the Chief Minister that the boards have been hard hit by reason of the disparity between the compensation fixed and the compensation that was actually being paid?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"Representations have been made; but Government never gave any undertaking to give the full amount. They are now paying amounts in proportion to the actual collections made."

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know what amount of compensation is due to the boards for the year 1931–32 according to the amount provisionally fixed?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"All the information available is printed in the answer to the question. I have nothing further to add."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I ask whether the Government have made a thorough investigation as to the causes why they have not been able to collect the full amount?"

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—"The Committee that went into this matter said that they had collected all necessary information. That was the reason why no special investigation was made."

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 478 infra.

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Have the Government taken steps to see that the full amount is collected?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The short collection is due to the smaller number of motor vehicles actually running on the roads. It is not possible for the Government in any way to increase the revenue."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" The answer says that 'revised amounts of compensation are being worked out.' May I know what exactly it signifies—why the amounts are being revised?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" We have to revise the amounts according to the actual collections made in every quarter, which may naturally vary."

*Receipts under provincial motor taxation for the first two quarters of 1932–33 and the amount disbursed to the district boards as toll compensation.*

* 507 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of provincial motor taxation collected in each district in the first two quarters of 1932–33; and

(*b*) the amount of toll compensation paid to each district board out of the above amount?

*A.*—(*a*) A statement * is laid on the table.

(*b*) The following amounts have been ordered to be distributed to local bodies during the current year:—

| | | RS. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance due on account of 1931–32 | ... | 52,000 |
| First instalment for 1932–33 ... | ... | 5,20,000 |
| Second instalment for 1932–33 ... | ... | 5,20,000 |
| Third instalment for 1932–33 ... | ... | 5,20,000 |
| Fourth instalment for 1932–33 ... | ... | 11,11,000 |
| Total | ... | 27,23,000 |

Information regarding the actual amount paid to each local body has been called for.

*Sanction for additional rural dispensaries.*

* 508 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to sanction new rural dispensaries during the coming year; and

(*b*) if so, how many and in which taluk boards?

*A.*—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

* Printed as Appendix II on page 478 infra.

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## Veterinary

*Report of the Special Officer on rinderpest.*

* 509 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether a report of the work done by the Special Rinderpest Officer will be placed on the table of the House?

*A.*—The reports of the Special Rinderpest Officer will be placed on the table of the House when they are ready.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know whether any report has been received from the Rinderpest Officer?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"An interim report has been received, but not the final report."

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know whether Government have taken any action on the report?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"As I said, it is only an interim report; when the final report is received, we will take action."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I know whether the Government will take any interim action on the interim report?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"No, Sir."

## Excise

*Shifting of the toddy shop in Katchupalli to a new place.*

* 510 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the toddy shop of Katchupalli in Sankari Excise Circle has been shifted to a new place other than the one proposed by the Collector and approved by the Excise Advisory Committee of the area;

(*b*) whether any objections were received to such shifting; and

(*c*) if so, why the objections were overruled and the shop shifted to the new place?

*A.*—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I know whether the Government have received any objections with regard to the shifting of this toddy shop?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"No, Sir."

## UNSTARRED QUESTION

## Irrigation

***Refusal of water-supply in the West Godavari district on political grounds.***

511 *Q.*—Mr. C. Indriah: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the total extent of the land excluded under column 5 of the notification issued by the Executive Engineer, Godavari Western

Division, on 10th November 1932, and published in the *West Godavari District Gazette*, dated 7th December 1932, in respect of the second crop programme for fasli 1342 is in the whole of the western delta;

(*b*) what the reasons are for cutting off water-supply for those lands; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that water has been refused to the owners of those excluded survey numbers on political grounds?

*A.*—A report has been called for.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

## III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* THE RECENT CHANGE IN THE TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE CANNANORE CENTRAL JAIL.

* Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar :—" Mr. President, under Rule 11 of the Legislative Council Rules, I beg to move that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the recent change in the treatment of political prisoners in the Cannanore Central Jail."

* The hon. the President :—" The House will remember that the hon. Member was given an opportunity on the 23rd. I felt then that the hon. Member was satisfied with the statement which the hon. the Law Member made and so he did not move the adjournment motion on that day. Under the present circumstances I do not think it is necessary to allow the adjournment motion. I therefore disallow it."

## IV.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT, 1908, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL No. 12 OF 1931).

* The hon. Sir Archibald Campbell :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to present the Report [a] of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, for certain purposes (Bill No. 12 of 1931).

" Sir, when I introduced this Bill about a year ago, I set forth very briefly the history of the proceedings which had led to the drafting of this Bill, and I pointed out then that it

> 'only aims at removing certain difficulties, which have been found in the working of the existing Act. It does not aim at conferring any new rights or other powers upon either the zamindars or the ryots. It does not aim at placing any disability on either party; . . .'

and I expressed the hope that we would 'have the co-operation of both parties concerned as well as of other Members of the House in producing a really good Bill which would improve the relations between the landlords and their tenants.' In presenting this report, Sir, I should like to express my high appreciation of the manner in which

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th October 1932.

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the Members of the Select Committee have answered my appeal. They have not only bestowed considerable care and research in dealing with this measure, but I was very much struck by the accommodating spirit of the leaders of both the parties who are mainly concerned with this Bill. It appeared to me, Sir, that, the Members of the Select Committee made an earnest endeavour on every occasion to understand and appreciate the difficulties and the point of view of both parties and they carefully considered any argument which might be brought forward by either side and made an earnest endeavour to arrive at a decision on each point which should be fair and reasonable to both parties. We had the good fortune, Sir, of having as a Member of the Select Committee, the Advocate-General, whose knowledge of the working of the present Act is perhaps unsurpassed. I should like also to express my appreciation of the work done by the Secretary of the Legislative Council and the officers of the Law Department of the Secretariat on whom a very large amount of work fell in connexion with the redrafting of the various sections of the Bill. I therefore, Sir, present this Report to the House.

1-15 a.m. "In doing so I should like to make one more appeal to the leaders of the landlords and of the ryots. The prosperity of the landlords and of the ryots is so inseparably intermingled, that the welfare of the one depends upon the welfare of the other and that it is not possible for one party to carry out any measures which will materially affect the welfare of the other without affecting its own welfare. Their best interests will be served by mutual co-operation and goodwill. I am sure this will be appreciated by all parties in this House, and will always be borne in mind. At the same time representations have been made to me that there is a general desire to postpone the discussion of this measure. I shall not, therefore, proceed at the present time to move the motion which stands in my name."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now pass on to the next item in the agenda."

## V.—DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 305 OF THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

> '*that the following draft of the rules proposed to be made by the Local Government under section* 305 *of the District Municipalities Act,* 1920 (*Madras Act V of* 1920), *amending Schedule V to that Act be approved :*
>
> *Draft Rules.*
>
> 1. *After clause (j) of the said schedule, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—*
>
> "*(jj) keeping a shaving or hair-dressing saloon.*"
>
> 2. *In clause (o) of the said schedule, after the word "groundnut" the word "chillies" shall be inserted.*'

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" Sir, at the suggestion of the municipal councils acting on the recommendation of the Director of Public Health, it is proposed to include shaving or hair-dressing saloons among places which may not be used without licence under section 249 of the Act. Similarly also it is proposed to include 'chillies'. "

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

### VI.—DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 17 (1) OF THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT, 1931.

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

> '*that the following draft of a rule which the Governor acting with the Ministers proposes to make under sub-section* (1) *of section* 17 *of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act*, 1931, (*Madras Act III of* 1931), *amending Schedule II to the said Act be approved:*

*Draft Rule.*

*For the entries against class* 1 *of the said schedule the following entries shall be substituted, namely:*—

'1. *Motor cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with attachment for propelling the same by the mechanical power) not exceeding* 8 *cwt.* " *in weight unladen* "—

| | RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (*a*) *Bicycles below* 3½ *horse-power if not used for drawing a trailer or side-car* ... | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| (*b*) *Bicycles below* 3½ *horse-power if used for drawing a trailer or side-car and bicycle of and above* 3½ *horse-power whether used for drawing a trailer or side-car or not* ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| (*c*) *Tricycles* ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 0' |

" Sir, some difficulty has been experienced with regard to the levying of taxes on motor bicycles; for it is found difficult, when once licence has been issued to motor bicycles, to detect cases, where subsequently a trailer or a side-car has been added. It is now, therefore, proposed to revise the schedule of taxes, and in doing so 3½ horse-power has been taken to be the minimum limit in which case the machine is considered powerful enough to draw a trailer or side-car. For this reason the draft may be approved."

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH :—" I second it."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, may I know why the rate for tricycles should be enhanced? The hon. the Chief Minister said that if a trailer was not taxed in the beginning, there was every chance of the subsequent addition of a trailer escaping taxation. This was in respect of motor vehicles. With regard to tricycles no reasons were adduced. May I know why tax on them should be increased now? "

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" I think it is because a tricycle has got three wheels."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" As regards tricycles, I suppose, it is presumed, that it would contain a box or receptacle for articles to be carried. Therefore there is no chance of the tricycle escaping taxation at the very outset, as in the case of bicycles to which trailers and side-cars may be attached later on."

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" With regard to tricycles there is no increase at all. Rupees 10 is the minimum and Rs. 12–8–0 is the maximum fee leviable on them."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not know what all classes of motor cycles are proposed to be brought under this item. May I know how many motor cycles, roughly, are to be brought under this head? "

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Sir, I am sorry I cannot give the number at present."

*The motion was put and carried.*

## VII.—DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 201 OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Sir, I beg to move—

> '*that the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), amending Schedule VII to that Act be approved*:—
>
> *Rule.*
>
> '*After clause (k) of the said schedule the following clause shall be inserted, namely*:—
>
> " *(kk) preparing flour or articles made of flour for human consumption or sweetmeats* ".' "

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH :—" I second it."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know what are the reasons for the inclusion of these articles? We are at a loss to know how it has become necessary."

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" The inclusion of these articles has been made on the recommendation of the Director of Public Health to enable municipalities to frame by-laws to bring them under the category of those articles for which licence is required, to see that they are cleanly and properly kept."

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH :—" I second it."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I quite follow the hon Minister with regard to the bringing in of flour mills within the ambit of the Act. But I fail to see any reasons for including preparations o

'sweetmeats,' because after all, as he himself knows, these are generally very small shops in the mufassal. I hope the hon. Minister may see his way to omit the reference to sweeetmeats in the motion."

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I believe, Sir, from the point of view of public health, it is very important that there should be proper control of the sale of sweetmeats, and so its inclusion also has been deemed necessary."

The amendment was put and carried.

## VIII.—RESOLUTION UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923.

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'*this Council recommends to the Government that the following notifications submitted to the Council for approval under section* 8 *of the Cotton Transport Act,* 1923 (*III of* 1923), *be issued in the form in which it has been so submitted:*—

*Notification.*

'*In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section* (2) *of section* 3 *of the Cotton Transport Act,* 1923 (*III of* 1923), *the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to make the following amendments to Development Department Notification No.* 278, *dated the* 19*th September* 1928, *published at pages* 1455 *to* 1461 *of Part I of the* Fort St. George Gazette, *dated the* 25*th September* 1928, *as subsequently amended:*—

*Amendments.*

*I*

'*In paragraph* 1 *of Schedule I appended to the said notification, for the word "Kurnool," the words and brackets "Kurnool (except the taluks of Markapur and Cumbum)" shall be substituted.*

*II*

'*In paragraph* 1 *of Schedule II appended to the said notification, for the words "Guntakal to Cumbum," the words "Guntakal to Chelama" shall be substituted.*'

"The Cotton Transport Act prohibits import of cotton from the non-scheduled areas to scheduled areas. It can be done so only with licence. At present Cumbum in the Guntakal-Bezwada line is the northernmost railway station in the northern and western tract. Cocanadas cotton from Tarlupadu and other places in the Cocanadas tract is carted by road to Cumbum and thence railed to Nandyal and other places in the northern and western tract, thus defeating the

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object of the Act.* The present amendment seeks to make the evasion impossible by fixing Chelama station which though connected with Cumbum: is impossible of easy reach because of the range of hills and rivers between. The cost of transport by cart is so heavy that it will not be profitable to do so. The members of the Local Cotton Committee also expressed that Chelama should be the limit for the northern and western areas. I hope the House will be pleased to accept the amendment."

Mr. C. Basu Dev:—" I second it, Sir."

The motion was put and carried.

11-30 a.m. IX.—BILLS TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920, AND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920 (BILLS Nos. 29 AND 30 OF 1932 AND Nos. 1 AND 2 OF 1933).

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" Sir, I beg to move—

' *that the following Bills (Bills Nos. 29 and 30 of 1932 and Bills Nos. 1 and 2 of 1933) be referred to the following Select Committee—*

(1) *Mr. E. Conran Smith,*
(2) *,, R. Foulkes,*
(3) *,, V. G. Vasudeva Pillai,*
(4) *Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami,*
(5) *Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar,*
(6) *Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar,*
(7) *Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao,*
(8) *,, C. Basu Dev,*
(9) *Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar,*
(10) *Dr. P. Subbarayan,*
(11) *Mr. A. B. Shetty,*
(12) *B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur,*
(13) *Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar,*
(14) *Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar,*
(15) *Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig, and*
(16) *The Mover.*' "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

X.—APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMEN OF SELECT COMMITTEES ON BILLS.

* The hon. the President:—" I appoint Mr. Hameed Khan as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Court of Wards Act of 1902.

" I appoint Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar as Chairman of the Select Committee regarding the Opium Act (Madras Amendment) Bill.

" I appoint Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Bill.

* The restriction applies only to transport by rail or sea and not carts.

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"As regards the Crops Markets Bill, I appoint Mr. P. T. Rajan as Chairman.

"As regards the four other Bills for which a Select Committee has been appointed to-day I appoint Mr. Shetty as the Chairman."

## XI.—ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS ON THE 24TH AND 25TH FEBRUARY AND 11TH MARCH.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce to the House that on the 24th of February and on the 25th after the Budget presentation is over, Official and Non-official work will be taken up. The Non-official work is as far as the Bills returned to the Council by the Governor are concerned. The day that has been asked for to discuss the salaries question is fixed for the 11th March.

"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on the 24th February."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
*Secretary to the Legislative Council.*

## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 506 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1933, page 468 supra.]

*Statement showing the collections of tax on motor vehicles for 1931–32.*

| Number and name of district. | Collection in 1931-32. RS. | A. | Number and name of district. | Collection in 1931-32. RS. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Ganjam .. .. .. | 37,243 | 0 | 17 Trichinopoly .. .. | 1,05,520 | 8 |
| 2 Vizagapatam .. .. | 98,485 | 0 | 18 Madura .. .. .. | 1,89,951 | 4 |
| 3 East Godavari .. .. | 64,962 | 0 | 19 Ramnad .. .. .. | 1,68,637 | 8 |
| 4 West Godavari .. .. | 33,9 2 | 8 | 20 Tinnevelly .. .. | 1,22,977 | 8 |
| 5 Kistna .. .. .. | 79,822 | 8 | 21 Coimbatore .. .. | 2,68,565 | 0 |
| 6 Guntur .. .. .. | 53,095 | 0 | 22 Nilgiris .. .. .. | 1,81,435 | 0 |
| 7 Nellore .. .. .. | 42,807 | 8 | 23 Salem .. .. .. | 1,32,512 | 8 |
| 8 Cuddapah .. .. | 23,070 | 0 | 24 South Kanara .. .. | 1,19,467 | 8 |
| 9 Anantapur .. .. | 34,652 | 8 | 25 Malabar .. .. .. | 1,26,552 | 0 |
| 10 Bellary .. .. .. | 70,845 | 0 | 26 Madras City .. .. | 6,59,920 | 0 |
| 11 Kurnool .. .. .. | 53,880 | 0 | 27 At Madras City by book adjustment. | 4,092 | 8 |
| 12 Chingleput .. .. | 59,375 | 0 | | | |
| 13 Chittoor .. .. .. | 38,185 | 0 | | | |
| 14 North Arcot .. .. | 59,462 | 8 | Total .. | 29,96,348 | 12 |
| 15 South Arcot .. .. | 42,870 | 0 | | | |
| 16 Tanjore .. .. .. | 1,24,840 | 0 | | | |

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 507 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1933, page 469 supra.]

*Statement showing the collections of tax on motor vehicles in the first two quarters of 1932–33.*

| Serial number and name of district. | Total collections. RS. | A. | Serial number and name of district. | Total collections. RS. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Ganjam .. .. .. | 26,242 | 8 | 17 Trichinopoly .. .. | 75,065 | 0 |
| 2 Vizagapatam .. .. | 80,711 | 4 | 18 Madura .. .. .. | 1,41,967 | 8 |
| 3 East Godavari .. .. | 54,840 | 0 | 19 Ramnad .. .. .. | 1,06,780 | 0 |
| 4 West Godavari .. .. | 25,767 | 8 | 20 Tinnevelly .. .. | 74,878 | 12 |
| 5 Kistna .. .. .. | 46,321 | 4 | 21 Coimbatore .. .. | 1,83,243 | 4 |
| 6 Guntur .. .. .. | 49,792 | 8 | 22 Nilgiris .. .. .. | 1,02,830 | 0 |
| 7 Nellore .. .. .. | 39,607 | 8 | 23 Salem .. .. .. | 1,00,645 | 0 |
| 8 Cuddapah .. .. | 18,100 | 0 | 24 South Kanara .. .. | 88,260 | 0 |
| 9 Anantapur .. .. | 20,682 | 8 | 25 Malabar .. .. .. | 1,32,821 | 12 |
| 10 Bellary .. .. .. | 47,672 | 8 | 26 Madras .. .. .. | 4,24,584 | 4 |
| 11 Kurnool .. .. .. | 28,452 | 8 | 27 At Madras City by book adjustment. | 19,438 | 8 |
| 12 Chingleput .. .. | 33,232 | 8 | | | |
| 13 Chittoor .. .. | 29,775 | 0 | | | |
| 14 North Arcot .. .. | 71,062 | 8 | Total .. | 21,57,061 | 8 |
| 15 South Arcot .. .. | 37,190 | 0 | | | |
| 16 Tanjore | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | |